



Our Schoolday Visitor. THE VERY BEST BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD. Premiums for everybody.

Terms \$1.25 a year. Specimen numbers with premium lists and full instructions to agents, 10 cents. Address J. W. Daughaday & Co., 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Published the first of every month

S. R. WELLS, 389 B'dway, N. Y

"Hopes

\$3.00 a Year, The Evening Post, Weekly, and the Riverside Magazine.

10

\$4.00 a Year, The Evening Post, Weekly, American Agriculturist, and Riverside Magazine.

\$4.00 a Year, The Evening Post, Semi-Weekly, and either the American Agriculturist or Riverside Mag'ne.

PROSPECTUS OF

VENING POST

The Evening Post, which began with the century, and is now sixty-seven years of age, does not intend to grow sluggish and supine with the advance of years, but to rival in vigor, enterprise, vivacity and independence the most active of its contemporaries. Its editorial department shall be as ably organized and as energetically conducted at it ever has been; our telegraphic reports, both by the Atlantic Cable from abroad and by the various domestic lines from Washington, Albany, the East, the West and the South, shall be as ful. and early as they can be made; our city and country news shall be as various and interesting as the events admit; our correspondence from Europe and the principal home cities will be improved and increased; while our agricultural, commercial, shipping, market and other reports shall be as trustworthy and complete as industry and the expenditure of money can make them. We have the means, through the generous and unabsting patronage of our friends, of rendering our journal the equal of any in the world, and we have the ambition of doing so, as repidly as the progress of business and the taste for newspaper literature will justify additional attempts.

It is understood, we suppose, that while the Evening Post aims to be primarily a newspaper in which the current events of world-history, political, commercial, scientific, social and literary, are recorded or glanced at, it is also emphatically a political paper. It cannot separate itself from the life of our times, and particularly from the life of our country, and it must discuss questions of public interest with all the earnestness, all the intelligence, all the force that it can muster and their importance seem to demand.

What its principles to public and the carried of the carried as a surface of the carried as a sur

gence, all the force that it can muster and their importance seem to demand.

ITS CREED.

What its principles in politics are, have long been known. They may be summed up in a few words: National Unity; State Ind pendence, and Individual Freedom and Equality of Rights. The perpetuity and supremacy of the Union, as the guaranty of our national strength and glory; the Independence of the States, in all their local affairs, as the guaranty against an oppressive and dangerous centralization; the Freedom and Equality of the Individual, without regard to birth or accident, as the rightful end of all government, and the surest means of social development, personal happiness and national progress.

These are our general principles, but in the application of them we shall insist upon the honorable payment of our public debts; the retrenchment of expenditures; the most rigid economy of administration; and integrity and capacity, not partisan service, as the grounds of appointment to office. We hold that the supreme end of all government is to define, decree and execute justice among all its members. All partial laws are iniquitous; all special privileges a wrong; all Interference with the natural development of industry, and an unrestricted exchange of the fruits of that idunstry, an usurpation of power and a pernicious impertinence. We believe, too, that every member of society, who contributes to its support or its defence, should be progressively admitted to a participation in its publical control. In other words, equal rights, impartial laws, freedom from unjust and unnecessary constraints, and universal suffrage, are our mottos now, as they have been our mottos in the pase, and, as we trust, they will be our mottos in the future.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We are happy to announce that the arrangement made last year with the publishers of the American Agriculturist to club with the Evening Post at a reduced rate of subscription, is to be continued another year. Those who availed themselves of the offer made least Spring, have learned to appreciate the literary and editorial excellence of the Evening Post, and we have been urged to renew the offer this season, before the time when the larger part of the subscriptions expire.

THE RIVERSIDE, MAGAZINE.

In order to afford a still greater variety of reading matter at the same proportionately low rate, we have arranged with the publishers of the Riverside Magazine, a finely illustrated monthly for young people, to club with the Evening Post on the terms mentioned at the head of this advertisement.

Any reader of this paper having friends who may not be familiar with the character or merits of the Evening Post, will be supplied with specimen copies without charge, by sending the request to us.

sending the request to us.

SEND AT ONCE.

As there is usually a great crowd pressing to have their subscriptions recorded about the first of January, some are necessarily delayed, but this might be avoided by sending on the subscription in time.

REMIT TOSUS

As this is our proposition, and we desire to have charge of its fulfillment, we ask that all correspondence on the subject and all remittances may be made directly to us; and we beg all who remit money on this offer to be particular to specify what it is for, and to give their Post Office and State, plainly written.

The Evening Post Old Glub Rates.

Those who would rather subscribe to the Evening Post alone, can do so at the following

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:		
EVENING POST-SEMI-WE	EKLY. Single copy, 1 year \$4 00	
"	Two copies, 1 year 7 00	
"	Five copies, or over, for each Copy 3 00	
EVENING POST-WEEKLY.		
"	Five copies 9 00	
46 66	Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers 17 50	
	Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers 34 00	
	Ten copies to one person's address	
Additions may be made to a club, at any time, at club rates.		

York.

POSTMASTRES and others desiring to act as Agents will be furnished with show-bills and further terms by applying to us. Address,

WM. C. BRYANT & CO., Publishers of the Evening Post, No. 41 Nassau Street, New York.

FLUTES. \$2 to \$75. FLAGEOLETS Chalifolistalalala \$8 to \$15. BANJOS. \$2 to \$35.

FIFES

CLARIONETS. \$5 to \$50. DRUMS.

\$3 to \$35.

A PRICE LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchandist of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally. Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent my mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of Shear Music, Music Books, &c., of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column. FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y.,

June ly

SECOND DOOR ABOVE 25TH STREET.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Playing from one to seventy-two tunes. Costing from \$5.50 to \$2,000.



Fine Ornaments for the Parlor, and pleasant companions for the Invalid.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., IMPORTERS, 21 Maiden Laue, (up stairs) New York. Musical Boxes Repaired.

The American Return Endowment Assurance,

IS THE TITLE OF THE NEW POLICY ISSUED BY THE

American Popular Life Insurance Co.,

419 & 421 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This Company has heretofore done as little endowment assurance business as possible, because it could not conscientiously recommend the old style, it is so unjust and inequitable,—and because the object proposed can be gained in another way, much better to the assured.

The Company has been waiting for the proper time to apply its system, justly called the American, to this kind of assurance. The New Pottor obviates all the objections to the "otd style" of endowment assurance. The Company only ask that the old and the new be fairly and squarely compared—their merits and demerits fully investigated.

The following examples illustrate two valueble winter.

The following examples illustrate two valuable points:

Effects of Forfeiture

4st EXAMPLE.—Mr. Henry White, of the firm of Bliven & White, was insured in one of the "old style" insurance companies, on the endowment plan, for \$20,000. The firm failed before his second premium became due. Having no money to meet this payment his first premium of nearly \$2,000, together with all the benefits of the assurance, were forfeited, thus adding to the misfortunes it was designed to palliate and guard against.

Under the American Plan there would have been no forfeiture, and this money, and even more, would have been saved.

Advantages of "a Return."

2d EXAMPLE.—Mr. Herman 8t. John was insured for \$20,000, on the same endowment plan, in the same company. He lived to pay five years. Before the sixth payment he was taken with Asiatic cholera and died. His heirs received from the company \$21,950—which was \$20,000, the face of the policy—with dividend additions of \$1,950. Had he been similarly insured under the American plan he would have received upwards of \$20,000.

Do NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, and learn how these remarkable advantages can be afforded.



EAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to those who wish to raise clubs.

Address, ALFRED L. SEWFLL, Fublisher, CHICAGO, 12...

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

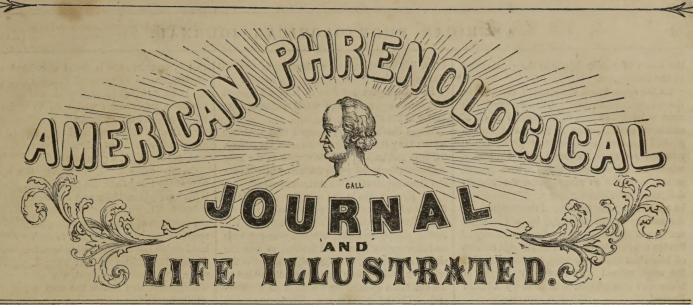
TWO MONTHS FREE.

ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS for 1868 sent to THE LITTLE CORPORAL during the present month will receive the November and December numbers of 1867 free.

All sample copies applied for during the present month will be forwarded postpaid, whether the ten cents are sent or not.

GREAT PREMIUMS ARE OFFERED U

Just Out—Howard's Single Barrel Breech Loading Shot Gun—Made on the same principle, and equally smooth, simple, and beautiful, as the Thunderbolt Rifle. Weighs only 5 pounds: can be fired rapidly enough to have two shots at a flying bird. Uses ordinary Copper, Metallic Cartridges, or Loose Ammunition with Metal Cartridges, that are reloaded and last a lifetime, and can be fired with equal rapidity of the fixed ammunition. Price \$28. Cartridges Shells, for loose ammunition, 25 cents each extra. Order from S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.



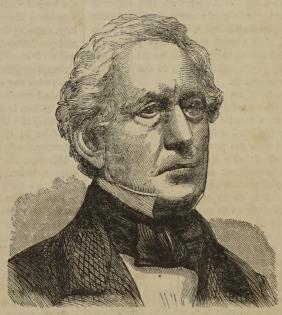
SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1868.

[Vol. 47.-No. 1. Whole No. 349.



PORTRAIT OF PATRICK HENRY.



PORTRAIT OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the EDITOR, S. R. WELLS, SSO Broadway, New York.

Contents.

PAGE	PAGE
Patrick Henry and Edward	Our Florida Indians 20
Everett 5	The Goldis 21
Giving Thanks 7	Ol ver Cromwell-His Life and
The Uses of Culture in the	Character
Ministry 7	The Large Towns of Britain 23
Heads and Hearts 8	Europe-Its Sovereignties 24
The Old Year 8	Don't be Contented ! 27
Frederick W. Robertson, M.A. 9	Salutatory 28
Napoleon on Suicide 11	Our Country 29
The Idietic Trained 12	Your Duty 80
My Childhood's Home 14	Across the Continent 30
The Tyranuy of Fashion 14	Announcements 30
The Mute and Unsocial 15	Fitz Greene Halleck 31
An Aged Man 15	The Lion-Character and Habits 32
"The Stick-Up Nose" 16	Extensive Pedestrianism 34
Intemperance in the South 17	A Quaker Wedding 34
How Franklin obtained a	Premiums 35
Situation 17	Literary Notices 35
Costly Obstinacy-Large Firm-	To Our Correspondents 38
ness 17	Publisher's Department 38
A Day on James Island 18	General Items 39
Internal Condition of the Earth 19	Napoleon-Prince Imperial 44

The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To more man seems impoble, but to man - Young

PATRICK HENRY AND EDWARD EVERETT.

THE ORATOR OF NATURE AND THE ORATOR OF THE ACADEMY.

Among the readers of this Journal there are no doubt many young men who look upon the glittering spoils of oratory as the brightest badges of success, and the richest rewards that can be won in the arena of public life. These ingenuous youths are constantly drawn toward illustrious examples, and feel an absorbing interest in everything that relates to the oratorical career or the private history of those who, in their day, with master-fingers swept the chords of human auditories.

In presenting models to the young, the biographical writer should wisely discriminate between those whose performances it is possible for most persons to emulate, and those who, by the largeness and the splendor of their natural endowments, have their place fixed in that selected number whom mankind must consent to admire without hoping to rival.

It is from phrenological science alone that the biographical writer can derive that knowledge which enables him thus to discriminate. And we know of no instance in our American history which illustrates this contrast more forcibly than the one which may be drawn between the renowned men whose faces are at the head of this article.

There is not one man in ten thousand, nay, not one in a million, who has been gifted by nature with such a magnificent equipment for

the arena of public debate as the great orator of the Revolution.

On the other hand, the student of rhetoric, the scholar, the elocutionist, can hardly find a more shining instance of the happy effects of assiduous culture, than in that most accomplished speaker whose silvery tones, whose rounded sentences, whose polished phrases, whose happy metaphors, and whose perfect action were, for so many years, the highest delight of American audiences. Whatever can be achieved by the training of the faculties, by the storing of the memory, by a chastened activity of the imagination, by the mastery of foreign tongues, by enlarged and liberal courses of historical study, by long intercourse with the most refined and cultivated people at home and abroad, that was done by Edward

But it was endowment, and endowment only, that made Patrick Henry what he was. He was gifted by his Maker with that supreme and royal grandeur of manner, that irresistible and unquenchable flame, that unrivaled force of will, that almost superhuman power, by which he sprang at one heroic bound from the obscurity of his native woods to the forefront of human orators.

It must, by no means, be understood that such a man as Edward Everett was a person of common mental gifts. That smooth, full, arching forehead was, by nature, bountifully supplied with the power of acquiring knowledge, and of using it to the best advantage. There was no break or jar in the intellectual make-up of Mr. Everett between those faculties which enable us to acquire knowledge, and these which fit us to use it. But there was a break, so to speak, or a missing link in the connection between his knowledge and his action. In order to see this in his face, observe the lines which pass down from the forehead to the nose, and then look at the same lines in the face of Patrick Henry. In the latter, the brow sweeps down into the nose in broad, welldefined lines, so that it is hard to tell where the nose begins and the brow ends. With such a man conviction and action must be immediately and inseparably blended. His whole career will be described by Shakspeare:

"From this time forth the firstlings of my heart Shall be the firstlings of my hand."

He was by constitution a leader; for no sooner did he see the course to be pursued (and in the knowing faculty he has no superior), than his feet were already in the path, and his voice sounding like a trumpet call in the vanguard of the advance. The same peculiarity may be observed in the faces of a great number of prominent men, especially men remarkable for the promptness with which their ideas were carried into action, and their quickness in seeing not only what is true, but what is to be done.

Take, for instance, the face of Washington, those noble lineaments familiar to us all. How broad and massive is the interval that unites the forehead with the nose! In what

other life was there ever a blending of conviction and action more perfect and absolute?

In this respect the face of Edward Everett was imperfect, and there was a corresponding defect in his character.

When Patrick Henry uttered that sentence which rang through all the colonies, beginning, "Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty," he was declaring in advance the determination of the American mind.

Mr. Everett was in the meridian of his great fame and his unrivaled power as a speaker when our civil war burst upon the land. His course throughout that conflict was patriotic and thoroughly loval; but intense as was the public excitement, and momentous as was the crisis, he said nothing that materially added to his fame as a speaker or his rank as a statesman. There has never been in this country so eminent a man who was so exclusively the orator of the Academy. His life passed beneath the loaded shelves and in the still air of wellappointed libraries, where it was his delight to linger among the shades of the illustrious dead and quaff deep draughts from the inexhaustible wells of knowledge. From these pure and elevated studies he stepped forth, from time to time, with one and another of those admirable, polished orations, better fitted than anything ever spoken in this country to delight the ears, to gratify the taste, and to feed the mind, but deficient in the power of molding opinion, affecting the judgment, or moving the will.

His face, studied by the lights of modern science, indicates the same cast of character which we have described as belonging to his oratory. That broad and polished expanse of brow could belong to no other than one of the finest scholars of his age. The prominent, sparkling eye was made to rest with peculiar delight upon the crowded audience room and the sea of upturned faces. But when we pass downward to those parts of the physiognomy where we look for indications of will, purpose, tenacity-in a word, whatever makes the powerful character-we find no such record, but in place of it we read physical refinement, purity of taste, an amiable disposition, and great suavity and courtliness of manner. Taking the upper and lower parts of the face together, we see the traits of elegant and polished oratory, beautiful morality, a blameless and brilliant life; but after saying this much, we must, at the last, pronounce Mr. Everett as lacking in commanding greatness; and this resulted, not from mental deficiencies, nor from physical frailty, but from the lack of will-power.

Compare the lower face of the Academician with that of the Revolutionary orator. There is in the physiognomy of Henry a remarkable length from the eyebrows to the tip of the chin. This indicates those qualities in a public man which in a horse we call "bottom," the power of endurance and of coming out fresh and elastic at the end of the race. It also indicates want of poetic or nervous susceptibility, indifference to the cuts of an adversary, the criticisms of a newspaper, and cotemporaneous opinion. This

cast of countenance is found associated with carelessness as to personal comfort and convenience, and lack of appreciation of all those nameless refinements which go to make up what we call the gentleman.

Of Patrick Henry we might say that he was every inch a man; of Edward Everett that he was, par excellence, a gentleman.

On the other hand, comparing the upper part of the two heads, the front of Mr. Everett is far more beautifully and symmetrically developed. The great Virginian may be described, not as a man of ample knowledge, but of strong convictions. We do not find in such a shaped head as his the marks of wide learning, but we do see indications of that rugged, vigorous sense, the piercing insight, the mother wit, which sometimes makes the man superior to all the books.

In order to illustrate the contrast of character in these men, to show the superiority of Mr. Everett in volume and culture of intellect, a study of their faces should be arranged by combining the upper part of Mr. Everett with the nose, mouth, and chin of Patrick Henry.

What a striking and powerful physiognomy is thus produced! Suppose the fine symmetrical development, the ample stores, the world-wide culture of an Everett were yoked to as much earnestness, force, decision, sweep of character as is indicated in the face of Henry. Such a man as that, living in the time of Patrick Henry, would have left, instead of the colossal traditionary fame of the Virginian, a body of discourses on the natural rights of nations, and especially the fundamental principles of American Law and Government, such as the world has never yet seen. He would have been the consummate orator of his age, and equaled the renown of Demosthenes himself. There has never been such a man as this in our country, and very few such in any age. The face of Julius Cæsar is the only one that we are reminded of by this imaginary face, and this man would have been the superior of Cæsar in the controlling strength of his moral nature, and no way inferior in the force, splendor, and universality of his public talents.

If he had lived in Mr. Everett's day, the issues of these stormy times would have been discussed, and our history molded by orations in which all the wealth of learning and all the weight of precedent would have been inflamed by an unquenchable love of country, and sent home to the hearts of ten thousand of hearers by his own profound convictions. With such a man as this on our soil in 1861, the Old Dominion would never have burst away from her allegiance; nay, the entire drift of our history for the past twelve years would have been different could we have had in our national councils a judgment so infallible and a power of persuasion so resistless.

This imaginary face has a lesson. It shows us what might have been done if Patrick Henry had united with the royal endowments which nature gave him, the assiduous culture, the deep learning, the incessant industry, and



7

the faultless taste of an Everett. It is a proof that inborn faculty, however magnificent, will not give a permanent, recorded fame. Patrick Henry left no orations which give the student anything like a just and adequate idea of his great abilities. It is true that nothing printed can reproduce the silvery tones or the inimitable graceful action which gave Mr. Everett's delivery such a charm; but a great part of him lives and will live in those volumes of his, abounding, as they do, in passages which for brilliant and finished rhetoric, faultless diction, and exquisite balance of period have rarely been equaled by any speaker or writer of the English tongue.

On the whole, there is not on the bright roll of American oratory a name more worthy of honor or a career more fit to be emulated than that of the silver-tongued orator of Massachusetts. He was like the steward in the New Testament to whom five talents had been given. By unremitting and systematic study, by a painstaking in which he never relaxed and of which he was never weary, he added to those natural gifts five other talents. If he failed of scaling the heights of state renown, it was not for lack of any diligence on his part, but because nature had made him more delicate, more sensitive and elegant than is consistent with the temper of her masterpieces of power. Yet young men can with more safety be pointed to his example than to the more stormy career of those who have cut their names deeper in the annals of their country. He never spoke a word that needed to be taken back or apologized for; he never inflicted a wound; all his orations tended to illustrate the dignity of human nature, the wealth of learning, the value of education, and to beget a beautiful and fitting reverence for the great names of our history.

Everett stands before us like some chef-dœuvre of sculpture, polished in every limb, beautiful in feature, graceful in composition, faultless in execution. The other name seems, amid the smoke and roar of the Revolution, like some gigantic bas-relief, a partly-finished sketch of Michael Angelo, with lines of inimitable strength, but the conception half developed and the glorious whole dimmed by the mists of tradition looming before us a Titanic figure moving in the shadows of the past.

GIVING THANKS.—"Let us be thankful for life, and work, and enjoyment; that we live now and here; that our eyes see what ancient prophets foretold, and ancient saints longed to witness; that duty and opportunity alone are ours, and the results God's; that we can calmly behold all changes, knowing that "the removing of those things that are shaken" is only "that those things which can not be shaken may remain." Let us be thankful for God, our Father, for Jesus, our Saviour, for the Holy Ghost, our Comforter, for the communion of saints, and for the hope of life eternal!"—

The Advance.

Beligious Department.

Know,
Without or star, or angel, for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud scleure fails.
— Young's Night Thoughts.

THE USES OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY.

BY A. A. G.

THE discipline and knowledge gained in that process called culture, may be used for the highest and noblest purpose, the good of man and the glory of the great Creator. And when it becomes the all-inspiring motive of a man's life to do good to his fellows, and swell the song of praise that is at last to thrill through the universe, he often feels born within him hungerings and thirstings after knowledge, and an intense desire to know all things, and bring up his mental faculties to the highest possible point of culture. He learns, as if by a sudden revelation, that knowledge is power, that culture is influence, and at once lays upon his body and mind all that self-denial imposes upon those who, by extensive and varied knowledge, would gain access to all men.

That ignorance is no helpmeet in the great life-work of doing good is very plain, and it certainly has been felt by many, especially by those called to that sacred ministry which has been most beautifully named, "the ministry of reconciliation." They, more than others, have regarded ignorance as a fetter, as something that sets limits to their power for good, and erects barriers between them and a useful life. And they have realized that high culture introduces men of their profession to a large and blessed life of successful toil.

Now, how is it that culture has this advantage over ignorance? Wherein does the power of culture lie? The superficial thinker will answer that the man of culture, if he possesses tact and shrewdness and knows how to display his learning, will be able to compel all men to look up to him with admiring reverence as they do at the stars that glow and burn in the sky above them, and will thus make himself a man of power. But this power is not the power of true culture.

It might be said with truth, that one of the great elements of the power of culture is simplicity—simplicity that is without affectation or display; simplicity that makes no effort to show its treasures of knowledge; simplicity that is never disturbed by the fear that rare acquirements will not be recognized and admired; simplicity that can be a child with children as well as a man with men.

A certain church in a certain town was once left without a minister, and the question that soon swallowed up all other questions within the spiritual inclosure was: "Whom shall we get?" And there were not only "many men," but many women of "many minds" in that congregation. One, however, more than all the

rest, attracted attention, and contributed not a little to the general amusement. She was an old-fashioned woman, had seen nearly sixty years, and was a person of sound sense, in the main, but she had for years declared war against culture in the ministry. And when it came to her ears that the church thought of calling Mr. G., a man eminent for learning, she went at once to see one of the principal deacons, and, without any preliminaries, said to him: "Now, brother, we musn't call Mr. G., for he's a learned man. If we do, the church will soon be like a withered, dried-up branch. I've seen enough of learning among ministers, and I know it's the death of all grace, not only of their own grace, but of the grace that is in the church. I know I'm a little singular in my notions, but I do honestly think that tobacco and learning are the two worst things a minister can have about him. I've never heard that Mr. G. chews or smokes, but I know he's a learned man, so he's not the one for us."

In spite of the good sister's labors with the deacon, Mr. G. received a call, accepted it, and soon came and took possession of the vacant pulpit.

Not long afterward, as he was going the rounds of his church, calling on his new flock, he came to the house of the great opposer of learning. Grandmother Baxter, as she was called in the church, was not at home, but a little blue-eyed, flaxen-haired grandchild was, and she bounded into the room, exclaiming: "I know you, for I saw you up in the pulpit last Sunday."

As soon as her grandmother came home, she told her that the minister had been there. "Has he?" replied grandmother Baxter. "Well, my child, I hope you acted like a little woman, and sat still, and tried to talk with the minister."

"Why, no, grandma! I couldn't! He wanted to go out and see my flower-bed, and after I'd shown it to him, I took him down to see the chickens, and he helped me feed 'em, and then he put me on his shoulder and ran up to the house with me, and when he went away he said he'd 'had a good time.'"

Grandmother Baxter was astonished; but she was more astonished still when "the new minister" came into Sabbath-school, Sabbath after Sabbath, and talked to the children without using—one big word! Indeed, she couldn't see that he used any big words, even in the pulpit, and she came to the conclusion that he was "just as simple as her little grandchild." The simplicity of true culture was at last made manifest to the old lady, and the minister became her special favorite.

True culture has still other elements of power that show its noble uses. It has a something to which we know not how to give a name, that impresses and influences the uncultivated, and when joined to goodness of heart, it is irresistible in its effects.

There was once a backwoods place, where the people were as rough as the uncleared ground, and the shepherd that led the flock 8

All religious was a backwoods shepherd. bodies sometimes make mistakes, and the Conference of the Methodist Church made a great mistake when it sent such a minister to such a people. Before his first year was up, it was discovered that he had no power over the people. No good seemed to be accomplished in that field where, alas, so much good needed to be done, and the Conference concluded to send there what they called "a high-toned man." He was a man of true culture as well as of singleness and earnestness of purpose, and an influence at once went out from him that was most wonderful in its effect. The people had not really known their own wants. They had not understood that the undeveloped and uncultivated crave development and cultivation, and, consequently, the ministrations of a minister whose preaching has a cultivating power in it. But they had understood that they "needed a different kind of man," and when he came to them, he came in that fullness of power that true culture, united to holy zeal, always possesses, and they were blessed. Scores of rough men were won to the love of all the glorious truths of the Christian religion.

It has too often escaped the observation even of deep thinkers and shrewd observers that the most uncultivated frequently have a quick perception and high appreciatiation of culture, as well as a craving for it. When the new minister settled in the backwoods town, every Monday found the people wherever they met, in their places of business, talking about the sermons they had heard the day before, and it was soon seen that the culture of the man was an educating power, and not only piety, but an intelligent piety, began to flourish in what had before appeared to be barren soil. Now, if there had been in the people no perception of culture, or no appreciation of it, the new ministry would have been as powerless as the old. We know of no higher or better uses of culture than this one. We have not forgotten, however, the power of a man of true culture over a cultivated audience, or the ability that culture gives him to meet the foes of Christianity and errorists of every description. The use of culture in winning polished and powerful foes to the love of the truth should not be passed ever lightly as of small importance. But the Green inglify as of small traper in the refining, educating, uplifting, forming power of true culture, united with religious zeal, gives the resulting its noblest and best use. The King of kings, when he came down to earth, did not spend his time in seeking out the prominent and noted foes to his divine mission. He went among the people—the common people; the multitude followed him. The coarse, the uneducated, the uncultivated felt his power, and he rejoiced in his work among And while he lived on earth, he used the riches of his divine and perfect nature among the plainest and commonest men. Therefore let none say that high culture should not be put to common uses, and let not the man of high culture be afraid that he shall waste what is precious if he pours out the riches of his cultivated mind and heart upon common

people.

We might add our fervent wish that every eye might be opened to see, and every heart be prepared to feel, all of the great and blessed uses of culture in the ministry.

[Our next article will relate to the "Abuses of Culture in the Ministry."]

HEADS AND HEARTS.

THE Cosmopolitan, a weekly London journal, treats its English readers to a chapter, from a secular point of view, under the above title. It says: "According to the orthodox creed, it is better to have a good heart than a good head. With a good heart—a 'regenerated heart'-our friends assure us that we shall go to heaven when we die, and there live and love forever, thrilled with inconceivable raptures of eternal joy. All the most ecstatic pleasures of this transitory life are but hints, foretastes, and intimations of the happiness to be enjoyed in the Land of the Hereafter. * * * Far be it from us to disturb the blissful illusion of the saints, or even to shake their 'wellfounded hope of a happy immortality.' But what are these 'good hearts'-these 'renewed hearts'- 'hearts of flesh,' that have taken the place of 'hearts of stone,' and make their possessors not only 'members of the Church,' but so much better than those wicked, unelected, unredeemed outsiders, who are doomed to eternal anguish and unquenchable fire in the world to come? We do not speak of the physical organ called heart, the blood-pump for ever at work in every living breast, which keeps the machinery in motion, and which, ceasing to contract and expand, with metronomic regularity, we instantly die; but of that other something called heart—the moral heart -which is called in one man good, and in another bad. Where does it exist? In the breast, or in the brain? Is it thought or feeling-or both?

"We suppose a 'good heart' is simply a good inspiration, or, intellectually considered, a good intention. The man who means well is a 'good-hearted man.' He who means ill is bad-hearted or wicked. We do not believe in the old Spanish fallacy, that 'hell is paved with good intentions.' On the contrary, they rather tesselate the pearly paths of heaven. What men most want are good heads to guide them - well-organized brains. If emotion comes from the heart, intelligence has its seat in the head. Feeling is down below, like steam in the boiler; while thought is the pilot at the helm. The brain is the flower of the animal organism. Deep-rooted in the spine, like pith in the stalk of the cane, it blossoms in the cranium, and secretes, like an aroma. the subtile essence of thought. It is boxed up in a skull, and protected with the utmost care. and placed upon the top of the human edifice like a crown, nearest to the stars. What we should call a 'good man,' a well-cultivated man (men can be cultivated as well as roses), is one who is blest with a strong heart and a healthy brain. The moral character is dependent on the physical. It takes a fine tree to produce fine fruit; and men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. The conclusion of all this is simply an argument in favor of physical education. In nine cases out of ten the child comes into the world impregnated with ancestral diseases. The sins

of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation [by inheritance]. To eradicate these seeds of iniquity and death is the work of medical education; and where the child is so fortunate as to be born with pure healthy blood, it is the first duty of his nurse, his protector, and his teacher to give nature fair play, by keeping the young human bud free from being tainted by poison in the atmosphere or poison in the food.

"'A pebble in the streamlet scant
May turn aside the mighty river;
A dewdrop on the baby plant
May dwarf the giant oak for ever.'

"Few things one has to encounter in the world are more offensively impertinent than the criticisms pronounced by small-brained and, consequently, 'small-minded men,' whose heads are not larger than a Newtown pippin—but who take a pharisaical pride in their 'good hearts'—upon those strong-hearted, large-minded men whom God, Nature, and education have made their superiors. All the little bigots, small fanatics who will never die of a rush of brains to the nead, are perpetually hooting at men of mental magnitude beyond their little comprehension. But then these small potatoes are so 'good-hearted,' such nice fellows for the petty scandal-mongering of teaparties!"

[Our cotemporary is severe on the small heads. "How can they help it?" Does not a bantam feel his importance quite as much as a shanghai? a poodle, as the St. Bernard? the Shetland pony, as the Arab steed? Are not little men and little women just as important-in their own estimation-as "big folks?" True, a pocket-pistol is not a columbiad, nor is a spy-glass a telescope, any more than a dwarf is a full-grown man. But it is not unusual to meet a large-bodied man with a child's mind. It was dwarfed when maturing, and, like thousands of undeveloped negroes, he is a man in stature, but a child in intellect. It is thorough culture and development of body and brain that is needed to make man what his Creator intended he should become.]

THE OLD YEAR.

WE have closed the book and laid it by, And ever thus must its pages lie; We can not unclasp the lids again, Nor write its record with brighter pen.

Ah! many the lines we would retrace— And many the strains we would erase— But the time has fled from us away, We can not recall a single day.

Our lives have no backward paths to tread; The words we utter are ne'er unsaid; We never can dream the self-same dream, Nor reverse the onward flowing stream.

Oh! then let us each in meekness now Before our Maker in heaven bow, And pardon ask for every sin, Which the closéd book doth hold within.

And when another again we ope, With its pure white pages full of hope, May we look to Him and humbly pray For strength to keep it as pure each day.



FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M.A.*

This justly esteemed minister had a large brain, with a very active mental temperament. There was great susceptibility, owing to the exquisite quality and high culture of the whole organization. Besides an intellect of most comprehensive power, he was blessed with a farreaching imagination, intense sympathies, and remarkable capability to receive and impart impressions. He was evidently ambitious to excel, anxious about consequences, true to his perceptions of duty, and strong in faith. He was deeply devotional, but broad and liberal, simply conforming to what he deemed right and proper.

There was no biogtry, no superstition, no idolatry in him. If less sectarian than his brother clergymen, it was because of his broader views and sympathies, his meekness and his simplicity. His intuitions and thorough naturalness were no less remarkable than his rare conceptions and grand mental and spiritual gifts. What an artist he could have made! We can almost see even the cold marble breathe under his touch, while in painting and poetry he would repeat and echo nature and the highest human sentiment. In literature, he would describe in vivid light the past, the present, and the future. His was a mind akin to the prophetic-it was illuminated; and if he were not what is popularly termed a clairvoyant, he was certainly most impressible by psychological influences.

His faults grew out of a preponderance of the brain over the body. There was too much mentality, too much nervous intensity for the vitality. He was precocious, and his calling tended to develop his brain at the expense of the body. He was also extremely sensitive and diffident, distrusting his own abilities, which but increased the intensity of his feeling, and served still further to exhaust him. He was not adapted to pioneer life; his right place would have been in a position of tolerable quietness, where he could teach the teachers, evolving thought, inspiring the dormant natures of men, and

Life and Letters of Rev. F. W. Robertson, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1847-153. Edited by Stopford A. Brooke, M.A., Late Chaplain to the Embassy at Berlin. 2 vols. 12mo. \$3 50. Rev. F. W. Robertson's Sermons. Five series. 5 vols. 12mo. Each \$1 25. Rev. F. W. Robertson's Lectures and Addresses on Social and Literary Topics. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 50.



PORTRAIT OF F. W. ROBERTSON, M.A.

lifting them up spiritually to a higher plane by his own precept and example. Such a nature could never descend to counting coppers or driving sharp bargains, but needed an ample income to supply its wants, and the wants of those dependent upon it. Like many other shining lights in theology and literature, he drooped and died from over-mental exertion.

BIOGRAPHY.

REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM ROBERTSON Was born in London, February 3d, 1816, his father being a captain in the English army. Of his early life little is known, except that he displayed an intense passion for study. When only four years of age he is said to have derived his chief pleasure from books, and to have perused volume after volume with insatiable avidity. He received the rudiments of his education in a grammar-school at Beverley, Yorkshire, and when little more than nine years of age his parents removed to France, where he took advantage of the opportunity afforded him of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the French language and of devoting himself to the classics. On the return of his father to England in 1831, he entered the New Academy in Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself in Greek and Latin verse. After spending one year only at the New Academy, he attended the philosophical classes of that city, and prepared himself for the study of the law. The profession was uncongenial, however, and in a few months it was abandoned.

Being of an ardent and enthusiastic disposition, the army next suggested itself; but owing to delay in receiving a commission, and the deep conviction of those who were fondly attached to him that for one of his extreme intellectual refinement, moral purity, and religious convictions, the army would not prove the most congenial sphere of action, and that there was a higher and nobler cause to which his rare talents might be dedicated with better promise of promoting his own happiness and the welfare of his fellow-men, the young man left it entirely to his father to decide what course he should pursue, and the result was that he was sent to Brazenose College, Oxford. Only four days after, the long-looked-for commission arrived, but he had resolved to become a minister of the Church of England. He was at this time in the twenty-first year of his age. In college he acquired the reputation of possessing abilities which would enable him to excel in any department of learning, art, or science to which he might devote himself, and his subsequent life fully corroborated this opinion.

Immediately after leaving college he was ordained, and accepted a curacy at Manchester for twelve months, at the expiration of which period his health began to decline, and he went on the Continent to recruit it. There he took out-of-door exercises, and traveled much on foot. He made a pedestrian tour to the Tyrol, the wild, magnificent scenery of which made a vivid impression upon his sensitive mind at the time, and was the source from which he drew many of those beautiful images and apposite illustrations which abound in his sermons and letters. His letters written from that place are magnificent specimens of descriptive writing, not only for their poetry of expression, but for their fidelity of description.

While at Geneva, where he paused in the course of his travels, he was married to Helen, third daughter of Sir George Denys, an English baronet, and shortly afterward returned with his young bride to England, when he became curate of Christ Church, Cheltenham. Here he remained four years, during which period he succeeded by his eloquence and originality of thought, as well as by the amiable qualities of his heart, in gaining a large and increasing circle of friends and admirers, among whom was the Bishop of Calcutta. The latter happening to hear Mr. Robertson preach, sent to him, offering him a canonship in the cathedral of Calcutta, but he declined, as it would have involved separation from his children. In 1847 he returned to St. Ebbs, Oxfordshire, where he officiated for two months during the indisposition of the rector of that place, on a miserably inadequate allowance. At this time the incumbency of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, became vacant. The income attached to it was comparatively a good one; yet when it was mentioned to him, he expressed a willingness to sacrifice his own personal convenience and emolument for the cause in which he labored, and desired the Bishop of Oxford to send him wherever his lordship thought he would be



most useful. The bishop advised his going to Brighton, and he prepared to do so. Thus between the army and the church he left the choice with his father; between St. Ebbs and Brighton he left the choice with his bishop, showing a noble spirit of unselfishness and humility. He entered on his work at Brighton, August 15, 1847.

Trinity Chapel, Brighton, was attended by one of the most intellectual congregations in England. Mr. Robertson was pre-eminently intellectual. He was earnest, too; and in his earnestness he grew eloquent. The chapel was crowded every Sabbath, and his success was established. But "What is ministerial success?" he asks; "Crowded churches-full aislesattentive congregations—the approval of the religious world-much impression produced? Elijah thought so; and when he found out his mistake, and discovered that the applause on Carmel subsided into hideous stillness, his heart well-nigh broke with disappointment. Ministerial success lies in altered lives and obedient, humble hearts; unseen work recognized in the judgment day." That success was abundantly vouchsafed to him. While he charmed his hearers by the intellectual brilliancy of his sermons, he also sympathized with his fellow-men. He sought the wicked in their dens of vice; he strove to elevate them intellectually and morally; he looked with pity and compassion upon their errors, their weaknesses, and upon the spiritual degradation into which they had sunk; he taught them truths, read to them; he reassured them in their doubts and misgivings; sympathized with their sufferings and strivings; and by a profound intuitive knowledge of the human mind, conquered the hearts and consciences of thousands of stubborn men and women, and made them devoted followers of Christ.

Thus did he work for his Master, ever widening his sphere of influence, until the close of the year 1852, when ill health came upon him. As time passed on, increasing debility and a lack of physical energy became painfully apparent. During the early months of 1853 he delivered a lecture before the Brighton Athenæum, on the "Poetry of Wordsworth." But it was the last of his public lectures. The temporary flush which it produced as he dilated upon his favorite theme, lulled into an alarming pallor. Spring came, and he was obliged to relinquish his pastoral duties. Cheltenham was selected for a change of air and a temporary cessation from mental exertion. Two weeks of rest made a manifest improvement in his health, and on the following week he returned to Brighton and resumed the duties of his office. A fatal act of self-devotion. From this period he sank rapidly, and on Sunday the 15th of August-the anniversary of the day upon which, six years before, the minister had entered upon his duties in Brighton-the painful tragedy drew to its close. His agony was great, and his last words were, "I can not bear it. Let me rest. I must die. Let God do his WORK."

One of Mr. Robertson's favorite axtoms was. "Uselessness is crime:" and it was his constant endeavor, not only in the pulpit, but in the relations of private life, to devote his energies to the welfare of those around him. He labored constantly for the improvement, both morally and intellectually, of the working classes of England. He sympathized with them, and as a consequence won them to him. When a monument was being erected to the memory of the reverend gentleman in Brighton Cemetery, they sought to have a share in it, and begged permission to keep his grave free from weeds and supply it with fresh flowers.

Gifted with reasoning powers of the highest order, his discourses were pregnant with thought. His intense love of truth, however, did not lead him into the chaos of rationalism or infidelity, but direct to the fountain of Divine Truth. He had no narrow or sectarian opinions. He was broad, liberal, and intelligent; ever enunciating the great truths of Christianity in their fullest and noblest acceptation. Though a minister of the Church of England, and attached to her institutions, he was not bigoted in that attachment. It was his aim to convert the mere nominal Christianity of the age into a vital principle of action. Christianity, as he understood and expounded it, was a great agent of man's earthly regeneration and eternal happiness. His inmost feelings are fully expressed in the following words, uttered on the first Sunday in the year 1852: "The motto on every Christian banner is, Forward !- there is no resting-place in the present, no satisfaction in the past." The thorough earnestness for which Mr. Robertson was so remarkable is strikingly shown in that sentence. "Forward!" His sermons in the following year seem to be pervaded with a foreboding of the end. Perhaps this may be attributable to a "deficiency of Hope," which as he himself said "is the great fault of my character." How sad yet sympathetic is the following:

"Not one of us but has felt his heart aching for want of sympathy. We have had our lonely hours, our days of disappointment, and our moments of hopelessness; times when our highest feelings have been misunderstood, and our purest met with ridicule; days when our heavy secret was lying unshared, like ice upon the heart. And then the spirit gives way; we have wished that all were over, that we could lie down tired, and rest, like the children, from

We shall close our sketch of this admirable man and Christian by an extract from one of his beautiful sermons-

THE IRREPARABLE PAST.

It is true, first of all, with respect to time, that it is gone by. Time is the solemn inheritance to which every man is born heir, who has a life-rent of this world; a little section cut out of eternity and given us to do our work in; an eternity before, an eternity behind; and the small stream between floating swiftly from the one into the vast bosom of the other. The man who has felt with all his soul the signifi-

cance of time, will not be long in learning any lesson that this world has to teach him. Have you ever felt it? Have you ever realized how your own little streamlet is gliding away, and bearing you along with it toward that other awful world, of which all things here are but the thin shadows, down into that eternity toward which the confused wreck of all earthly things is bound? Let us realize that, until that sensation of time, and the infinite meaning which is wrapped up in it, has taken possession of our souls, there is no chance of our ever feeling strongly that it is worse than madness to sleep that time away. Every day in this world has its work; and every day, as it rises out of eternity, keeps putting to each of us the question afresh, What will you do before to-day has sunk into eternity and nothingness again? Men seem to do with it through life, just what the Apostles did for one precious and irreparable hour of it in the garden of Gethsemane -they go to sleep.

Have you ever seen those marble statues in some public square or garden, which art has so fashioned into a perennial fountain, that through the lips, or through the hands, the clear water flows in a perpetual stream, on and on forever, and the marble stands therepassive, cold-making no effort to arrest the gliding water? It is so that time flows through the hands of men-swift, never pausing, till it has run itself out-and there is the man petrified into a marble sleep, not feeling what it is which is passing away forever.

It is so, just so, that the destiny of nine men out of ten accomplishes itself; slipping away from them aimless, useless, till it is too late. And this passage asks us, with all the solemn thoughts which crowd around an approaching eternity, what has been our life, and what do we intend it shall be? Yesterday, last week, last year-they are gone. Yesterday, for example, was such a day as never was before, and never can be again. Out of darkness and eternity it was born, a new, fresh day; into darkness and eternity it sank again forever. It had a voice calling to us of its own-its own work, its own duties. What were we doing yesterday? Idling? whiling away the time in light and luxurious literature? contriving how to spend the day most pleasantly? Was that your day? And now let us remember this: there is a day coming when sleep will be rudely broken with a shock; there is a day in our future lives when our time will be counted, not by years, nor by months, nor yet by hours, but by minutes-the day when unmistakable symptoms shall announce that the messengers of death have come to take us.

The startling moment will come which it is vain to attempt to realize now, when it will be felt that it is all over at last—that our chance and our trial are past. The moment that we have tried to think of, shrunk from, put away from us, here it is-going, too, like all other moments that have gone before it; and then, with eyes unsealed at last, you look back on the life which is gone by. And now, from the undone eternity, the boom of whose waves is distinctly audible upon your soul—a solemn, sad voice—"You may go to sleep." It is too late to wake; there is no science in earth or heaven to recall time that once has fled.

Again, this principle applies to a misspent youth. Youth is one of the precious opportunities of life, rich in blessing if you choose to make it so, but having in it the materials of undving remorse if you suffer it to pass unimproved. You can suffer your young days to pass idly and uselessly away; you can live as if you had nothing to do but to enjoy yourselves; you can let others think for you, and not try to become thoughtful yourselves, till the business and the difficulties of life come upon you unprepared, and you find yourselves, like men waking from sleep, hurried, confused, scarcely able to stand, with all the faculties bewildered, not knowing right from wrong, led headlong to evil, just because you have not given yourselves time to learn what is good. All that is sleep. And now, let us mark it. You can not repair it in after-life. Oh! remember, every period of human life has its own lesson, and you can not learn that lesson in the next period. The boy has one set of lessons to learn, and the young man another, and the grown-up man another. Let us consider one single instance. The boy has to learn docility, gentleness of temper, reverence, submission. All those feelings which are to be transferred afterward in full cultivation to God, like plants nursed in a hot-bed and then planted out, are to be cultivated first in youth. Afterward, those habits which have been merely habits of obedience to an earthly parent are to become religious submission to a heavenly Parent. Our parents stand to us in the place of God. Veneration for our parents is intended to become afterward adoration for something higher. Take that single instance; and now suppose that that is not learned in boyhood. Suppose that the boy sleeps to the duty of veneration, and learns only flippancy, insubordination, and the habit of deceiving his father-can that be repaired afterward? Humanly speaking, no. Life is like the transition from class to class in a school. The schoolboy who has not learned arithmetic in the earlier classes can not secure it when he comes to mechanics in the higher; each section has its own sufficient work. He may be a good philosopher or a good historian, but a bad arithmetician he remains for life; for he can not lay the foundation at the moment when he must be building the superstructure. The regiment which has not perfected itself in its maneuvers on the parade-ground can not learn them before the guns of the enemy. And, just in the same way, the young person who has slept his youth away, and become idle and selfish and hard, can not make up for that afterward. He may do something; he may be religious. Yes, but he can not be what he might have been. There is a part of his heart which will remain uncultivated to the end. Youth has its irreparable past.

And therefore, my young friends, let it be impressed upon you; Now is a time, infinite in its value for eternity, which will never return again; learn that there is a very solemn work of heart which must be done while the stillness of the garden of your Gethsemane gives you time. Now, or never. The treasures at your command are infinite—treasures of time—treasures of youth, treasures of opportunity that grown-up men would sacrifice everything they have to possess. Oh, for ten years of youth back again, with the added experience of age! But it can not be; they must be content to sleep on now, and take their rest.

There is a Past which is gone forever. But there is a Future which is still our own.

On Psychology.

The soul, the mother of deep fears, of high hopes infinite,

Of glorious dreams, mysterious tears, of sleepless inner sight;

Lovely, but solemn it arose,

Unfolding what no more might close.—Mrs. Hemans.

NAPOLEON ON SUICIDE.

[The paragraphs below are translations of a fragment dictated by Napoleon at St. Helena, in 1820, to his faithful follower General Marchand, and of two passages from his "Outline of the Wars of Cæsar," in the same line of thought. They are interesting in themselves, as being the opinions of one of the two or three greatest men who ever lived—many believe him unconditionally the greatest—on a subject which has been often debated, and which admits of much subtile and strong reasoning. They are also interesting as throwing a reflex light upon the mental character of the Great Emperor.

Napoleon's reasoning, it will be observed, is exclusively Pagan, or such as might be Pagan. It contains no reference to the Christian religion, and, in fact, no argument which implies any religion at all. It appeals simply to the sentiments of Adhesiveness, Self-Esteem, and Conscientiousness, and to that general balance and conclusion of the practical judgment which we call common sense. This is in exact accordance with the indications of the Emperor's head, which was rather flat than high in the region of Veneration, and not remarkably full at Conscientiousness. It may be added that many other occurrences in his life show the same trait, which might be called non-religiousness. He did not feel, for instance, any great difference between the intrinsic excellence and the binding force of Christianity and Mohammedanism, as he showed by his compliments to the Egyptian imams about their religion.

This omission does not, however, weaken those which the Emperor uses, and which are remarkably clear, direct, and strong. They amount to this: that suicide makes sure of whatever bad fortune there is, and effectually destroys all the chances of future good fortune, which chances always exist.

His discussion of the subject-which to be

sure was only the merest beginning-only applies to suicide resulting from disappointments in life He does not include the case of suicide to escape infamy otherwise unavoidable, or intense physical suffering, which must (humanly speaking) persist until death, and perhaps cause it. His inquiries partake of this nature -Might not a victim of the Inquisition kill himself to avoid the nameless horrors of its torturers? Might not an Englishman kill his wife or his daughter and himself, in the Sepoy rebellion, to avoid enduring the lust and cruelty of the maddened heathen soldiery? Might not a victim helplessly jammed under some beam, pinned down in the middle of a burning house, and about to be roasted alive, shoot himself, to avoid the more inevitable and more agonizing death? And if such suicides—which are a hastening of the coming end by a few moments—are wrong, what shall we say of the excellent men, and especially the delicate women, who go away year after year into jungles and swamps as missionaries, with a moral certainty that they are shortening their lives, not by minutes, but by years? Was Arnold Winkelried wicked in gathering the sheaf of Austrian spears into his bosom to let in the fatal Swiss swordsmen to hew liberty from among the otherwise impregnable host of Leopold? But that was suicide, as much as Judas' hanging himself. So was the action of the steamboat pilot who broiled to death at his post in order to lay the boat ashore and enable all the rest of the ship's company to escape. Or, if such suicides are right, will it be found that the motive with which we kill ourselves gives the death its moral character, and that suicide in itself is neither right nor wrong? If Christianity does not forbid taking the lives of others if the cause be sufficient, why should it restrict our control of ourselves, more than our control of others?

It will not do to make a distinction between suicide by actually laying violent hands on one's self, or flinging one's self into fatal places on the one hand, and merely doing things that will necessarily cause our death on the other hand. It is purposely causing our own death which constitutes suicide, whether directly or indirectly. Does Christianity or the Bible prohibit all purposeful causation of one's own death? The saying of Christ, in the fifteenth chapter of John, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," seems to imply that a person in spirit of self-devotion or sacrifice might properly put himself in a fatal position.]

THE EMPEROR ON SUICIDE.

Has a man the right to kill himself? Yes: provided that his doing so will not wrong any other person, and provided life is an evil to him.

But when is a man's life an evil to him?

When it offers him only suffering and pain. But, since suffering and pain are changing every instant, there is no moment of life when one has the right of killing himself. That mo-



ment only comes at the hour of his death; for it is only then that it becomes proved that his life is only a tissue of evils and sufferings.

There is no one who has not more than once yielded to mental distress and wished to kill himself; and who has not within a few days been diverted from that wish by changes within his own mind, or in the circumstances around him. He who killed himself Monday would the next Saturday have desired to live; but a man can kill himself only once.

Life consists of the past, the present, and the future; it must therefore have become an evil, if not for all the three, at least for the present and the future. If it is an evil only for the present, suicide throws away the future. The evils of one day do not justify the sacrifice of all the rest of life. It is only he whose life is an evil now, and who is certain (which is impossible) that it will always continue so—that there will be no change in his position or in his own will, resulting from modified circumstances and situation, or from habit and the lapse of time—an impossibility again—only such a man would be justified in killing himself.

One who sinks under the weight of present evils and commits suicide is guilty of an injustice to himself; he obeys, out of despair and weakness, a momentary fantasy, and sacrifices to it the whole of his future.

The comparison of a gangrened arm amputated in order to save the whole body, is not a valid one; for when the surgeon cuts off the arm, it is a certainty that it would occasion death. This consequence is not a sentiment, it is a reality; whereas, when a man's sufferings drive him to suicide, he not only puts an end to the sufferings, but destroys his future life too. One would never repent, in the case supposed, of having had an arm amputated, but he might repent, and almost always would, of having killed himself.

CATO.

The conduct of Cato has been approved by his cotemporaries and admired by history; but who gained by his death? Cæsar. Who was pleased at it? Cæsar. And who lost by it? Cato's own party at Rome. But, it may be argued, he died rather than bow before Cæsar. But who would have made him bow? Why could he not have gone with the cavalry, or with those of his party who fled by sea from the port of Utica? They rallied the party in Spain. What would not have been the influence of his name, his counsels, and his presence with those ten legions which in the following year held the balance of destiny on the field of Munda! And even after that defeat, what would have prevented him from following over sea the younger Pompey, who survived Cæsar, and long sustained with glory the eagles of the republic?

Cassius and Brutus, the nephew and the pupil of Cato, killed themselves on the field of battle at Philippi, Cassius when Brutus was victorious. Under a misunderstanding, these desperate actions, inspired by a false courage

and false ideas of greatness, gave the victory to the triumvirate. Marius, abandoned by fortune, showed himself superior to her. When cut off from the sea, he hid himself in the marshes of Minturnae, and his constancy was rewarded by re-entering Rome and becoming a seventh time consul. When old, broken in strength, and at the highest point of prosperity, he killed himself, in order to escape from the vicissitudes of human fortune; but at a time when his party was triumphant.

If Cato could have read in the book of destiny that in four years Cæsar was to fall in the senate-chamber at the foot of Pompey's statue, pierced with twenty-three dagger wounds, while Cicero would still occupy the tribune and make the air re-echo with the philippics against Antony, then would Cato have stabbed himself? No. He killed himself from mortification—from despair. His suicide was the weakness of a great soul, the error of a stoic, but a blot upon his life.

CÆSAR.

It is said that during the battle of Munda, Cæsar was on the point of killing himself. This would have been destructive to his party; he would have been vanquished as Brutus and Cassius were. May a magistrate, the leader of a party, voluntarily desert his friends? Is such a resolution virtue, courage, strength of mind? Is not death the end of all evils, of all disappointments, of all sufferings, of all toils? Does not the neglect of life constitute the habitual virtue of every soldier? Is it right to desire suicide, to commit it? Yes, say some, when one is without hope. But when or how can any human being be without hope, in this shifting scene of life, where the natural or violent death of one single man may instantaneously change the whole condition and appearance of affairs?

THE IDIOTIC TRAINED.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S PROTÉGÉ JACK.

THE story of Kaspar Hauser, the unfortunate being who for some reason was doomed to unmerited confinement from infancy, has always excited great interest on account of the physiological questions that came up when, just bordering on manhood, he was released from the dungeon he had so long inhabited. In the character of John T-, the subject of the present sketch, there are questions quite as curious and much more difficult to solve. Kaspar Hauser's was a confined body and an undeveloped mind; John T--- seemed to have a mind as acute and strong in many respects as the average, but its expression was almost entirely prevented-he was deaf and dumb. He was considered an idiot, and probably that impression would never have been removed had he not come under the care of a woman who made it one of the objects of her life to disentangle from its uncouth wrappings the clear intelligence which she discerned in him. That woman was Charlotte Elizabeth, a

writer who thirty or forty years ago was well known and widely read. John T—— was about eight years of age when she first knew him, and after living in her house for eleven years he died of consumption.

The boy was deaf and dumb, and of so contracted intellect that his parents, who were Irish peasants, could find no way either to remove or to mitigate his ignorance. His mother had undertaken dreadful penances for his sake: walking on her bare knees over a road strewn with pebbles, broken glass, and quicklime, to make her own sufferings sufficiently great to overtop the Divine wrath which she supposed was the cause of her son's affliction, and thus to obtain the bestowal of speech and hearing upon her boy. But her efforts had so little success, that when a stranger and a Protestant offered to take him away she gladly consented.

Jack, as the boy was called, was a pigmy in stature, and his features and aspect corresponded with the dullness of his mind. His bristly hair hung in an uncouth mass over his eyes, and it was not until his teacher one day lifted it away from his forehead that she began to have any hope of teaching him. But his brow once disclosed, proved to be high and expansive, and the thought at once struck her, that under such a forehead must lie an intelligence that could be awakened if she would only have patience. That idea and a little subsequent progress, sure, if small, gave her courage to persevere for seven years in the effort to give life to the dead intellect. When the first attempts were made to teach him the alphabet, he thought it great fun, but the unmeaning grin which spread over his face showed that he received no higher notion of the lesson

The first intelligence that he manifested came so suddenly, that though long watched for, it was a real surprise. Standing before the house-dog, he pointed first to the animal, then to himself, and with his hand alphabet asked "What." He had to repeat the action many times before his teacher understood that he was asking what the difference was between himself and the dog. From that time he began to show an inordinate curiosity which nothing could satisfy. Nor was he contented with asking the names of furniture, dogs, and the like, and examining their nature. He entered the field of speculative philosophy at once. Pointing to the sun, he asked if the teacher made it. No. Then he asked the same question about each one of the four or five persons for whom he had a sign. When he found that none of these had made it, he made his "what-what" with fretful impatience and a stamp of the foot. The answer was a gesture upward and the word God. He then explained a system of astronomy he had formed.

The sun he could not understand, because it was too bright to be looked at; but the moon was like a dumpling, and somebody sent it rolling over the tops of the trees, just as he rolled his marble over the table. The stars were cut out of paper with a large pair of



scissors and stuck in the sky with the end of the thumb. Having thus arranged the order of the universe, he looked very happy, and patted himself on the breast, evidently as much pleased as some more pretentious philosophers who have been quite as far from the truth.

And like those philosophers, too, he was very critical about other explanations than his own. The next day he came in a great wrath and said that "Mam's" tongue ought to be pulled out, which was his way of saying that she had told a lie. When she looked very innocent and said "what," he explained that he had looked everywhere for God. He had been down the street, over the bridge, into the church yard, through the fields; had even looked into the castle grounds and the soldiers' barracks, and at night had popped his head out of the window; but he could not find God. There was nobody anywhere who was big enough to put up his hand and stick the stars in the sky. "Mam" was bad, and must have her tongue pulled out. For "God-no, God-No," he repeated, with great finger-volubility.

The difficulty of inculcating an impression of a character so abstracted from anything material as the unseen God can be imagined. But the method was as ingenious as the task was puzzling. As "Mam" and her pupil sat on opposite sides of the fire, she shrugged her shoulders and seemed to acknowledge her delinquency, at which Jack shook his head at her to show how much he was offended. Presently she seized a pair of bellows, and first blowing the fire for a time, she turned the blast on his hand. He snatched it away scowling, and shivered to show how much he disliked it. The teacher looked very innocent, and repeated the puff, which made him still more angry. But she looked at the nozzle of the bellows, and then all around, as if searching for what offended him, and then said "Wind-no," and told him his tongue must be cut out. The effect of this was curious. He opened his eyes very wide, panted, and turned very red; while his face shone with more intelligence than it had ever before exhibited, and instantly catching her meaning he repeated many timesshouting silently with his fingers—"God—wind, God-wind," holding two fingers out to show that they were equal and like, for he had no other expression for "like."

When it is remembered that both teacher and scholar were totally deaf, and that one was dumb, this success in communicating an idea so difficult to conceive was wonderful. But undoubtedly the infirmity which compelled Charlotte Elizabeth to obtain all her impressions of the world by the use of sight, smell, touch, and motion, prepared her all the better for a task so perplexing as the instruction of the clumsy understanding of this boy.

As we have seen, this first grasp his mind made of the infinite had the physical character of a pang. Every fiber of his body helped his mind in the mysterious process by which memory and inquisitiveness combined in this befogged nature to comprehend the most ab-

struse question which is presented to man. But from this time he learned steadily and mysteriously truths which no one had taught him. He followed out with perfect correctness deductions from this simple beginning, which led him to obtain a very clear idea of God. He discovered that God was like the sun, in that he had to shut his eyes when he looked at either, an illustration of the glory of God which is of common use among larger intellects; but which was new and original with Jack.

He had always been given to teasing the dog and other inferior animals. But his obscure cogitations soon taught him that the works of God were to be treated with respect, and he became very careful and tender of all living things, passing his hand over them caressingly and saying "God made." At first he had a queer but natural idea that the worms were not made by God, saying that they came up out of the ground, while God was up in the sky. His teacher told him that God made the worms too, and then he set his mind to find out how this could be. At last he agreed that the worms might have been rolled up in the world when it was made, like meat in a pudding, and bite their way out. He had been very fond of fishing, but after this discovery his wrath was great when he found an angler looking for live bait.

His was a reasoning without words, and we are utterly confounded when we seek to discover whether his mind had a language, and if not, how it revolved thoughts and evolved ideas. The best explanation we can conceive of is that the impressions on his mind were hieroglyphic. We see a tree, a dog, a house, and our minds revert to certain little ink-marks which we learned in our youth to put for those things. In short, we reason in words. Jack must have dealt entirely with things. Perhaps that mind which we call darkened, was revolving problems of pure philosophy, intuitions, the hidden meaning of the phenomena of life, the mysterious correspondence of natural objects, with the highest ideas of man; things which are reserved for the most cultured and profound minds among more perfectly made mortals.

It was remarked that he could not always deal understandingly with words. He knew how to write, and spent a good deal of time copying out of the Bible. But though he would dwell on the words that he knew, he seemed to obtain no ideas from printed language. He would skip two pages without knowing it, and go right on with the copying; and among his papers were found pages of sentences and parts of sentences copied out of the Bible and put together without any sense or meaning. Very like he attached an arbitrary meaning to particular words, and these jumbling paragraphs may have been complete stories to him.

His language was peculiar, and mostly confined to nouns and a few verbs, which he arranged by rules of his own, the result being very like a dispatch by the present Atlantic telegraph cable. If his mistress wanted to send

him to the village for a small loaf of bread and pay for it, she would say: "Jack go village money bread small one." And he could not understand such a sentence as "You must go to the village and buy me a small loaf of bread." He would perform his errand by going to the shop and writing down "Bread small one," at the same time holding out the money. He was once taken into a toy shop, and while his mistress was buying something a great commotion was heard. There was Jack, mounted on a rocking-horse driving away at full gallop, to the great danger of everything near by, and shouting and waving his arms. He gave a diverting account of how he cautiously approached the horse, found out that it was "bite-no; kick-no," and finally mounted him. He wanted to know if it was God-made, and how far he had ridden.

When a horse was bought by his master, Jack was very anxious to groom him. He told his mistress confidentially that men were very wicked; that a man servant would often shake hands with the devil (his way of saying that he would be a bad fellow). He also said that a man would eat a great deal and cost money. but Jack would only eat "small potato, small meat," because he loved Captain B. The captain finally consented to let Jack try, and the boy really did the grooming very well. His exultation was great. He went up to the horse, kissed it, and in great glee said, "No man; all Jack. Devil cry-go devil;" for it was a part of his belief that the devil was always on the lookout to trip him up. A funnier scene still occurred when another horse and a cow were added to the establishment. It was thought that he could not do so much work, and a young woman was hired to milk the cow. But Jack considered himself outraged. He talked of his mother's Kilkenny cows and "cow's baby," and moreover treated the dairy maid with contumely. At length they let him have his way and he was happy. He never afterward referred to that time without saying that then he was "Hell Jack."

Education had a remarkable physical effect upon him. His stiff, bristly hair became silky, color came and went constantly in his cheeks, in sympathy with the flow of emotions in his mind, and the succession of new scenes and feelings which gradually increasing perceptions called up, lent the charm of childish freshness to his countenance. His large hazel eyes were peculiarly beautiful, for he used them to express his thoughts. He depended a great deal upon the manner of others to him, claiming a shake of the hand at morning and night, and suffering so much if it was omitted, that the denial of the kindness was resorted to only as a punishment for the gravest offenses. One of the latter was a habit of howling when anything offended him. Of course he could not hear his own noise, but he was capable of making a vast deal of it, and seemed to like the commotion it occasioned. This, however, he overcame in time. As he grew older, both mind and manners became gentle and delicate.



When his mistress lost her brother by drowning, Jack stole down at night from his bed and removed from the walls of her study every picture that contained a ship or a boat, or that in any way suggested the water. These pictures were of his own drawing, and the whole occurrence shows how well and intelligently he could sympathize with the afflicted woman.

It has been said before that the first idea which Jack mastered came to him like a pang. All his expression was bodily. His friends could often read his features, which, beaming, glowing, or darkening, showed not merely the depth but the quality of every emotion. Thirty years ago, when Jack lived, there was a great agitation in England on the Poperv question. "Mam" was a stout Protestant, and of course he was whatever she was. He came home one day from mass, and, setting up a brush, began to bow before it, asking if it could hear him. For an instant he waited in a reverential attitude, and then getting no answer, began kicking the brush around the room, saying, "Bad god! bad god!" After that, whenever the subject of Romanism was adverted to. Jack would run for the clothes-brush, and vent upon it his hearty heresy.

The ease and directness with which he seized the meaning of difficult lessons was wonderful. Charlotte Elizabeth, in trying to answer some questions he put about the future life, drew a picture of a great number of persons in the midst of flames and fire, to represent hell, and then one figure apart, who, she said, was God's son, a man who came out of heaven, was never "bad," and would not have to go to the flames. But he allowed himself to be killed; and when he died, God shut up the pit where the fire was, and spared all the people. After a few moments' cogitation, Jack saw an objection to this atonement. He pointed out that the people were many-"God's son" was one; and his earnest "What" showed that he understood the difficulty of one rescuing so many. She then cut a bunch of dead flowers into small pieces, and showed Jack that they represented the people in the pit. Then laying down a gold ring to stand for "God's son," she asked him which he would rather have. He struck his hand to his forehead, and with eager rapidity declared that the one ring was better than the whole room full of dead flowers.

A creature like Jack was sure to have many odd ideas and ways. Among the curious notions that came into his head, one was that he must have a hoop to run errands with. He said the stage that passed the house went so fast because the horses had four large hoops, meaning the wheels, and he thought if he had a hoop he could go just as fast. With him an impression was a verity, and when he got his hoop he had no hesitation in racing with the coach, nodding and grimacing defiance to the horses. It really was a help to him, and gave him a reason and object for going fast on his errands.

Charlotte Elizabeth once undertook to teach some of the poor children in the neighborhood, and to keep Jack employed during the lesson

made him monitor over the others. But a more unfortunate choice could not have been made. Nearly all the disorder came from the irresistible merriment which his actions excited. Seated in a high arm-chair he narrowly watched the whole party, and if anything occurred which he considered improper or disorderly, he conveyed to the culprit a warning of the consequences of such actions by slapping his own face, pulling his own ears, and kicking out his foot, all the while looking gravely and sternly at the offending one.

His range of thought was narrow, and, if his conversation were a proof, reverted almost entirely to religious subjects. He was content with a very quiet life, and when he could not talk with "Mam," preferred to sit alone in his little room over the barn rather than have the company of any other person. There he would draw, or sing, or think. It is an old saying, that if horses had a god, it would be a horse. And so Jack's deities-God and the devilwere beings of action and not of words. God was benignant, gentle, and with beaming face: Satan was always in a great rage when he saw any one doing good, and would stamp his foot and tear around, howling with chagrin. But when people were bad, the devil would laugh and clap his hands. Jack always showed a great anxiety when he talked to his fellowcreatures. Expression was hard work to him; but when he talked with God he never had the least difficulty. He would stand perfectly quiet, and seemed to be at ease, expressing with face and gesture the simple prayers he

The rapidity to which he leaped to conclusions has already been spoken of. All emotions were intensified in him. When a petition against the admission of Romanists to Parliament was handed round, Jack implored leave to sign it, though he was under seventeen, the limit of age that had been fixed. He wept so hard that his benefactress consented, and with a face flushing deep crimson, and flashing eyes, he rather cut than wrote his name down.

When "Mam" lost her brother, Jack was waiting at table, where laughter was as hearty and frequent as usual. But he noticed that "Mam" did not laugh, and putting down the plate he had in his hand, looked sternly at the company, saying, "Bad laughing!" walked out of the room in great indignation, stopping at the door to say, "Mam come; no laughing; gone, dead."

His was a beautiful though an obscured character, and when at the age of nineteen he died of consumption, those with whom he had lived felt that they had lost one who had for them a sympathy and affection that is not often found in life.

Psychology has relations to Theology. Ideas of Divine Being must be in our own minds, as well as arguments, to prove this existence. Questions of human ability and of free-will are discussed and decided.—Horace Mann

Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only biles
Of paradise that has survived the fall!
Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thice arms
She smiles, appearing as in truth she is,
Heavin-born, and destined to the skies again,—Comper.

MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

They tell me of Italian lands,
Where flowers, by zephyr breezes fanned,
Perfume the evening air;
The home of music and of arts,
The land of true and loving hearts,
And hirthplace of the fair

They tell me, too, of vine-clad France, Where peasants wheel in merry dance Around the cottage door; Of California's golden skies, Arrayed in nature's deepest dyes, As fair as Eden's shore.

But give to me the pastures green,
With hill and dale and slope between,
Where childhood loved to roam;
And give to me the forests grand,
Which bend beneath the storm-king's hand,
Around my childhood's home.

Let others sing the beauties fair
Of orange groves and southern air,
Where fancy loves to roam;
But memory turns with mournful eye,
While other scenes pass slowly by
Of home, a childhood's home.

No future land can ever be
One half so fair and dear to me
As that in childhood tried;
For there a mother's grave is made,
And there a sister's form is laid,
With brother side by side.

Oh, would I could forever stay
'Mid scenes where childhood loved to play
In years forever gone;
But life has cares which we must meet,
Ere we can press with sinless feet
The happy shores beyond.

Then let us work while work we may,
The morrow soon will be to-day,
To-day will soon be o'er;
And ere another sun shall rise,
The hand of death may seal our eyes,
To open nevermore.

Delta kappa phi.

THE TYRANNY OF FASHION.

BY MRS. JOHN HALIFAX.

As we sat in one of our city cars the other day, a young mother entered, dragging after her three babies, and seated herself with a sigh of such utter weariness that it arrested our lazy attention and set curiosity to work to trace that sigh to its source. She was a delicate little woman, with a face whose deep-cut lines and premature wrinkles told so plainly of overwork that it might have moved any ignorant looker-on to pity.

Yet there she sat—poor, little, pale, jaded, dull-eyed, worn-out, old young woman—a slave to the hardest mistress that ever shod an iron heel with velvet, for she was dressed from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot according to the "very latest" rules of Fashion. Everything she wore, though of inexpensive material, was cut as carefully and trimmed as

elaborately as if she were the laziest belle of Fifth Avenue, with a score to execute her senseless whims. Her three children were decked off in like manner, utterly regardless, if not of money, at least of time. Their little garments, all snow-white, were tucked, embroidered, braided, flounced to the last inch, shining with starch and faultless laundressing, till each poor baby was a moving mass of finery, just fit to set up in the window of a "Ladies' Emporium" as a sample of "Work of the best quality done here."

Now if people who have plenty of time and money to waste choose to make little puppets of their children, they can do so with some show of reason under the plea that they have nothing else to do; but for the mother of a family, who was evidently her own nurse, seamstress, and maid-of-all-work, to tax herself so needlessly, so cruelly, so absurdly as that! Is it not incomprehensible? And she is but one of thousands. Yet slow-brained people wonder every day why the women of this generation are not as healthy as their grandmothers. Reasons why are plenty, and this is one of them: The grandmother of that waxen-faced expiring fragment of womanhood had but two "best" gowns-one for winter, one for summer, and she wore them half a lifetime without wasting any anxiety or labor on either. With her mother's brooch, and her fine kerchief, and some rich old lace handed down by an amiable grandmother, she was equipped for any occasion of dignity or importance. Then, her children wore calico dresses, "linsey woolsey" petticoats, and homespun stockings; played with doll, and said their catechisms, and were ever so much healthier, happier, and better children than the little men and women who walk our streets to-day.

Now, the laws of Fashion change as rapidly as the seasons, and are so arbitrary that the shape of a collar, the width of a ribbon, the size of a bow will determine one's claims to eligibility. And if it be folly in the rich to yield themselves to such tyranny, how much worse the folly of the poor, who must sacrifice their golden hours of leisure, their health, sometimes even life itself, in the senseless straining after empty and unsatisfying frippery which does not belong to them, and can not add one iota to their solid comfort and happiness!

And the children—ah, me! ah, me! Said a little lady of ten years in our hearing: "You see, aunty, my vail is real lace," and she held it up for admiration as if profoundly impressed with the importance of the weighty fact. Said another: "Will it do for me to wear this collar to the Park?" "Why not?" we asked, innocently. "Why, it isn't a Shakspeare collar!" she replied, with wide-open eyes of astonishment at our ignorance.

Oh, if mothers, rich and poor, would but give up this wearying struggle to comply with the demands of Fashion! if they would put upon their children comfortable, wholesome, neat, inexpensive dresses, and then devote the extra time and money to healthy recreation or

culture; if they would go out and romp with them, play merry tunes that will set their little feet flying over the floor; read good books, study good pictures; in short, fill every day's cup brim full of the pleasures that satisfy and can not harm, then the sweetness of such a childhood will blossom and bear fruit in the future when such frippery as beads and ribbons have done their poor miserable work and perished.

Children really need no such adornment. God made them beautiful, and beautiful they will be if His work is not tampered with. If they are healthy, happy, and innocent, they will always be the loveliest of God's gifts, and need no help of ruffles or embroidery to make them attractive.

THE MUTE AND UNSOCIAL.

THE dissipated and abandoned have had their advocates of reform. They have been followed to the scenes of their indulgences, and urged even at the brink beyond which there is no hope, to break from the spell of that infatuation which culminates in hideous death. But who has raised a voice of reform in behalf of those who, while of strict moral integrity, have become educated into muteness-into a distant coldness-into an unsocial and sour disposition? The class which is the victim of this distemper is large indeed, and a singularity in it is that people applaud their probity and virtue, and forget the freezing that is penetrating deeper and deeper; that freezing that stops the very flow of those spirits whose generous influences when withdrawn from the mind and body leave the one to unbroken melancholy, and the other to waste away by a protracted yet miserable consumption. What superinduces a more unhappy abandonment and loss of aspiration than melancholy? and what so soon generates this soul-racking malady as solitude and lack of sympathy?

Only through our social capacity can we be happy. Only through the exercise of our social qualities can mind and body perform every one of their proper offices; to stunt or stint them is to poison the very source of life at its fountains.

Look about you! See that deserted oneperhaps uncouth-perhaps a stranger. With a kindly tongue address him-with warm hands welcome him; throw around him the warmest influences. Away with false "proprieties." They had their origin in artificial and not natural sources; they are rightly regarded in the right place, but are of the height of folly and evil as usages; they advertise the finical and shallow; an outrage of them in our communion as human beings-as members in good standing of a common brotherhood-of one blood-is right; one who can with true dignity and charity, with discretion, give kind words to the social outcast, the mute and unhappy; who can extend a cordial sympathy to the stranger—the stranger to comfort

and happiness as well as social connections—is worthy indeed a philosopher's mantle, a brave man's meed, and a Christian's crown.

JOHN DUNN.

AN AGED MAN.

From the Wooster (Ohio) Democrat we take the following interesting account:

"There is residing at this time in the village of Jefferson, Plain Township, Wayne County, Ohio, five miles west of Wooster, the oldest man in the State of Ohio, and probably in the United States. His name is John Folgate. He was born in Lebanon County, Pa., in the month of February, 1759, making him 108 years old. He emigrated to Ohio in 1829, and has lived since that time an industrious, quiet, unobtrusive life in Jefferson. He was seventy years of age when he settled in that village, having already attained the period in life designated in Holy Writ as the usual limit of human existence, and at which most men, under the burden of many years, die. Physically, he is rather small, probably under the medium size, but exhibits a compact frame and a wellconstructed body, which, no doubt, eighty years ago, was one of physical excellence and muscular perfection. He was married at the age of thirty to Miss Elizabeth Wolgamottthe very mention of whose name starts bitter tears in those old eyes that have led him upward through the darkness and labyrinths of a century. His wife was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., three years before the battle of Lexington, and three years after the birth of the great Bonaparte. She had often seen and spoken to Washington. Her death occurred Jan. 29th. 1849, in her seventy-eighth year. An only child was their wedded inheritance, and the old man, who carries upon his back the weight of well nigh a million hours, weeps and wonders that the son, aged fifty years, should be dead, and the father here. He was a teamster in his early years, about Baltimore, Md., and in Pennsylvania, but for the last sixty or sev. enty years has been engaged in mechanical labor. He was drafted in the war of 1812, shouldered his musket, but was discharged on account of his old age-so that fifty-five years ago he was too far advanced in life to be a soldier. At the time he was drafted he was keeping a tavern at a place called 'Sporting Hill.' near Baltimore. In politics he was always an oldline Whig, but in political as well as social life, while he had stern convictions, he had but few prejudices."

His habits and manner of life would afford an interesting subject for consideration. We would like to be informed of their character. Can any of our readers furnish us the particulars?

SAD.—Said a poor little girl in the fourth ward of New York, as she was dying, "I am glad I am going to die, because now my brothers and sisters will have enough to eat!" Nothing could be written or thought more simply pathetic.

zig-zag. Why, it isn't half as good-looking a

"Harry McAlister," replied the boy, smiling,

as he thought of the "zig-zag" nose on the

nose as yours. What's your name?"

"THE STICK-UP NOSE."

A DASHING little black horse, with a little gem of a cutter behind him, and a bright, rosy driver, stopped near a large dry-goods store, and a group of boys on the corner stood and stared. It took them but a moment to scan the horse and cutter, and then they fastened their eyes on the young girl. "I tell you what, Joe, she's killing handsome," said one of them. "That long red scarf around her neck is a good match for her checks, and her eyes are as black as her pony. And didn't she rein up her horse as if she knew how! Julius Cæsar! she's splendid!"

"Well, I suppose I must get out and take in this bundle, but I'm tucked up so nicely in this robe, I don't want to," said the young lady to herself, glancing at the boys who were too far off to hear what she said.

Throwing back the robe, she started to get out, when she saw a boy standing near the store door, and looking at her.

"I'll ask him to take this roll in," she said,



Fig. 2.

corner, and also of his own, which the young lady had tried to praise.

"Any woman that can say a good word for such a nose as mine must be a real lady," he said; and now it was Mary Davenport's turn to smile.

"Well, I can say a good word for such a nose as yours, and for such a boy as you, too," she replied. "I know by your looks that you are a firstrate little fellow, and you've got a splendid name. Harry McAlister. Why, you couldn't have a better. What's the name of that boy who cried out so loud: 'You'd better name him Stick-up nose,' and then turned

round and showed his zig-zag nose?"

"Jimmy Snod," answered Harry, going almost into hysterics, he laughed so hard.

"That's good for you, Harry," said Miss



Fig. 1.

and called out: "Come here, little fellow, and take this into the store for me, and I'll give you a quarter."

"That young lady is calling you, crooked-nose," screamed out one of the boys.

"You'd better name him Stick-up nose," said another; so "Stick-up nose" was handed from one to the other, and went sounding through the air till it reached the ears of the little boy as, with flashing eyes and flushed face, he went up to the cutter to take out the bundle.

Mary Davenport, the young lady, heard it, and noticed the boy's air of embarrassment and indignation, and her heart went out to him at once.

"You needn't care for what those boys say," she said to him. "You are a handsome little fellow, whether your nose is straight or stick-up, and I dare say their noses are not half as good-looking as yours."

This brought the tears, and the young lady, wishing to save the child from a regular cry, added: "There, now! I can see those noses on that corner, and one of them goes zig-zag,



Fig. 3

Mary. "Laugh away as fast as you can. It's a great deal better for you than crying. Here's the quarter—a twenty-five-cent piece. I'm

much obliged to you for taking my bundle into the store."

"I can't take the money," replied Harry, putting his hands behind him. "I don't like to be paid just for doing a little thing for a kind, polite young lady."

"Oh, but you must. You needn't call it pay, but take it to remember me by."

"Well, I'll do that, and I'll never spend it the longest day I live," said Harry, as he hurried away with his quarter, and with new and pleasant feelings. But he was obliged to pass the corner where the boys were congregated, and the rude fellow with the "zig-zag nose," Jimmy Snod, wishing to show his wit at the expense of Harry, called out: "Little chap! little chap! follow your nose and you'll be sure to go right, for it sticks up as high as a church steeple."

Harry McAlister's face not only crimsoned but burned with rage. "I'd like to lay that fellow on a level with the ground," he said to himself, "but then the young lady was kind and polite to me, and told me I was handsome,



so I think I won't do it. I might tell him what she said about his 'zig-zag nose,' but I'm satisfied without it." Harry went on toward his home, an unpretending cottage where his humble parents lived, and as soon as he entered the house he repeated Mary Davenport's pleasant, warm words, the compliments she had paid him, and the insulting words of the boys on the corner.

Mrs. McAlister's face lighted up with pride as she thought of the attentions her Harry had received from the beautiful and charming young lady, and she pondered on the kind words until late at night; but Harry, although he did not forget Miss Mary's words, pondered rather on what Jimmy Snod had said. Again and again he repeated to himself: "Little chap! little chap! follow your nose and you'll be sure to go right, for it sticks up as high as a church steeple." As he lay on his bed thinking it all over, he concluded that it wouldn't be a bad idea to take Jimmy Snod's advice. "Why, if I follow my nose," said he, "it's a fact, as the fellow said, that I'll 'be sure to go right,' and, by and by, I'll be a rising man.

When a body's nose sticks up, it's a good thing to follow it."

Many years afterward, a stranger was entertaining the passengers in a car by telling them of a lad he once knew who was grossly insulted by some boys for having a stick-up nose.

"One day," said he, "after receiving two shillings (which he has kept to this day) for doing a favor for a young lady, he passed a group of boys, who stood on the corner, and they repeated the insulting words they had spoken only a few minutes before, and one of them—the worst of the group—called out: 'Little chap! little chap! follow your nose and you'll be sure to go right, for it sticks up as high as a church steeple.' Well, the insulted boy was very angry at first, but he soon began to think seriously of following his nose, and from that time forward he did it. And it made him a prosperous man, worth fifty thousand dollars, and, what's better, a good man, first and foremost in every good work."

All the passengers were very much interested, one in particular, who said: "Why, where did you get that story? I've heard it before. What was the boy's name?"

"Harry McAlister," replied the stranger, and he added, as he crossed his forefinger over his nose, "this is the nose that Harry McAlister followed."

There was quite an excitement in the car, and a general burst of laughter as Mr. McAlister concluded his story.

Soon afterward, as he and a dozen others were leaving the cars, the man who had been more interested than all the rest, jogged his elbow, and whispered: "Confound it all, if my name ain't Jimmy Snod, but don't you tell anybody as long as you live. I've often wished I could see you somewhere in the world and beg your pardon, and now, as this may be my last chance, I beg your pardon a thousand times."

Taken by surprise, and unable to control himself, Mr. McAlister broke out, as he grasped the man's hand and gave it a hearty shaking: "Why, bless your heart, Jimmy Snod, I owe you an everlasting debt of gratitude—you've been the making of me, don't you know it?"

"Wasn't I a saucy, insulting youngster?" replied the man.

"Well, no matter about that," answered Mr. McAlister, as they walked on together.

"Ah, it's a great deal of matter, sir. How often I've wondered what had become of the boy whose nose I so insulted."

"But it was only my nose," said Mr. McAlister, wishing to relieve the man.

"Well, sir," wound up Mr. Snod, as he and Mr. McAlister parted, "that detestable performance of mine, and the sequel (meeting you after so many years and learning what my words accomplished), have taught me one thing, and that is, that the great God can bring untold good out of evil, and use the words that sting and pain a boy, to help him onward and upward in the world. I beg your pardon again. Good-bye, sir."

INTEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTH.

The editor of the Sandusky *Register* gives the following as the result of his personal observation on a recent tour through several of the Southern States:

"The extent to which the drinking of intoxicating liquors prevails at the South, as a social custom,' is appalling to one who looks upon intemperance as the curse of our land. It is next to impossible to enter any circle, or, in fact, meet anybody anywhere, without having the infernal ghost of 'something to drink' forced under your nose. If you are casually introduced to Major Jones, late of the Confederate army, the first sentence after the salutation is, 'Step this way and take something.' You purchase ten dollars' worth of dry goods at a Southern store, and after paying your bill you are, with a wink, beckoned to a back room, where a free glass of whisky is gracefully proffered. You enter the business office of an acquaintance to chat three minutes, and before you leave, the business acquaintance is certain to say, 'Sam, fetch that black bottle

from the shelf and two glasses."

"You call at a Southern home, and your host would think that he had outraged the very spirit of hospitality did he not offer you some fluid that has the happy power of giving the human nose the color of a lobster's claw. The wonderful variety of these fluids surprises one who knows the destitution of the Southern country in other respects. In point of strength and palatability they range all the way from dish-water to aquafortic, and their results have the same gradation, reaching from nausea to murder in the first degree.

"It would seem that the South had been sufficiently cursed by slavery, secession, war, and defeat; but the plague of drunkenness is now added. The morals, no less than the politics of the South, need reconstruction; and the field for reformatory work is a wide one. But one thing is plain, that so long as the offering of intoxicating drinks is regarded as a standard social custom, intemperance can not be successfully battled any more than the current of the Mississippi can be permanently staved."

The Sandusky editor tells the truth. If slavery in itself was a curse, that curse was tenfold intensified by the constant and all-pervading use of the infernal fire-water. Planters acknowledged that most of the barbarous flogging, bruising, and flaying, inflicted formerly on the slaves, was done at the instance of, or by, whisky-drinking overseers. It was said that the slaves would spend their last cent for whisky, tobacco, and lottery tickets. Negro slavery has been abolished, but the soul-andbody-consuming slavery of whisky and tobacco remains. Many women use a "boonder," and swab their mouths with powdered tobacco, and, like nasty men, spit the foul stuff at a mark.

A big political war has been fought to preserve the Union, in which hundreds of thousands lost their lives, and the bodies of nearly four millions of slaves have been set free. That is a big thing! But another war—God grant that it may be bloodless!—must now be waged for the emancipation of men and women from those twin curses, whisky and tobacco. We are in for this fight. Our cause is just. We are on the side of God and humanity. Be it ours to aid in the rescue of

fallen man and to remove the temptation, lest we, too, and our household, become engulfed by the insidious tempter. There is no security, no safety, save in temperance. And we call on all the world, men, women and children, to enroll themselves on the right side in this struggle. The South, so far as soil and climate generally are concerned, is a land of health, wealth, beauty, and sunshine. Let her people, white, black, and vellow, be freed from these blighting curses, and she will become the paradise of this continent. Men and women, will you take hold and help to remove this mountain? The way to redeem and bring prosperity to the South is through temperance, education, industry, and true religion Secure these, and "capital" will follow.

How Franklin obtained a Situation.— When quite a youth Franklin went to London, entered a printing-office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

"Where are you from?" inquired the man.

"America," was the reply.

"Ah!" said the foreman, "from America! a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel by Saint John:

"Nathaniel saith unto him, Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see."

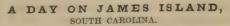
It was done so quick, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

Costly Obstinacy — Large Firmness.—
There are two men in prison in England whose fate it has been to illustrate the nature of lawyers' bills on a magnificent scale. P. Foster, a farmer, now lies in Taunton jail for non-payment of a church-rate amounting to the sum of \$3 75. But the cost of the law proceedings by which he was condemned amount to \$710.

J. B. Grant is immured in Whitecross Street Prison for non-payment of \$8 00 church-rate, coupled with \$1,234 costs.

[This illustrates a kind of martyr spirit which is based on large FIRMNESS and Con-SCIENTIOUSNESS, without that large endowment of Veneration which is necessary to enable one to observe the injunction of St. Paul, "Honor the king," though he be like Nero. If these men think themselves right in refusing to pay church-rates, and if governed by strong conscientious scruples, they will stand out till starved into submission. But it is hard to "kick against the pricks." Better conform to the law of their country, or leave it for one which imposes no restraint on religious opinion. However, if men choose to abide their "obstinacy" rather than yield to the fates, why, it is their own affair.]





I found, near the Battery, three black boys in an unpainted and leaky skiff, who were willing for a consideration to row me over to the island. The waters of the beautiful Bay of Charleston were just rippled by the rising seabreeze, which blows here so freshly during the greater part of the day. My boatmen pulled lazily and in silence at their oars. They seemed to possess none of the loquacity and jollity we are wont to associate with the negro character. They had a sullen, morose, and sinister look, suggestive of piracy and murder; and I thought it a lucky circumstance that my voyage with such a crew was to be short, and within sight of land.

They put me ashore near where a lofty earthwork, thrown up by the rebels during the late war, crowned a slight bluff. On the right was a picturesque grove of lofty, long-leaved pines, and near them quite a little village of negro cabins. On the left, and just behind the fortication, I came upon a comfortable dwelling, probably, under the old régime, the residence of the overseer of the plantation, or, possibly, the winter habitation of the planter.

I found the present proprietor overseeing the operations of the plantation himself, and had an interesting conversation with him about the island and its productions. He pointed out to me the ruins of what once must have been a fine mansion on the opposite side of the neighboring creek, near which, he said, there was before the war one of the finest orange groves in the South—equal to any in Florida—an evidence of the semi-tropical character of the chain of Southern sea-islands of which James Island forms an important link.

Here I saw for the first time, in its normal habitation, and in all the glory of a thrifty growth, the long staple or black-seeded cotton, generally known as Sea-Island Cotton. My pleasant and courteous new acquaintance said that he was cultivating ninety acres, manuring as heavily and working as thoroughly as he was able; that his freedmen were giving him no trouble or cause of complaint, performing their regular tasks as under the old system, which gave them, when they chose to apply themselves closely, the larger portion of the afternoon for rest and recreation; and that it was difficult to get them to work in any other way. He mentioned this last circumstance as, with him, an obstacle to market gardening, which he said might otherwise, at this point, be made exceedingly profitable, all the common vegetables and small fruits growing there with the greatest luxuriance, and the markets of Charleston and of New York being almost equally accessible.

After making some inquiries in regard to the route to Fort Johnson, I set out on my tour of exploration. My road, for some distance, lay through fields of cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes, all in the best possible condition of tilth and growth. Entering, finally, the Fort Johnson road, I found myself shut in on both sides

by an immense and impenetrable natural hedge of cassino and myrtle interwoven with creeping and twining plants of many species, among which the most prominent is the Muscadine or Bullace grapevine, now loaded with its delicious fruit. Through this hedge a bird could scarcely fly; and to the human vision it forms a perfect barrier. Here and there an opening gives egress from adjacent fields and permits an occasional glimpse of cotton fields, patches of corn and sweet potatoes, or of now untilled and weedy wastes: but the level character of the country precludes extensive prospects even where no obstructions exist. But the verdant walls which shut you in are, unlike fences of wood and stone, replete with objects calculated to interest and employ the mind, and to please the senses also. Their variety of foliage, their thousands of flowers, and just now the rich clusters of the ripening muscadine, make one little loth to be thus shut in.

Observing through one of the openings of which I have spoken, an old negro at work in a patch of the finest cotton I had seen, I entered and spoke to him. He said that the cotton belonged to him, but that he rented the land from the "Government." How it happened that the Government owns land here I could not learn. I inquired the distance to Fort Johnson.

- "You see dose tall pines, massa?"
- " Yes."
- "Well, you pass dem, and you are dere."

The pines seemed near, but the distance proved to be greater than I could have believed possible. However, I finally passed the pine grove, and found myself in the midst of the network of batteries and rifle pits which defended this important point—the eastern end of the island.

Ascending the walls of a fort, I gazed around me. The prospect I obtained was peculiar and characteristic. No sloping hillsides, no beautiful valleys, no background of purple-tinted mountains met my view, but in their place were level plains bordered and dotted with masses of semi-tropical foliage, green marshy flats, long stretches of white beach, and bright expanses of inlet, river, bay, and ocean. Toward the east and south stretches the illimitable sea, flecked here and there with white sails; on the north lies dreary, desolate Sullivan, with its sand-hills, its forts, and its ruined village, and beyond, the bluffs of Mount Pleasant; northwestward, at the head of her beautiful bay, and in the embrace of her sister rivers Cooper and Ashley, rests, as it were on the bosom of the waters, the once proud metropolis of South Carolina—a city of melancholy ruins; and on every hand, near and far, forts, batteries, and rifle pits. Every spot possesses an historic interest. These laboriously constructed earth-works were the defenses of a people struggling against superior numbers, wealth, and power in behalf of a cause and a land they loved. These plains not long ago were tented fields; these groves filtered the smoke of a thousand camp-fires. Yonder are the ruins of defiant Sumter; across the channel old Moultrie, of Revolutionary memory, may be faintly discerned, hidden in sand and flanked on either hand by the long line of earthworks—huge, shapeless heaps of sand they seem now—which were thrown up during the late civil war. Castle Pinckney, nearer the city, has a garrison, and over it floats the old flag.

Enough, perhaps, of sentiment. I had visited the island for the most matter-of-fact and practical purpose conceivable—to investigate its resources—to judge of its adaptation in soil, climate, and other conditions for the growing of cabbages, beans, peas, potatoes, peaches, grapes, figs, and strawberries.

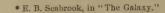
The soil of James Island is sandy but naturally fertile, and much of it, unlike that of other portions of the State and of the South generally, has been improved and rendered still more productive by an enlightened system of culture. Its great staple has been and is Sea Island cotton; but all the fruits and vegatables of the temperate zone, as well as some that belong more properly to the tropics, grow here with wonderful luxuriance.

The climate, as already remarked, is semitropical. Whether it is the proximity of the Gulf Stream, or some other less obvious cause, which gives it this abnormal character, I need not stop here to inquire. It is certain that many trees and plants thrive here that can be grown on the mainland only, several degrees farther South. The orange and palmetto seem as much at home here as in southern Florida. I saw many trees of the former loaded with fruit and growing luxuriantly.

A late writer speaking of the climate of the Sea Islands in general, says:

"It is delightful in winter, which, on account of the great preponderance of evergreens, hardly differs to the eye from the warmer seasons, and rises to a splendor in summer and autumn that is never experienced elsewhere in the same latitudes, while the excess of heat is happily tempered by the sea-breezes, which, rising with astonishing regularity toward the middle of the day, bathe the country far into the interior with moist and refreshing coolness."*

In the forest growth of the island, nearly all the principal trees of the South seem to be represented. Conspicuous among these are the long-leafed pine, the live oak, the Spanish oak, the water oak, the great magnolia (M. grandiflora), and the cypress. The pine often grows to the height of more than a hundred feet, straight, strong, and majestic, and is the true monarch of the Southern woods. The live oak, too, is a magnificent tree, but just the opposite, in almost every respect, of the pine, throwing out from a short massive trunk numerous gigantic and far-reaching branches, covered with a dense, glossy, evergreen foliage, and forming what seems at a distance like a miniature mountain of verdure. Not so grand, perhaps,



but more beautiful, is the magnolia, a perfect pyramid of bright and shining green flecked at the proper season with its great, white, fragrant flowers. Cedars, myrtles, bays, cassinos, and other shrubs, covered and interwoven with vines, form the undergrowth, or are massed into impenetrable thickets around the swamppools and lagoons. Among the vines, in addition to the wild grapes already alluded to, the trumpet flower and the yellow jasmine or jessamine (Gelsemium sempervirens) are prominent. It is the latter which, in the early spring, or, more strictly, the latter part of winter, makes gay the thickets with its golden bloom and loads the air with its unsurpassed fragrance.

Fort Johnson was, before the war, the site of a flourishing little village, not a vestige of which, however, now remains. It was the summer residence of planters whose plantations were not considered habitable during the hot months, on account of the malaria. Two or three negro cabins are the only habitations that now meet the eye on this end of the island

I found the soil less fertile here than at the point where I landed, but sufficiently good, with some manure and proper cultivation, for the production of good crops of cotton, corn, vegetable, or fruit. Only a small portion of it is now under cultivation.

To the south of Fort Johnson stretch extensive marshes permeated by numerous creeks and inlets; and on the southeast may be seen the low sandy shores of Morris Island and the main channel by which ships enter the harbor of Charleston.

Having explored the neighborhood of Fort Johnson to my satisfaction, I turned my face westward and retraced my steps.

During this long ramble I had met no white person of either sex. The freedmen all seemed busy and contented, and I always found them respectful and obliging.

On reaching my landing-place, \bar{I} found that my black water-imps had not returned for me, as they had promised.

I had no reason to regret their defection, for at "The Bluff," a mile or so above, I found a boat just ready to sail for the city, on which I at once secured a passage.

At the Bluff is a store. Here, a large number of freedmen and freedwomen were gathered, talking, laughing, and lounging about; it was Saturday evening, and the work of the day and of the week was over. A planter drove up in a mule cart while I was standing there. He alighted, and the cart and its black driver returned to the plantation. The gentleman lived in the city, and his boat lay at the dock ready to take him over.

My boatmen on the return trip were finelooking black fellows, mirthful and loquacious as negroes should be; and the sail down the creek and across the bay was delightful.

We met many boats returning from the city to the island. All of them were filled with dusky forms, and strong black arms pulled the oars and managed the sails. Some of the boatmen were singing, and their oars kept time with the monotonous music of their songs.

When I reached the Battery, the military band was playing martial airs, and crowds of gay promenaders were 'enjoying the refreshing coolness of the evening breeze.

I looked back. The long, low shores of James Island were growing indistinct, but the grove of tall pines near which I had landed in the morning, stood out clearly defined against the blue sky.

Ex.-ED.

September, 1867.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF THE EARTH.

Mr. Editor: An article appearing in the November number of the Journal, treating upon the internal condition of the earth, contains so many absurdities, that I can not forbear pointing some of them out.

When we have no positive knowledge concerning a subject toward which our thoughts are drawn, speculation upon it may afford us considerable entertainment, and if the theories we build are not contrary to any of the known laws of Nature, sometimes improvement and a valuable addition to our stock of ideas may result.

Ingenious conjectures upon matters unknown, and in most cases unknowable to man, have from time to time been published in the Journal, but, though generally original and frequently improbable, they have seldom been such as from the nature of things were absolutely impossible.

The writer of the article to which I refer appears to have forgotten that weight is but a relative term, expressive of the power which the attraction of gravitation exerts upon all substances that are found upon or in the earth, or that in however volatile a form move over its surface.

The atmosphere has weight; a swaddling band forty miles thick, and pressing upon every portion of our globe with a power of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Hydrogen and other buoyant gases, if generated and liberated at the bottom of this vast ocean of air, will rise through it, as wood does through water, till they reach its confines, where, operated upon by the same universal law of gravitation, they will hover unable to mount upward into empty space. If the crust of the earth was hermetically tight, gases that upon its surface show great buoyancy, confined within its center would be powerless, having no more sluggish substance than themselves to climb upon; the only result that would follow such a state of things would be, that the crust of the earth, having no support, would be crushed inward, if not by its own weight, by the tremendous pressure of the atmosphere that incloses it.

If there was an aperture however small, through which the atmospheric air could find its way, it would rush in with great force, and displace all lighter substances; and as a hollow thin crusted globe such as our ingenious

theorist supposes the world to be, would hold all of an atmosphere that philosophers inform us extends in its most rarefied form but forty miles from the earth's surface, we would be left as helpless as fish out of water, with no food for our lungs, except perhaps the purest hydrogen, that would waste us like a devouring flame. That there are numerous openings in the crust of the earth our writer admits, and indeed they are well known to exist-principally in the shape of volcanoes—so that the fact that the atmosphere instead of passing through these still floats around us, is proof positive that the interior of the earth consists of substances heavier than the common air. Having thus shown the absurdity of the idea that the earth is a hollow shell filled with buoyant gases, it now remains to be seen whether any such contrivance is necessary to retain the earth in its position. Gases essentially buoyant, that is, buoyant in their very nature, and not because acting in a heavier substance (if we can conceive of such buoyancy), would certainly have no more effect upon the motion of the earth if confined within it, than the efforts of a boy to lift himself in a basket, for they would rise from the center and press outward in all directions against the circumference, thus neutralizing their own power. The idea that any substance could be heavy enough "to sink the world into perdition" is equally absurd; for the greater the weight of the materials, all gravitating toward a common center, the more solidly is the world bound together, and the less likelihood is there of any disruption of its parts. A planet poised in space has no weight as a whole, and if it felt no attraction from other bodies would remain motionless forever; or if the Being who created it set it in motion, it would continue moving eternally onward in a straight line. This would be the motion of our earth if it were not also influenced by the attraction of the sun, which partly overcomes the tendency to move in a direct line, and causes it to revolve in an orbit. If the earth was increased in weight, that is to say in density of material, its momentum would be greater, and more power would be necessary to swerve it from its original straightforward path; at the same time its increase of density would strengthen the sun's attraction for it to a corresponding degree, and thus one force would neutralize the other and no change take place in the annual motion of the planet. The effect would be the same as placing a pound weight on each side of a scale that was before equally balanced. Considering these facts, it is plain that the writer in the November number is mistaken in both his premises and his conclusions, and that the density or heaviness of the materials that compose the interior of the earth can have no effect to weaken its cohesion or sway it from its position in respect to the sun.

" Солѕномом."

GIVE a man a taste for reading, and the means of gratifying it, and you can scarcely fail of making him a happy man. You make him a denizen of all nations—a cotemporary of all ages.



THE MEDICINE-MAN

YOUNG TIGER TAIL.

On Ethnology.

True Christianity will gain by every step which is made in the knowledge of man. Sparzheim.

OUR FLORIDA INDIANS.

From some cause, the farther south in the United States we go, the more civilized the Indians seem to be, the more inclined to civil government, tillage of the soil, and the establishment of the arts of peace. The Seminoles and the Cherokees—especially the latter—seem to bear out this proposition. The Indians in the West and Northwest are roaming, warlike, restless people, with force and ficreeness; while among their characteristics artfulness, cunning, and cruelty appear to be the chief.

Black Hawk, one of the most resolute and yet most noble of savages, whose head is familiar to all readers of the Phrenological Journal, was a centralized embodiment of the Northwestern Indian character. Big Thunder, whose skull we have in our possession, was also an eminent example of uncultured fierceness. We have in our collection a cast of Osceola, the eminent Seminole chief, the form

of whose head was eminently elevated, and bears the outline of civilization. The intellectual and moral organs were largely developed.

It will be seen, by the engraving, that the head-dress is only a band or turban, the top of the head being bare of everything but nature's own covering. The head seems to rise high at the crown, showing Self-Esteem and Firmness well marked. The head also appears to be rather broad through the region of the ears, indicative of force. The medicine-man has evidently the better intellect, more power of thought, and more dignity. Young Tiger Tail may be more forcible and fierce, but has not so much dignity or intelligence.

A valued correspondent has sent us the photographs of three Indians from Florida, with the following remarks:

These three Seminole Indians visited Key West, Florida, upon the close of the rebellion, when they were photographed by Buis, the artist. Their tribe, occupying a large portion of the Florida peninsula, with great shrewdness took no part in the "great conflict;" for the United States in the past had necessarily, as a government, made war upon them, and

the Floridian, as a volunteer, was then their most bitter and effective enemy; hence in their morass fastness they could preserve their chosen neutrality, because both their old enemies had their hands full, fighting one against the other. The tribe molested neither rebel nor Union, nor did either meddle with them. Before the rebellion they had had their periods of war and their periods of peace. Isolated from other tribes for many years, their conflicts had alone been with the white man. Probably this warring with white men alone gave more character to them as a tribe, and even fastened upon them something of the true character of a nation, by concentrating their power and location. They have absorbed other tribes, as, for instance, the Yemassees of South Carolina; and were themselves divided by Billy Bowlegs' party, which went to the Indian Territory a few years ago. They have captured negroes, and in some instances these have become prominent in the tribe; yet the negro seemed not naturally to affiliate with the Indian as with the white man, probably from a taste for a more civilized life, and a desire to see old friends and kindred.

George W. Ferguson, Esq., of Key West, Fla., to whom we are indebted for facts, says: "Young Tiger Tail, who is on the right of the picture, I have often seen, and also his father, who is the chief of the Seminoles, and also his mother, who was remarkable for her beauty. The father is a fine-looking, stout, manly character, more so than the son, who is now about twenty-four years old."

Here is a comely face, with eyes full of mirth and lips of affection. There may be dormant the fierceness of the father in war and the openness of the man in peace, qualities which time and circumstance may disclose. The young man's make-up is prepossessing. We judge he is a favorite with his mother, and a beau with the fair ones of the tribe, making many a dusky lover jealous. The vital temperament predominates, and good health and good humor are indicated in his organization.

The medicine-man, seen on the left, is now about twenty-eight or thirty years old, and is fine-looking and intelligent. With him the motive temperament predominates greatly, as witness the marked prominence of every feature, as if wrought by the bitter experiences of war or a deeper reach of thought inspired by all the requirements of the wild medicineman's profession.

His is a bold, confident, self-reliant presence; mentally and physically, he is a superior in his tribe, and a fine sample of that once powerful race, now fast disappearing before the march of civilization. The top-head is well developed, the nose finely cut, the lips compressed, the eye stern, and the face furrowed—all marks of the man of judgment, decision, and action. We should not like to make him angry, for all the passions find expression in this face, and there is the will sufficient to empower them to act.

The one in the background, who is about



twenty-eight or thirty, is not a man of note or prominence in his tribe. While young Tiger Tail has much affection and humor, and the medicine-man force and intelligence, this face has no remarkable expression of either, but is a good specimen of the common "Injun."

The medicine-man, it will be observed, is the most dressed. The two shields upon the breast indicate rank of family, which is second only to that of young Tiger Tail, who wears three; yet the younger has no sash, scarf, or plume to indicate authority or position on account of personal prowess or merit. The one in the background is wanting in every mark of distinction as an Indian.

THE GOLDIS.

THE Goldis, inhabiting the islands and the shores of the lower Amoor River, in Eastern Asia, are classed, ethnologically, with the great Mongolian race. This is determined by the characteristic of the Mongols proper, which is the obliquity of the eyes, they being depressed or bent down at the inner angle. Their evebrows are black and but little curved; they have a broad nose, high cheek-bones, a round head and face, while their lips are large and thick, and their teeth usually white and sound. This description corresponds very closely to our illustration of a Goldi man and woman. They are a nomadic race; and though they resemble the original Manchurians, now the governing class in China, they do not appear to be possessed of the same energy of character and warlike disposition.

Their chief occupation is feeding their extensive flocks, or hunting wild game which abound in those regions. Travelers and merchants who have visited them, say that they are full of superstitious beliefs, the result of ignorance and the servility to which they are reduced by their priests, who exercise great power over them. Their religion is a sort of fetich or spirit worship, in which mysterious powers are attributed to the heavenly bodies, mountains, or any object that exhibits peculiar form or properties. Rude images of ancestors are made of wood, and sacrificed at times to their gods, and numbers of bears are kept in every village which are also given as peace offerings to their deities.

The priests are men or women, married or single. Their character is acquired by pretending that the soul of a deceased priest has appeared to the individual in a dream, appointing him or her his successor. If the priests are in function, they wear a long robe of elk skin, hung with small and large brass and iron bells; moreover, they carry staves, carved at the top into the shape of horses' heads, also hung with bells; and with the assistance of these staves they leap to an extraordinary height. Their sacrifices are performed in a hut. There are no fixed periods for the performance of their ceremonies; births, marriages, and sickness, uncommon appearances in the atmosphere, or



GOLDI MAN AND WOMAN.

public calamities, are generally the occasions which call for them. The animal to be sacrificed is fixed upon by either the shaman or the donor; and after the persons uniting in the ceremony have assembled, the shaman or priest enters the hut, chanting certain words, sprinkles on all sides of the hut, and over the fire, alcohol and milk, and then orders the animal to be killed, which is done by its heart being torn out. The skin of the victim is then stripped off, and its flesh, with the exception of a few pieces which are thrown into the fire, is eaten by the persons assembled.

Fetichism was probably the ancient religion of the Tartar tribes of Asia, and is akin to Buddhism and Lamaism. As yet, Christian missionaries have not visited the Goldis-at least, have not settled permanently among them. But there is a large field for Christian labor there.

Their physiognomy would indicate that they are of very sluggish temperament; this, added to the practice of opium smoking, gives to them, especially the men, a dull, imbecile expression of countenance. The head is low and broad. The intellect of a low order; they can neither plan nor originate, but are simply imitators, led by the fascinations of their fetich priests. Like other human beings, they are capable of cultivation. So are the Hottentots. But it will require generations to elevate them to a plane of Christian education and civilization. Who, of our missionaries, will let in the Gospel light upon that dark and benighted people?

THERE is a man and his wife—he a mulatto, she a poor negro-residing in New York, who have several children that are alternately, in the order of their birth, white and black; the white ones having albino characteristics.

OLIVER CROMWELL-HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

BY EDWARD W. TULLIDGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

AFTER the battle of Marston Moor, the Parliamentary generals seemed to play into the hands of the king; and Cromwell formally impeached his commanding officer, the Earl of Manchester, and our hero was a thorn in his side, even to the commander-in-chief (the Earl of Essex). At length the Commons voted themselves into a grand committee to take into, consideration "the sad condition of the kingdom," etc. There was silence for a long time, some looking one upon another, none bold enough to touch the impeachment, when Cromwell arose and opened and said:

"That it was now a time to speak, or forever to hold the tongue; the important occasion being no less than to save a nation out of a bleeding, nay, almost a dying condition, which the long continuance of the war had brought it into," etc. His whole speech was very moderate, casting very little reflection on the Parliamentary commanders, but urging the necessity of sinking personal considerations in the great good of the commonwealth. The result was the passage of the famous "Self-Denying Ordinance," and the remodeling of the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax; but Cromwell was exempted from the Self-Denying Ordinance, and allowed to keep the field, and on the 14th of June, 1644, the great battle of Naseby was fought, and the King's cause lost. The repeated victories of our hero followed until not a foe was left in the field.

At length the king was beheaded, and six months afterward Cromwell was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and sent to put down the rebellion there. He reached the Irish capital August 15th, 1649, took the field on



the 30th, and in nine days struck terror through the land. His career in Ireland has been abundantly censured for its iron cruelty, but we must remember the times, and that there was much of a religious tone in the war. Doubtless Cromwell and his troops considered their work a Protestant vengeance for the then recent Catholic massacre.

Then came the invasion of Scotland, and Cromwell became Captain-General of the land forces. In Scotland, his army was reduced by immense losses. Scotland was ever a formidable foe for England to invade; and even the mighty Cromwell nearly split upon that rock. He drew off his remaining forces, now scarcely twelve thousand men, toward Dunbar, where he shipped his baggage and sick. The Scots followed him closely, now increased to twenty-seven thousand, anticipating triumph; and Charles II. himself was soon to be at their head to suddenly fall upon the remnant of Cromwell's army. Our hero, in a letter to the Speaker of the House, thus describes their forlorn condition, and yet how characteristic of the marvelous tone and mighty faith of the "army of the Lord!"

"The enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having these advantages, we lay very near him; being sensible of our disadvantages, having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord himself to our poor, weak faith, wherein I believe not a few among us shared; that because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait we were in the mount, and in the mount the Lord would be seen, and that he would find out a way of deliverance and salvation for us, and indeed we had our consolations and hopes."

Hopes indeed! Hopes, then, in his own mighty soul, and the grand faith that he was an instrument of God! Consolations? Consolations, then, that God and himself were equal to the task of saving, in its direst extremity, the great cause of the people versus the king! What if in him was the splendid assumption that Oliver Cromwell was the embodiment of the people? What even if he was tempted at times by the glittering bauble of a crown? There is something divine in the one, something very human in the other. But Cromwell was true to his grand inspirations, and even when he became mightier than any king that ever sat upon England's throne, he lived to the glory of the nation and to make the English people great. The cause of the nation now, as so many times before, hung upon Cromwell and a few fighting, praying men. Such a crisis ever brought out the man and made his grand assumption strongest in words and deeds, that the Lord of Hosts was on his side and the man Cromwell his chief captain. And who shall say that this grand assumption had not a world's prophecy in its burden, seeing that republicanism is the world's final issue? Who shall say that it had not a diviner origin than Cromwell's soul, or that it was not the voice of the world's Providence speaking in him, though he understood it not; prophesying in the actions of its mightiest instrument with all his imperfections of the empire of peoples above kings wrought out by God-fearing men? Such were the Pilgrim Puritans; such were George Washington and the Revolutionary sires! With the whole Scots army on the right, the sea on the left, and the whole nation of Scotland behind, yet Cromwell heard the voice, "in the mount the Lord would be seen." When the sires of our own independence were there, they saw him too.

On the night preceding the memorable 3d of September, 1650, while the Scots yet "hovered upon the hills like a thick cloud menacing ruin and destruction," Cromwell called his chief officers together and gave general instruction to the army to seek the Lord. After devotions he assumed his wonted serenity, and "bade all take heart, for God had certainly heard them and would appear for them." On the morning he caused a detachment to attack the enemy at six o'clock; and when he saw that the Scots were coming down the heights he exclaimed: "God is delivering them into our hands; they are coming down to us!" His generalship was as magnificent as his inspiration, and when the sun was rising in his majesty he cried aloud: "Now let God arise, and his enemies shall be smitten!" But they were not the Scots and the renowned General who had fought with Cromwell at Marston Moor against Charles I., but they who fought against Cromwell and his little host for Charles II. In a little more than an hour, with very little loss on our hero's side, the enemy was thrown into a panic, upward of four thousand were killed, and in the chase upward of ten thousand taken prisoners, including one hundred and forty chief officers.

Subsequently Charles II. marched into England at the head of a formidable Scotch army, to the dismay of Parliament; but Cromwell followed him, and in the battle of Worcester Charles II.'s hopes during Cromwell's life were annihilated. Besides the slain of the king's army, ten thousand six hundred were taken prisoners, including all the principal generals, and six hundred officers besides. Then followed the chapter of events that made Cromwell for life "Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

The reign of Parliament had been a reign of England's might, and it gave abundant proof that England, as a republic, with the potent spirits of the nation ruling, would far eclipse the glory of her monarchical career. When Cromwell returned from Scotland victorious, the English navy, on its side, had "swept from the seas the friends of the Inquisition and the enemies of freedom, and had broken for ever the maritime power of the Dutch." Nor did the prestige of England decline after the might of the nation had become embodied in the name and person of Cromwell. The powers of Europe attributed the giant force which England manifested. both at home and abroad, to the genius and

force of Cromwell himself. From the first the cause of the nation was won in him, and he had inspired his countrymen with his own nature and the fervor of the times. In fact, Cromwell was an embodiment of the times; and the strongest expression of the religious and political temper of England during his life. It was the same temper as that which has since brought forth the American nation, with its glorious republicanism and constitutional religious liberty. Indeed, the same men that gave birth to the Commonwealth of England gave birth to Anglo-Saxon America. They were puritanic and republican in their very genius, and Cromwell, even when on the throne, was but a Puritan and a republican still. He was but a President for life, made such because he was the lion of the age; and no man could be King or President while a Cromwell lived, excepting Cromwell himself. He was not transmittible in hereditary rule. He was not the king but the people; and, at last, the people bore the name of Cromwell. It was the name of all England. The nation adopted it because it was the strongest name in itself, at the time, like the man. But foreign powers could better understand the might of republican, puritanic England of the seventeenth century when crowded into a name and a man, than it could in the grand ideal of the people's sovereignty. Kingdom was an easier problem for monarchs to solve in that age than republic, and they hastened to throw themselves at the foot of Cromwell's throne. At his court there were ambassadors from France, Spain, Holland, Portugal, and Denmark, striving which should most abjectly prostrate themselves and their respective nations to the man whose force of character broke the charm of monarchy and first showed to the world the might of the Anglo-Saxon race without a king. It was a novel spectacle then, though Cromwell's Puritan brethren in America have since magnified and glorified that spectacle for the world to look up to.

Spain, through its ambassador, assured Cromwell of its affection for him, and said the Spanish minister, "if he would go a step further, and take upon him the crown, that his master would venture the crown of Spain to defend him in it." France, on her side, offered to enter into a league, defensive and offensive, with England, and to make war upon Spain; or if England did it upon her own account, France would contribute to the charge. The Dutch agents, ascribing the destruction of their maritime power to the genius of Cromwell rather than to the warlike ability of Parliament, were urgent for peace; and Denmark had sent a special envoy to congratulate his Highness, and was highly pleased to be included in the Dutch treaty; while the terms granted to Portugal were in the loftiest tone, and enforced with a high hand. To win the good-will of Cromwell, Lochart, his ambassador, was received at the French court with all the homage due to the minister of the first monarch in Europe: at the same time, to please England, Cardinal Mazarine refused

to see Charles II., who had traveled through France to meet him at the foot of the Pyrenean hills; nor would the minister of France so much as speak to Charles' envoy. In the terms of his treaties with Holland and Portugal, the Dutch flag was to be struck at sea, upon all occasions, to the English; restitution was to be made for losses sustained by the East India Company; they were to exclude the Prince of Orange and his descendants, prosecute and punish the authors of the massacre committed by their countrymen at Amboyna, and make satisfaction to the heirs and executors of the English sufferers. Denmark, by humble pleading, was at length permitted by Cromwell to be included in the treaty as an ally of the States of Holland; but upon the same stern demand for ample restitution. The treaty was concluded under novel circumstances. The brother of the Portuguese ambassador had been concerned in a murder of an English gentleman, arising out of a quarrel between the principals and their trains. He fled to the refuge of his brother's house; but in vain did he plead that he was by his royal master constituted ambassador in his brother's absence, and was, in consequence, exempt by the law of nations from trial. Cromwell was the law of stern justice, and he would make nations submit to that. The ambassador's brother, and those concerned with him, were tried by an English jury, and all sentenced to be hanged; and the only grace that could be won from Cromwell by the ambassador was the ax instead of the gallows for his brother, while the afflicted ambassador signed the treaty with Cromwell at eight in the morning of the day of his brother's execution, and hastily embarked at Gravesend. When the king of Portugal hesitated to confirm the treaty, Cromwell sent word to his famous admiral, Blake, "to take, arrest, and seize upon the fleet or fleets belonging to the king of Portugal," etc., which Blake quickly communicated to the Portuguese king, who thereupon ratified the treaty with all haste, and as an offering for mercy and favor sent a large sum of money, which was immediately shipped to England.

After much weighing of the matter he decided upon throwing the might of England against Spain and with France, and thus he completed what Elizabeth had begun; and from that day Spain was wiped out of Europe as the great continental chief, and France took her place. He is blamed for having thus disturbed the "balance of power" in Europe, but England had not outlived Elizabeth's days; and France had, during the revolution, not offended, while Spain had been guilty of unprovoked cruelties toward the Puritans in America. The champion of the Independents, and of religious liberty everywhere, dispatched this noble epistle to Rome: "Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, to the Pope of Rome. Let the Piedmontese worship God according to their own consciences, or my fleets shall be seen in the Mediterranean, and the thunder of my cannon shall be heard in the Vatican."

On one occasion, after reading a characteristic letter from Blake to his council, relating how that gallant admiral had asserted the rights of some English sailors which had been violated by Spaniards, by threatening to destroy a Spanish town in three hours after notice unless satisfaction was given, Cromwell exultingly remarked, that "he hoped he should make the name of an Englishman as great as ever that of a Roman had been." And this was before he had declared war with Spain.

War with Spain came. Cromwell's admiral, Blake, broke the power of Spain at sea, while six thousand troops were sent to help Louis XIV. against the Spaniards. The siege of Dunkirk followed, at which were present with the French army the king, the famous Marshal Turenne, and the great Prince Conde. Dunkirk was to be delivered up to Cromwell when taken. The French were for raising the siege; but the English commanders threatened that if the siege were raised, the alliance with England would "be broken the same hour." The French army was allowed to be drawn out; but the English, impatient for the attack, fell upon the Spanish van with so much fury that the enemy fell back in disorder; then they fell on the main body, which were also defeated after a desperate resistance. And all this was wrought without the aid of the French, more than the trivial support of a body of cavalry. At the close of the glorious engagement, Marshal Turenne with about one hundred officers came up to the English and alighted, and embraced the officers, telling them that they never saw a more glorious action in their lives; and that they were so transported that they had not the power to move or do a thing. The great Prince Conde said "he had never seen so gallant an action as that day's performance by the English." No, for till that day he had not seen the army fight whose battle-cry was, "The Lord of Hosts is with us!"-never seen the might of Cromwell's "God-fearing men" whom he had called into a host, and filled with his own spirit so as to be invincible against the force of Charles with all his attraction of "right divine," and of all Europe when it stood against the army of the Lord and His chosen captain. That is just what Cromwell believed himself to be. He was the incarnation of hypocrisy and ambition, was the judgment of England after it apostatized back into the superstition of king-craft. But that judgment was burdened with the fool's emptiness. It explains nothing, but adds to the great Puritan-republican problem of the seventeenth century an infinite mystification. Hypocrisy is not inspired; but Cromwell inspired a nation and awed a world. His very policy to win the great issue with "God-fearing men" is a proof at once of his great human insight and of his own genuine character. He was not only one of the "God-fearing men," a fact which made him invincible, and the cause invincible, and his army invincible; but as a statesman and a general, out-

side of his own religious consistency, he was an enthusiast upon the subject of placing the empire upon the shoulders of men who feared The "divine" John Milton and his patriot brothers, who were themselves inspired by the same spirit, did not look upon him as a hypocrite; and it is worthy of Milton's poetic immortality that it was his pen which wrote those magnificent letters to the European monarchs—such as the one to the Pope of Rome at the dictation of the mighty Cromwell. Call the man a grand fanatic if you must call him names, for it is one of those epithets that makes splendid fools of us and satisfies us immensely. The great problem of the times and the man might have had more than man in it, but anyhow it is big enough to be commanding if we call it by no higher or stronger name than Cromwell. Truly, when he lived, there was a "British lion;" and were he and Puritan-republican England of the seventeenth century alive again, we should not have the satisfaction of calling the mother country "old granny," as now we do. He reigned as Lord Protector for the brief space of five years, and he died the "grand fanatic" that he had lived-Thomas Cromwell, one of his biographers, says "more like a mediator than a sinner." A man's last moments and prayers which could call up such a fancy have volumes in them. England never was so great in religious and national force as when Cromwell reigned. It was that nation's golden era. Two years after the accursed house of the Stuarts was restored, and "the bones of the Puritan hero, with those of two of his fellow-soldiers and workers for what they felt was God's truth, were hung on Tvburn gallows." But Cromwell and his Puritan brethren, with their republican cause, have received a glorious resurrection in our American nationality.

The Large Towns of Britain.—The population of London in the middle of the present year was estimated by the Registrar-General at 3,082,372; Edinburg (city) 176,081; of Dublin (city and some suburbs) 319,210; of the borough of Liverpool, 492,439; of the city of Manchester, 362,823, and of the borough of Salford, 115,013; of the city of Glasgow, 440,979; of the borough of Birmingham, 343,948; of the borough of Leeds, 332,428; of the borough of Sheffield, 225,199: of the city of Bristol, 165,576; of the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 124,860; of the borough of Hull, 106,740.

Washington, before the rebellion, contained a population of 65,900 souls; but to-day it is said to have a population of 130,000, counting in the suburb of Georgetown. The buildings erected during the present year number not less than 1,500, and yet rents continue exorbitantly high, and comfortable dwellings are hard to obtain at any price. Northern ideas of business have taken the place of the old way of letting well enough alone, and there is a new spirit of enterprise prevailing, which promises to make the city worthy of being the national metropolis.

EUROPE-ITS SOVEREIGNTIES.

WITH PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES.

EUROPE is the smallest, but the most populous and highly cultivated of the three grand divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere. Its area is estimated at nearly 3,800,000 square miles -about 800,000 more than the area of the United States, exclusive of Walrussia-while it has a population of nearly 270,000,000, an average of 732 for each square mile. This area is divided into about forty-five kingdoms, principalities, and republics, each governed by its hereditary monarch or elective council. The largest of the subdivisions is the empire of Russia, which contains a population of nearly 70,000,000, and an area of 2,042,000 square miles-over half the entire continent. The smallest nationality is the little republic of San Marino, with its sovereign council. It comprehends but twenty-four square miles of territory and over eight thousand inhabitants. As it may not be known to most of our readers to what extent republican principles may have obtained a foothold in European legislation, we will state that, besides San Marino, there are five states whose form of government is republican. These are Andorra, population in 1860, 15,000; the free city of Hamburg, population 222,379; the Ioman Islands, population 227,106; Lubec, population 55,423; and the Swiss Confederation, population 2,534,250. San !wiched as these small samples of popular rule are by the greater and more or less absolute monarchies of Europe, and preserving so firmly their peculiar national characteristics, we, as Americans, can not but experience a thrill of pride as we behold thus clearly exemplified the strong and enduring principles of republicanism.

Of the thirty-nine other nations we will particularize but eleven of the most influential, giving a few details concerning each, and a brief biographical review of its sovereign.



Prominent among the first-rate powers stands Great Britain, the nature of whose government is a limited monarchy. With Ireland the area of this country is a little over 121,000 square miles, while its population is little short of 30,000,000. Its chief city, London, is one of the largest cities in the world, and the most important in commercial enterprise.

Victoria I. Alexandrina, Queen of England, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819, and is the only child of the late Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. She succeeded to the throne on the death of William IV., her uncle, June 20th, 1837, and was crowned June 28th, 1838. February 10th, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert, of Saxe Coburg Gotha. She has had nine children, all of whom are living. Her reign is unexampled in English history for its tranquillity and political influence in European affairs.

Victoria, who is she? and what of her? She is a woman considerably under the average in stature, and may be described as "short and dumpy." She has blue eyes, light hair, a round, plump face, and a well-formed head. Her most remarkable trait is a high moral sense, not very common to women in her position. She was a dutiful child, a faithful wife, a loving mother, a devont Christian, and every way a good ruler. If she be in some degree nervous, excitable, or eccentric, she is no different or worse than the majority of women. Ethnologically, she is a good type of the Anglo-Saxon, the Teutonic element predominating.



EMPRESS EUGENIE.



WILLIAM I.—PRUSSIA.



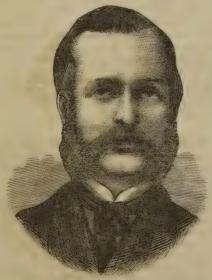
FRANCIS JOSEPH-AUSTRIA.



VICTORIA I.—ENGLAND.



NAPOLEON III.-FRANCE.



ALEXANDER II.—RUSSIA.



CHRISTIAN IX .- DENMARK.



WILLIAM III.-HOLLAND.



LEOPOLD III.-BELGIUM.

FRANCE.

A monarchy with a national Assembly, includes a territory 210,732 square miles in extent, with a population of nearly 37,000,000. Paris, the capital, is considered one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and ranks next to London in population.

Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, the youngest son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, was born in Paris, April 20th, 1808. After a strangely checkered career, in which proscription and banishment are marked features, he was selected in 1848 one of the deputies to the National Assembly. In May, 1850, he was made President of France. In November, 1852, he was elected Emperor by a popular vote, and so proclaimed under the title of Napoleon III.

Napoleon is something like his uncle in ambition and cunning, but unlike him in native ability. He has less self-reliance, less intellectual reach or comprehensiveness. He is more influenced by advisers, and will steer his course so as to avoid the rocks on which his uncle foundered. In him there is something more of the sensual than of the spiritual, both reverbees he has a spirit potent for a moderate degree of good, or for great mischief. His aims, his ambitions, are all in the direction of self-gratification. It will never be said of him that he subordinated Louis Napoleon for the good of anything, or anybody. His ruling motives are love of praise and love of power.

Eugenie Marie De Guzman, Empress of the French, was born at Granada, in Spain, May 5th, 1826, and is the second daughter of the Count of Montijo. She was married to the Emperor Napoleon III. January 30th, 1853. In the absence of the Emperor during the Italian war of 1859 she exercised the office of Regent. Eugenie is a sensitive, delicate creature, very much like ten thousand other highly cultured, fashionable ladies. Her eyes are blue, her hair is light, and her general organization fine and delicate. She is the mother of one fragile child, about whose life and health there is much anxiety in royal circles. We give his portrait elsewhere. Eugenie exhibits her benevolence by visiting asylums, hospitals, prisons, and workshops. She has a pleasant word for those who need it, and sweet smiles for those who do not. Her brain is neither large nor small, but is fairly developed in most respects. She is neither a philosopher nor an imbecile. With ordinary care and nursing, it may be reasonably presumed that she will be able to spin out a moderately protracted existence. Whatever influence she exerts, we may safely hope to be in the direction of her better nature.

RUSSIA

The empire of Russia, embracing as it does nearly half the entire area of Europe, possesses the elements of great power and influence. Its sovereign is absolute. Of the population and extent of the country we have already spoken. Within a few years past, under the administration of energetic monarchs, it has taken position inferior to none among the continental nations.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was born April 29th, 1818. He was carefully educated, and in early life accustomed to military discipline. His accession to the throne occurred March 2d, 1855, since which time his administration of the government has been characterized by measures eminently conducive to peace, and the intellectual and social improvement of his subjects.

Alexander is a brisk, active, wide-awake, go-ahead sort of a man. He inherits something of his father's strength, and more of his mother's amiability, sympathy, taste, and refinement. He is still comparatively young, and may hope to grow into comparative greatness or power. A marked feature in his character is the expression of enterprise, activity, and intelligence. We think the world will be no worse for his having lived in it. At present, he is proving his good sense by adopting the new inventions of Americans, including railways, steamships, etc.; also by selling useless or unavailable territory. When he shall take that other great step in the direction of absolute freedom for all his people, he will place his nation on the high road to the front.

PRUSSIA,

Lately considerably advanced in political importance by reason of her successes in the war with Austria, is a constitutional monarchy, and possesses upward of 110.000



VICTOR EMANUEL II.-ITALY.



ISABELLA II.—SPAIN.



DOM LOUIS I .- PORTUGAL.

square miles of country, with nearly 18,000,000 inhabitants. In agricultural and mineral resources Prussia is exceeding rich, while in manufactures she is scarcely second to any nation.

William I., King of Prussia, was born March 22d, 1797. He is the second son of Frederick William III. During the illness of his brother, Frederick William IV., in 1858, he was four times commissioned with the direction of the government until October 9th, 1858, when he was formally declared regent. He became king January 21st, 1861, and though advanced in years is skillful and energetic as a sovereign.

This face indicates a strong will, great dignity, stead-fastness, practical common sense, ambition, large Approbativeness, and great love for display. Mark the head and face of this dignitary! Self-Esteem and Firmness are especially prominent, but the head, as a whole, is neither large nor of the finest model. Without his more forcible Bismarck, King William would have been less successful in military or political achievements. Still, there are evidences of an immensely strong will and desire to "have his own way." He is neither very great nor very good, though his aims for liberty, education, and religious freedom are all in the right direction. He is in danger of becoming crusty, and of losing what little amiability he has.

AUSTRIA,

The largest of the German nationalities, having an extent of country of 247,000 square miles, and a population exceeding 35,000,000. The government partakes of the nature of an absolute monarchy. Previous to 1866 Austria was considered the first of the German kingdoms. Its contest with Prussia, resulting in the cession of Luxemburg to that power, and its general submission to Prussian dictation, has considerably reduced its political influence in the diplomatic circles of Europe.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18th, 1830, and is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis and Sophia, a princess of Bavaria. In youth he was taught to speak all the languages of his somewhat mixed dominions. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., December 2d, 1848. His reign has not been marked by prosperity, but rather by internal disaffections among the different provinces of his empire and by external complicities with neighboring powers, which, owing to injudicious management on his part, have cost him a considerable portion of his territory.

This is a high and narrow rather than deep and broad head. He is neither gross nor coarse, but refined and elevated in his tastes and character. He would seek the elevation of all, as well as his own promotion, and if he fails, it will be more the error of judgment or of bad counsels than from any predisposition to vice on his part. He may be outgenerated by more capable and cunning men, but his motives would be good. He is only great because of his office or position, not in natural power or ability. We doubt not that he will improve with age. The experiences he has had of late should tend to open his mind to progress and improvement.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark is an absolute monarch, yet there is a limited popular representation by a national congress. Denmark comprehends an extent of territory amounting to 21,900 square miles. The number of inhabitants exceeds 2,575,000. Uninterrupted peace and enterprising commercial relations have marked the policy of this nation for several years past.

Charles Frederick Augustus, King of Denmark, with the title of Christian IX., was born July 19th, 1798, and succeeded to the throne November 15th, 1863, Frederick VII. having died childless. The commencement of his reign was somewhat turbulent, owing to the claims preferred by the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the succession in the person of Prince Frederick. These claims were urged with so much pertinacity that a war became imminent, but was averted by the intervention of several of the great powers of Europe, on the basis of the "Treaty of London," made May Sth, 1852.

Judged from the portrait, we should say this gentleman would consider himself "a nice young man." He is evidently tasty and testy. He has a broad head, a small cerebellum, and is not very high in Veneration and Spirituality. Activity and executiveness are both well indicated. There is nothing in this countenance worthy of elaborate remark or description. We think he has mistaken his calling; that he would have made a better mechanic, engineer, or artist than king or statesman. We see nothing in this man that would incline an American citizen to take off his hat and bow in humble meekness to his "august majesty." On the contrary, a passable Republican or Democrat would consider himself the better man, notwithstanding his royal kingship.

HOLLAND.

The Kingdom of Holland, otherwise known as the Netherlands, includes various provinces, comprising together a territory of 13,584 square miles. Its population is upward of 3,700,000. The government is that of a limited constitutional monarchy—hereditary in the male line, but by default of that, in the female. The legislative power is shared by the king and the two chambers of the states-general. Considered with respect to its size, Holland is the most flourishing commercial nation on the face of the globe.

William III., Alexander Paul Frederick Lodewijk, King of Holland, was born at the Hague, February 19th, 1817, and ascended the throne March 17th, 1849. His reign has been marked by important reforms in the administrative policy of the government, and by a careful observance of its constitutional principles. In 1839 he married the Princess Sophia of Wurtemburg, by whom he has two sops now living.

This is a strongly-marked character. The head is broad between the ears, indicating energy and force. It is high and full in intellect, indicating strong, practice common sense and good reflective powers. It is wide through Constructiveness and Acquisitiveness, indicating invention, mechanism, and economy. He would appreciate machinery and its uses, and also works of art and their beauty. There are also high soldierly qualities manifested here, and he is not wanting in moral sense. He would be energetic, self-relying, devotional, tasteful, affectionate, ambitious, and sympathetic, but he is only moderately developed in Cautiousness. Among all the sovereigns he has as favorable an organization as any one among them. Were he an American, we should probably feel proud of him.

BELGIUM.

This state has a territory of 11,268 square miles, and a population of nearly 5,000,000. It is governed by a king, whose powers are limited, and in connection with him there is a national council of two chambers. This country is the most densely populated in Europe, and is celebrated for the extent and character of its manufactures.

The present King of the Belgians, Leopold III., was born at Brussels, April 9th, 1835, and succeeded his father in the occupancy of the throne in 1866. At the age of eighteen he married Marie. Archduchess of Austria.

Evidently a well-meaning, kindly-disposed young man. He has a large and well-formed brain, with a strong and healthy body; moreover, he has for a wife one of the most charming women living. We shall look for progress in his reign, though we can scarcely hope—educated as he was, in a school of monarchical teachings—that he will adopt the broader and better methods of a democratic republic.

ITALY.

The geographical position of Italy is such as should contribute greatly to its importance as a maritime nation. Its extent of seacoast is the largest among European nations. Its area, including the recent acquired province of Venetia and the Papal Possessions, exceeds 112,250 square miles. Its inhabitants number over 25,000,000. The government is a constitutional monarchy. Italy is now emerging from the condition of comparative obscurity which has been her lot for centuries, and seems likely to take and maintain a respectable status among civilized nations.

Victor Emanuel II., King of Italy, formerly King of Sardinia, was born March 14th, 1820. He succeeded to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father in March, 1849. In the war for Italian independence, so ably promoted by Garibaldi against Austria, he secured the esteem of his subjects and the regard of the distinguished patriot, and took the title of King of Italy, March 17th, 1861. His reign since that time has been marked by

some energy, although he truckles considerably to the weightier powers of Europe.

Characteristically, Victor Emanuel is a proud, puffedup, pompous little man. Should he be seen alone in the
streets of New York or Chicago, he would, undoubtedly,
and most truthfully, be pronounced a "swell." He has
been made great more by accident than by any special
act or merit of his own. He lacks the grandeur and
nobleness of high and honorable manhood, and will play
the sycophant to those who permit him to serve. Approbativeness and love of show or display form the
leading traits in his weak character. "Vanity of vanities"—with him, all is vanity. We see no hope for Italy
while he is in the way to block the wheels of progress.
We can not doubt that Providence will remove him in
good time, when the people will have been sufficiently
developed to become self-regulating.

SPAIN.

Spain, occupying the larger portion of the peninsula at the southwestern extremity of continental Europe, has territory amounting to over 176,500 square miles. Its population is nearly 15,500,000. The character of the government is that of a constitutional monarchy, with a legislative assembly of two chambers. Spain, at one time a dominant state in Europe, is now comparatively weak and unimportant.

Isabella II., Queen of Spain, was born in October, 1830. Ferdinand VII., her father, died near the close of the year 1833, having appointed by will Maria Christina, his queen, regent until the young queen should attain the age of eighteen. After a turbulent administration of the regency, Isabella was declared queen, but the continued interference of her mother in public affairs led to her expulsion from Spain in 1854, leaving Isabella in possession of the throne.

Our artist has overdrawn, modified, and beautified the head and face of this voluptuous woman. In her, the vital temperament and animal propensities predominate; she is more animal than mental, more sensual than spiritual. We grant that, as compared with most ladies, she has more to struggle against than many others, in order to subordinate the passions to higher principles. It was unfortunate that one with such tendencies should have been placed in such a responsible and conspicuous position. Her example is anything but good or elevating. There will be comparatively few mourners when she shall be called hence. A poor, impulsive, selfish, sensual woman.

PORTUGAL,

Is 38,663 square miles in extent, and contains nearly 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It is a constitutional monarchy, and possesses some eminence, mainly on account of its maritime position.

Dom Louis I., the present King of Portugal, is the second son of Dona Maria II. and Prince Ferdinand ot Saxe Coburg. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother, Pedro V., near the close of the year 1961, and is now about twenty-six years of age.

Passable, only passable; great in nothing except in his own estimation. Propped up by a parliament of older and wiser men, restrained by the good social and bigh moral influences of others, he may be kept on the track; but if left to himself we doubt if his course would be "onward and upward." Grace will do much for those who do but little for themselves, provided they put themselves in the way of it. He will need all good influences to keep him straight. He has a voluptuous expression, indicating more of the animal than of the spiritual. Stripped of his royal birthright, of his equipage and trappings, he would be left an ordinary human being, with nothing special to recommend him; but he is young, and may improve.

OURSELVES.

SOME REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE FORE-GOING.

In contrast with these male and female monarchs, Americans lose nothing. We may find in every State Legislature throughout our Union fifty, or a hundred, men who are the peers of any of these hereditary kings,

queens, or emperors. Indeed, they are only poor frail human beings, like the rest of us. They eat, drink, and sleep the same, and are not blest with more faculties of mind, or more bones or muscles of body. They strut, swell, swagger, and show temper when they need not. They are superior in nothing but the accidental circumstance of birth; and this more frequently costs them their heads than it insures tranquillity of mind or growth in moral power. Human monarchies are human impositions, and must go down before the onward march of intelligence, freedom, and Christianity. How significant the words of the inspired writer in allusion to the cry of the Israelites for a king! "And He gave them a king in His anger;" as if the institution of the monarchical system was in chastisement for inconstancy and unbelief.

Let any reasonable man—be he American or European—contemplate successively affairs in Europe and in America, and he will declare himself more favorably disposed toward the latter. How paltry, if not ludicrous, the contrast! In Europe we find an extent of territory not half the size of the United States split into thirty-four different nationalities. Twenty-eight or nine of these have respectively their royal establishment, with all the expensive equipage and privilege connected therewith. Can we wonder that so many millions in Europe groan under the grievous taxation and oppression which is even necessary to sustain so many kings, queens, princesses, and courts in their desired magnificence. No wonder that a standing army must be kept within the reach of the sovereign's voice, in every monarchy. The spirit of the common people must be repressed, subdued by the strong arm of military force, or it would burst into revolution all over the Continent. Witness the past history of France, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, Italy, England, and the under swell of popular sentiment in Europe now.

In this country, until the seeds of revolution sown by imported aristocratic influence under the pseudonym of secession had germinated into open rebellion against "the best government under heaven," a strong military array to enforce law and order and maintain individual rights was not thought of in the council of the nation. And even now, so soon after a war unexampled in magnitude and ferocity, the United States Government maintains in arms a regular force for merely frontier purposes, so small that an insignificant European monarch would proudly point in contemptuous comparison at the decorated legions that support his throne and depend on his subsidies. The mutual confidence among its people, inspired by a free government, tacitly if not avowedly repels the idea of the officers of that government having at their disposal a military force of sufficient strength to overawe the citizen. No; Americans would be free, and feel free: and their efforts to maintain free government find a sympathetic chord among the masses of king-ridden Europe. America has become too strong a nation, and is too intimately related through her promiscuous and foreign-born population with every civilized country of the old world, not to exert a powerful and increasing influence on the civil affairs of Europe. With her prosperity, the deeply rooted principles of human liberty there expand, and in time will ameliorate the nations. Let the leaven work. Well may the crowned heads feel uneasy on account of the growing sentiment that is clamorous for reform. If they heed the premonitions, and wisely yield to the people the right so long withheld, it may be well for them. If they oppose the mighty movement, it will ere long sweep them with their senseless assumptions before it, as the hurricane disperses the dry leaves

DON'T BE CONTENTED!

"A contented mind is a continual feast!"
There's where we don't agree with the wise man of old! He must have been a conservative—one of the barnacles that cling to the huge, helpless hull of antiquity. If he had practiced just exactly as he preached, that gorgeous temple never would have reared its shining pinnacles in the blue air of the holy city!

Moreover, "circumstances alter cases." Contented minds might have done very well in those gray old times when people lived a wandering, easy, shiftless sort of life, rolling up their tents and trudging off under the palmtrees, very much as traveling peddlers and itinerant ministers live now! The weather was very convenient, too—a rain of quails, with the article at fifty cents a pair, or a shower of manna, with flour at nineteen dollars a barrel, wasn't so unhandy. Besides, they didn't pay Croton water bills, and no greedy landlord pounced on 'em four times a year to pay their own weight in gold for tent-room and taxes!

We find, in the average run of every-day life, that "contented minds" are very apt to become anything but "continual feasts" with unlucky souls who are associated with them! Contented minds stand contentedly still! They vote against modern improvements; they persist in thinking that the old windlass is better than the modern chain pump; they assert, with features of stolidity, that tallow candles, pounding tubs, and toilsome sewing by hand are good enough for them! They don't believe in your new-fangled notions about machinery!" And when you think you are on the verge of converting them to some idea or other a few hundred years later than the times of Ptolemy or Plato, they suddenly "let you down" by a hollow groan, and a "Well, I dare say it's all very fine, but give me the good old good times!"

What is the use of trying to do anything with such people as that!

Did you ever travel? Well, the ruinous, tumble-down old farmhouses with wood-piles and pigsties in front and swampy wildernesses behind, invariably belong to the people of

"contented minds." They are out cutting their grass with slow sweeps of the scythe and abundance of that part of our original punishment comprehended under the head of "sweat of the brow," while half a mile farther on a moving machine hums merrily over the level meads, the incarnation of all-daring radicalism to their shocked vision. Their fences are all awry; their gates swing on one hinge; their windows are supported by sticks, like ancient pilgrims leaning on their staffs; they are propped here and braced there, and some day great will be the fall thereof! You see they are partaking of that "continual feast" alluded to in the proverb! Their girls pick berries for a few cents a quart, and invest the proceeds in gilt jewelry set with green and red glass; their boys, prematurely bent, sallow, and stunted, toil all day, and study "Daboll's Arithmetic" at night. Their fathers and mothers traveled the same beaten road before them; and the contented mind says," What is good enough for my father is good enough for my son!" It would be, perhaps, if the world were like a tortoise; but the world moves—it is a LIVE world!

Nature never stands still an instant; she is always progressing! From the tiny seed leaves to the perfect bud; from the bud to the blossom; from blossom to ripened seed, she moves to the grand march of creation. It is part of God's religion to move and live; we have no right to settle down like fossils and let the tide of improvement flow past us like a dream.

Don't be contented, young man! Don't rest until you have a home over your head; and then don't be contented until you have a thrifty wife and two or three rosy little ones to make it cheerful; and then don't be contented until you have surrounded it with trees and vines and graceful shrubs. Keep improving it as you would keep improving yourself; is it not a representation, a type of your own being?

Young woman, don't allow yourself to be deceived by the respectable old age and hoary plausibility of the axioms of conservatism. So far as things are irremediably, be contented—but not a hair's breadth farther. Keep improving yourself, mentally, physically, socially. Give your husband the daily example of noble aspirations and properly directed ambition. Set your children in life's broad path with their faces turned heavenward, and bid them never stand still, but move on upward to the goal Heaven itself intended us all to attain!

We are tired of seeing people fall back, limp and helpless, on the principle of "let well enough alone!" We say, make "well enough" better! We believe in what Ignatius Loyola says: "First pray as if everything depended on prayer; then work as if everything depended on work!" You may be sure the old Jesuit was right. There are better feasts than a contented mind, if one is only willing to work for them.

When you have reached the level God meant you to reach; when you have done life's work, be contented; until then, our advice is, "be discontented!" Crayon Blanc.



NEW YORK,

JANUARY, 1868.

"Iy I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his tate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind-neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fedl upon him with the Iron hands of the law; if he tells therm of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with stander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyidom on both slices, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself?"—De Foc.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

SALUTATORY.

THE SHIP SAILS TO-DAY! We now embark on a new year's voyage, 1868. This is our THIRTIETH in the service. Our craft, the A. P. J., has been well tried; she is staunch and seaworthy; has never failed to keep all her appointments; never struck a rock; never collided; never entered port disabled, or "short of coals." She has often encountered head winds; has had frequent rough passages; weathering storms and encountering fresh gales. But with sails snugly reefed and hatches down she triumphantly rode out every gale. She has kept clear of dangerous coasts, and was never lost in the fog. She is worked by men of experience, knowledge, and energy. She never lost a passenger—though she has carried many thousands; has picked up and brought to land many lost wanderers, found floating hither and thither on the wild tempestuous seas of life, without compass or rudder-and hopeless!

Metaphor aside. We enter, to-day, upon the forty-seventh volume of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. There is no broken link in the chain of months since it begun. It closed its last year's volume with a larger circulation than it ever before enjoyed since its rates of subscription were raised; an evidence that its principles are better appreciated than formerly, and that the prejudice which its earlier advocates unfortunately caused to be brought against it, is being overcome. Formerly, the clergy, and other good men, seeing Phrenology prostituted by bad men to ignoble purposes, took ground against it and them. The error on their part consisted in their confounding the genuine with the counterfeit; and in their haste to put down the

wicked, trampled on the good. A better state of things now prevails. The ignorant pretenders, the vulgar vagabonds, are leaving the field, and a better class succeed them. It was once believedand indeed it was so taught-that one must of necessity act in accordance with his phrenological developments and inclinations; that the phrenological organs indicated just what he would do; in short, that he was fated to be good, or to be bad. Whereas the truth is, we are to study ourselves, discover our besetting sins, tendencies to excess or perversion, and in love and fear work out our salvation. Instead of being fated, we are left free to do as we please, right or wrong-to be good or bad. No intelligent phrenologist ever pretended to tell what one has done, nor what he will do. He simply compares one with another, and points out differences, indicating capabilities, deficiencies, and what are his natural endowments. Is he artistic, mechanical? or is he inclined to literature, science, or philosophy? Is he generous? or is he selfish? Loving? or indifferent? Economical? or prodigal? And so on through the catalogue of all the faculties. But though I may have a violent temper, it does not follow that I shall commit murder. And though I may be skeptical, it is not to be inferred that I may not obtain a full measure of faith and become a consistent worshiper.

When our beautiful science shall be weeded from the vagaries that some of its ignorant advocates have hitched on to it; when it shall be freed from the incubus of ignorant pretenders, it will shine forth in its true colors, and be welcomed into the innermost recesses of the highest cultured minds.

We now have on our subscription books the names of a large number of clergymen, statesmen, authors, teachers, physicians, and men of science. They write us letters of heartiest thanks for benefits received.

A river will not rise higher than its source. Until Phrenology can be taught by the highest cultured minds, in the highest schools of learning, it can not obtain the indorsement of the world. Before it can be got into the schools, we must create a demand for it, by placing it within reach of the people. When they come to know its utility, they will

demand that it be taught to their sons and daughters. Our hope, dear reader, is in you. You who know something of it, can bring it to the notice of those who know nothing of it. And thus knowledge shall be increased. Every word spoken in its favor, every page of print circulated, will be, if no more, as a "drop in the bucket;" and many drops make an ocean!

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?

Place your hand on the head of a young man, and in kindness and in sincerity tell him his faults-his excess of appetite, willfulness, lustfulness, pride, passion, envy, jealousy; his heedlessness, or his timidity; his avarice, or want of economy; his lack of application, or his plodding disposition; his respect for others, or the lack of it. Tell him his true character, and he will, at first, be startled at the revelation. He will confess, with meekness, the truthif truth you tell him-and, like Nicodemus, he will beg to know what he may do to be saved. You can then point out the way, and name the means. Your basis on which to build is the constitu-TION of MAN-body, brain, soul. Tell him how to live. Warn him against bad habits; and by the aid of science, revelation, and Christianity, it is in the power of a godly phrenologist to direct that young man in the way of light, love righteousness, and devotion. And this is our answer to the question, "What good will it do?"

ENCOURAGEMENT, NOT FLATTERY.

None are all bad - none all good. All have their faults. All their virtues and graces. Kick, cuff, and scold a poor child—tell him he is only a dunce -that he has not a redeeming trait, and you do him an irreparable injury; you crush out all ambition and aspiration, and leave him a hopeless wreck. He gives up the ship, and relapses into a moping despondency. On the contrary, indulge a child—flatter him, make him believe he is greater and better than others—he will become puffed up with vanity, egotism, and bombast. He will bore you with self-laudation, insufferable to one with only ordinary patience. He —or she—has been literally spoiled by wicked flattery. A knowledge of Phrenology on the part of parents would have prevented excess in either case, and

developed harmonious and well-balanced heads and characters.

CHOOSING ASSOCIATES.

It is the privilege of each to decide with whom he will form intimate relations. We may, indeed we are in duty bound to, look after the welfare of our neighbors. The poor ve shall always have with you—and it is fortunate, especially for the rich, that it is so. Has it not been said that "it is more blessed to give than to receive?" But this does not imply a necessity of intimate social relations with ignorant boors, nor with clowns or jockeys. Nor should virtuous children be contaminated by mixing with the dissolute. Keepers of prisons and alms-houses will discriminate as to where and with whom to place new-comers, in order to prevent the unfortunate from becoming bad. It is very wrong to place juvenile offenders with old criminals. If one at first is only a thief, he may be rescued, or by bad associations he may become a robber and a murderer.

THE OBJECTS OF LIFE

are made more clear by the aid of our science. Instead of groping our way in the dark-not realizing for what we were created; blundering first one way and then another, we lose half a lifetime in learning how to live; accomplishing, too many of us, little or nothing, while thousands simply clog the wheels of progress by their worthless presence. Can it be doubted that any of these would thus waste the golden opportunities which are open to every one, did he know his capabilities as Phrenology would have made it clear to him?

FINALLY.

There are millions of human beings in the world, and no two exactly alike; as we differ in size, shape, color, and complexion, so we differ in thought and in action. Hitherto, in times long past, men were put to death for simple differences of opinion. Consider the holy wars, the Christian martyrs, religious persecutions, and say if "man's inhumanity to man" has not "made countless millions mourn?" But a brighter day is dawning. Let us survey the field of life and light to-day. What do we see? Religious conventions of different denominations exchanging deputations and salutation; Young Men's Christian Associations in every considerable town and city; munificent sums donated by wealthy men and women for every worthy charity; and hospitals, asylums, colleges, schools, being built and endowed in every State; every heart vying with its neighbor to do the most good. Say what we may of religious bigotry and superstition, there is at present religious freedom in America, and soon will be the world over. The days of absolutism in politics and in religion are numbered. Phrenology sheds light on the entire rights, duties, and privileges of man. Embrace it, apply it, disseminate it, and God will bless it to our use, and to His glory.

OUR COUNTRY.

WHILE discontent and unrest are everywhere apparent in the old worldand not without good cause-while revolutions are constantly threatened; and standing armies, which produce nothing, but eat up the substance of the industrious, are required to keep the peace; while commotions and upheavals are constantly occurring among the monarchies, we are quietly settling our political disputes, electing our servants for a brief period—not hereditary rulers for life and an unwelcome succession-reconstructing our communities and industries; reorganizing all things, improving our rivers and harbors, opening up vast new territories for settlement, improving our schools and all educational facilities, multiplying churches and missionary services everywhere, making wonderful strides in mechanical inventions, perfecting our architecture-both public and private, opening beautiful and healthful public parks for the people; when, we ask, was there ever a nation with prospects so bright? We are now, and have been from the start, clearly on a rising seale. Since the birth of our great Republic we have had but a single "drawback," and that our late war-which can never be repeated—for the cause is removed, and we are to-day stronger in mind, muscle, material, and patriotism than ever before.

Let us see what we have bought, and what we paid for it. Since the present government was established, the United States have acquired the following territory, on the terms named:

1. The purchase of Louisiana and the

Mississippi Valley, in 1803, from France, for \$15,000,000.

- 2. The purchase of Florida, in 1810. from Spain, for \$3,000,000.
 - 3. The annexation of Texas, in 1845.
- 4. The purchase of California, New Mexico, and Utah, from Mexico, for \$15,000,000, in 1848.
- 5. The purchase of Arizona, from Mexico, for \$10,000,000, in 1854.
- 6. The purchase of the immense Russian Possessions, running down on the Pacific coast from the north pole to 54° 40', north latitude, at which line it strikes the British Possessions, for \$7,000,000.

We wait the wish of the Canadas, adjoining provinces, Mexico, Cuba, the Bahamas, and West India Islands to come under the Stars and Stripes and annex themselves, and become parts of the United States.

At present we are three thousand miles in advance of England on our routes to China, Japan, and the Indies. There are fourteen hundred million acres of public land undisposed of, in which is included our Walrussian purchase; and there are thirty-seven thousand miles of railroad already completed, which, counting from the time of commencing to build them, averages one thousand miles a year. There are 17,860 miles now in course of construction.

We need not enumerate our vast forests, our mountains of iron, beds of copper, coal, lead, silver, and gold in inexhaustible quantities, nor the incomparable richness of our soils, our rivers and lakes, the variety of our climates-tropic, temperate, and arctic, salubrity and clearness of our atmosphere, purity of water, abundance of vegetation, nor of the ten thousand other God-given beauties, grandeurs, and utilities vouchsafed to a young, vigorous, and hopeful nation.

But we are in debt! What nation is not? We are heavily taxed! Not to compare with any of the old-world monarchies; and every year will increase our means and reduce our debt and our taxes.

Our legislators and politicians are low, selfish, and corrupt! This is not worse than old-world imbecility, ambition, and corruption. Besides, here it is clearly our own fault; for we can, if we will, choose honest, honorable, and intelligent men to fill all our places of trust. There, it is rather a misfortune to the people



than their fault, the incumbents being born to their places, can not be so easily displaced. Let us not complain of our lot, but rather thank God it is no worse. We can easily make it better. Our resources are inexhaustible; our opportunities incomparable. With good motives and well-directed efforts we shall overcome all difficulties and make our lives useful to others, successful to ourselves, and acceptable to the God in whom we live, move, and have our being.

YOUR DUTY.

WITH the questions-What is original sin? In what consists the fall of man? Will the heathen be saved? Predestination, Free-will, and so forth, we will not now involve ourselves or our readers. When the old-school philosophers, and theologians of all schools, finish ciphering out these problems, we may open our phrenological camera and let in the clear light of day on these and other vexed questions. At present, we have to do with present duties-duties relating to growth, health, character, life.

Mainwayringe quaintly, but truly, says: "Nor is it left arbitrary, at the will and pleasure of every man, to do as he list; after the dictates of a depraved humor and extravagant phancy, to live at what rate he pleaseth; but every one is bound to observe the Injunction and Law of Nature, upon the penalty of forfeiting their health, strength, and liberty - the true and long enjoyment of themselves." In other words, no man has a right to injure his health by dissipation or "fast living." He has no right to indulge any habit which may impair his strength, his mind, or his morals.

Disease is an abnormal condition, and results from violated law. Health is the normal condition, and comes from obedience to natural law. There are degrees of health and disease, as there are of virtue and vice. Sickness is an evidence of physical sinning; it may be done knowingly, or it may be done ignorantly—the penalty is the same. If we violate a civil law, the penalty is a fine, imprisonment, or the gallows. If we violate a moral law, we must confess and repent, if we would be free from its condemnation. There is no such thing as sinning without suffering. Appetite, af-

fection, love of money, ambition, all are to be subordinated to the spiritual, and in the love and fear of God we are to do our duty by doing His will.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

WE TOUCH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS BY RAIL! It is invigorating even to contemplate the vast achievements of the human mind and human hand. Under God, man is working out his salvation, physically and spiritually, in a most marvelous manner. He is glorifying God by his faith and his works. He believed that a railway could be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, and lo, 'tis done! or it soon will be. We have the rails laid from Portland, Maine, to Omaha, Nebraska, over 1,800 miles, and from Omaha-500 miles west-to the base of the Rocky Mountains! Ten thousand Chinamen and others are blasting the rocks, shoveling, wheeling earth, and laying track at the west end, working toward the east; while thousands of others are working toward the west. They will meet ere long, when the iron steed will be heard rushing through the Western wilds, carrying intelligence, commerce, and civilization into the richest portion of our globe.

We are not ambitious for riches, nor even for a pecuniary interest in the gold and silver mountains; but we want the road that we may visit the aborigines in their primitive homes. We want to visit our cousins and correspondents in California. We want to "summer" in the land of the Crows, Flatheads, Blackfeet, Snakes, Diggers, and the rest. What a resort for ruralizing! Buffalo, elk, antelope, deer, wild fowl, prairie dog, fish, etc., in abundance, and in endless variety. Then what a land for farming, fruit-growing, grazing, pasture lands, among the best in the world! and may be had for the asking. Climate, the most salubrious and healthful. We are impatient to take a through ticket on an early through train. Those who want to invest in this greatest of all national enterprises, with a prospect for large profits, are referred to the advertisement of the Union Pacific Railroad.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.—Have you ever watched the icicle as it formed? Have you noticed how it froze one drop at the time until it was a foot long or more? If the water was clean the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are formed. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be deformity and wretched-

Our bodies are composed of bone, muscle, nerve, etc., all which are formed from the blood. And this is either healthy or diseased. Good

food, good drink, good air, etc., make good blood; while poor food, impure drink, filthy tobacco, and other disease-generating substances are enemies to the human system, and tend to cause disease and shorten life. We can not be too careful in what we eat, drink, and think.

Suggestions.—Our readers will find some excellent thoughts in the article on "Uses of Culture in the Ministry," and much interesting information in the chapter on "Europe, and its Prominent Sovereigns." "The Idiotic Trained" is an instructive contribution from the pen of a prominent New York author and editor.

In our November number of 1867 we published a short article on the "Condition of the Earth Internally," and, as we expected, its unique character has drawn several responses, one of which we print in this edition, as furnishing a carefully prepared exposition of the theory generally entertained by the learned of the dynamic relations of our planet with other heavenly bodies. It was quite evident that the author of "Condition of the Earth Internally" ignored altogether the grand principles enunciated by Newton. It is probable that he had never read the Principia, but came out boldly in the strength of a, to him, new-found idea, and announced it as a triumph of masterly ingenuity.

Announcements —In our next number we will give the first installment of a series of papers on "Mental Action according to the Doctrines recognized by Phrenology." We can promise the prospective reader some excellent food for thought and many interesting suggestions in the course of this series. The papers are the result of much close thinking, and of extended comparative research into the works of the most prominent writers on mental philosophy. A comparative view of the Lords Derby and Stanley, leading representatives of the English ministry, will also be published; besides an article on Principle, from a Shaker contributor at Mount Lebanon. We have in preparation a group of our most eminent American artists, which will be presented, if not in the next, in an early number.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

THE regular subscription price of this Jour-NAL is \$3 a year, in advance; sample numbers, 30 cents. Canadian subscribers will remit 24 cents extra, to prepay the yearly postage. European subscribers will remit 48 cents extra for the same purpose.

Remittances should be made in current funds, in registered letters; or by draft, bank check, or post-office order made payable to the

Clubs may be made up of subscribers residing in different places, and Journals will be sent to one or to a dozen different post-offices.



FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

This distinguished American poet died at his residence in Guilford, Conn., on the night of the 19th of November. He was seventy-seven years of age, having been born in Guilford in 1790. In 1818 he came to New York and entered the mercantile house of Jacob Barker, remaining in his employ for many years. He was afterward for a long time in the employment of John Jacob Astor, and was by him nominated as one of the trustees of the Astor Library. Since the year 1849 Mr. Halleck, having retired from business, has resided in his native place. When very young he began to write verses, and in 1818 his productions first appeared in print. In 1822-23 he visited Europe, and in 1827 published an edition of his poems, since which time several editions of his work have appeared. Mr. Halleck was the author of that renowned poem entitled "Marco Bozzaris," the writing of which would have been sufficient to establish the fame of any man. The chief fault of Mr. Halleck as a writer was that he wrote so little. All that he wrote was carefully and thoroughly studied; but he had the rare talent and tact to hide the labor it cost him. There is nothing loose or slipshod in his productions. Everything is pruned, compacted, and thoroughly digested. There is no evidence of carelessness, inattention, or crudeness, and, as we have said, he has not a labored style, as if he had applied every maxim of scholarship, every canon of criticism to his writings. Still, though they flow naturally, and seem to be precisely what no person could have avoided saying, they are neither stilted, extra dignified, or loaded with mannerisms. No American writer of his ability has written so little, and his reputation is as firmly fixed in the public esteem as that of any other.

Mr. Halleck was a man of medium size, remarkably well built, and very harmonious in the different portions of the physical system. His head was relatively large for the size of his body, which may account for the fact of his writing so little. Men like the late Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who have only a full-sized brain, and a body immensely large and vigorous, can supply to the brain the stimulus for action, and, as it may be said, can hammer away from day to day through a long life, and always make an acceptable effort, while men of large heads and relatively small bodies but occasionally give forth their 'est efforts.



PORTRAIT OF FITZ GREENE HALLECK

The forehead, as seen in this portrait, is long, high, and amply developed in the upper portion. It is also expanded, indicating the philosophical and logical tendencies of the mind. He had strong reasoning powers, and ability to describe and analyze sharply. He had an excellent memory of facts and of ideas. Everything he saw or heard was as it were absorbed by his reasoning and imaginative powers, hence he was a sound thinker, was comprehensive in his thoughts, plans, and purposes. His Ideality being large, gave him a fertile imagination, and served to impart polish to his thoughts.

His Imitation qualified him to glide into the habits and usages of society without noise or pretension, and to make himself acceptable wherever he went.

His Benevolence was uncommonly well developed, indicating a generous nature, and sympathy for everybody in trouble.

As a reader of human nature few men surpassed him.

His Language was accurate and compact

rather than copious; clear and pertinent rather than affluent.

His Veneration was large, and he had also large Spirituality, giving a tendency toward religious contemplations and a sympathy with spiritual life. Such a head as a writer or speaker can make appeals to a higher life, and to the considerations which relate to man's future state of being with admirable effect.

Mr. Halleck had dignity, ambition, prudence, great perseverance, and self-reliance. He was strong in affection, and adhered to those who were his companions and friends with uncommon fidelity. He was by organization not a man for the common multitude, but inclined to be select in associations, comparatively retired in his habits, and to cultivate refinement, intelligence, taste, and morality, more than to mingle in the common ambitions and strifes of the times. His temperament indicated a predominance of the mental, leading to thought and sentiment rather than to physical vigor and mere force of character.





A FAMILY OF LIONS.

THE LION—CHARACTER AND HABITS.

"What, shall they seek the lion in his den?

And fight him there; and make him tremble there?

O, let it not be said!"

-King John.

FOREMOST among the beasts which frequent the wilds of nature, the lion has obtained the admiring attention of writers ancient and modern

The extensive travels and researches which have been made within a few years past by such men as Livingstone, Baker, and Du Chaillu, among the haunts of the largest and most powerful of the species, have served to detract much from the old respect entertained for the "king of beasts," and to reduce his grade considerably in the scale of savage brutes. Whether or not he has deteriorated in size and power since the days of his earliest mention by writers sacred and profane -which is probable-and whether or not he was accorded more honor than was really his due, we will not say; but one thing is certain, that in the organization of the lion the naturalist finds the highest carnivorous developments. He is the largest and strongest of the feline family, or felidæ. His head is characterized by its great breadth, and by the strength and size of the jaws, and the immense size of the mouth. As a practical proof of the capacity of the last, we would merely instance that the keepers of lions on exhibition have been accustomed to put their heads in the animal's mouth for the amusement, or horror, of spectators. A front view of a male lion is impressive on account of the immense head, massive neck and fore shoulders, and luxuriant mane, which in itself adds greatly to the apparent size of the head. From the fore shoulders backward the body tapers rapidly, so that there seems to be an absolute disproportion between the fore parts and back parts. This apparent lack of harmony is due to the fact, that from the fore shoulders backward the hair is short and close, while about the head and neck it is long and shaggy, sometimes sweeping the ground It is probable that in the earlier ages of the world lions inhabited nearly every portion of its surface. The ancient Greek and Roman writers speak of their existence in certain parts of Europe; from which all traces of them have disappeared. They are now confined to Africa and Asia, and even in those primitive sections they are diminishing rapidly in numbers and influence. It is only in the vast and untrodden jungles of central and

southern Africa that the lion can be found in all the glory of savage freedom and ferocity.

Zoologists distinguish but two principal varieties of lions, the Asiatic and the African; the only marked difference between them being the generally smaller size and smaller mane of the Asiatic. In color, lions vary from a deep chestnut brown to gray. Some have been met by travelers in South Africa with hair so silvery as to give rise to a belief in the existence of a race of white lions. The lion of the Cape of Good Hope is nearly black; while the Nubian is of a pale fulvous or dull yellow hue.

As the lion's habits are predatory, he is an object of great fear to weaker animals. He is obliged in most cases to seize his prey by stealth. When lying in wait for or approaching his unsuspecting victim, he does so in complete silence, and when within fifteen or twenty feet of it, a tremendous leap and a sudden seizure by teeth and claw are the only premonitions of death to the poor brute, be it an antelope, a deer, a zebra, a goat, or even a powerful horse. According to Livingstone, who greatly disparages him, the lion fears man, except at night, and never attacks him unless from necessity; a large buffalo is more than a match for him; and he will not approach a full-grown elephant or rhinoceros.

Livingstone in his practical and—as compared with some who have highly panegyrized the beast—somewhat contemptuous way, as if inclined to relieve us of any remnant of admiration which we may cherish for him, says: "One is in much more danger of being run over when walking in the streets of London than he is of being devoured by lions in Africa, unless engaged in hunting the animal."

Unlike Burchell and Hunter, this sturdy traveler finds nothing very majestic in the lion's appearance, "but merely an animal somewhat larger than the biggest dog, and partaking very strongly of the canine features. Two of the largest I ever saw seemed about as tall as common donkeys; but the mane made their bodies appear rather larger." On the other hand, Gordon Cumming and M. Gerard, who have rendered themselves notorious as "lion killers," have dressed up their accounts of lion hunting in a manner well calculated to impress their readers with the regal and magnanimous character of the quasi monarch of the forest. It would appear evident, however, from the zest with which they carried on the sport, and the large number of lions which they are acknowledged to have slain, that the animal has not the terrific character so frequently attributed to him. Certainly an animal so gigantic in strength as to be capable of "seizing a fullgrown ox and leaping at full speed with it over streams and other barriers to its retreat to the jungle," must be one approximating to the elephant in size rather than to a common donkey. However, let us consider the lion from as reasonable a point of view as a fair inference from the descriptions of different travelers will admit, and we will find in him the most compact structure and the most powerful muscular organ-



ization conceivable in an animal but little larger than a Bengal tiger. His weight, as compared with his size, is very remarkable, on account of the close texture of his frame and muscular tissue. Scarcely less formidable than his great jaws and teeth are the lion's claws, which, as is the case with all animals of the cat-tribe, can be sheathed or extended as circumstances may require. By a single blow of a paw thus armed he can rip up the side of a horse or buffalo. When quiet, or in a playful mood, these claws are concealed from view in the hair and recesses of his cushioned paw.

The average length of a full-grown lion from the nose to the root of the tail is between six and seven feet; and the height at the shoulder nearly three feet. The lioness is considerably smaller than the male, and her form is much more slender and graceful. She has no mane, but a thick furry coat of hair, which covers the entire body. In her motions more agility is displayed, and she is more impetuous in her passions. The ferocity of both the lion and lioness is greatly increased during the breeding period; and both protect their young with the utmost jealousy and suspicion. It is commonly believed that a lioness has but one cub at a birtha notion probably founded on a fable of Esop's, which relates that there was once a great stir among all the beasts which could boast of the largest family. So they came to the lioness. "And how many," said they, "do you have at a birth?" "One," said she, grimly; "but that one is a Lion." The truth is, that she has from two to four at a litter. When young, they mew like a cat; at the age of twelve months the mane appears on the males, and at the age of eighteen months they are considerably developed, and begin to roar. The roar of a large lion, according to Burchell, sometimes resembles the sound of an earthquake (a slight one, we presume) and is produced by his laying his head on the ground and uttering a half-stifled growl, by which means the noise is conveyed along the earth. The larynx of the lion is very large, hence his powerful cry.

The average length of a lion's life has been estimated to be about twenty-two years. At the Tower of London, where lions have been kept for two or three centuries, one died in 1760, which was said to have been confined there above seventy years; and another subsequently died there, believed to be over sixty years old.

The lion, especially when captured in infancy, is susceptible of domestication and training to a considerable extent. It usually attaches itself to but one or two persons, whose kindness it returns by a strong affection. When irritated, however, the tamest specimen is a dangerous companion for any one. Many stories are on record of the generosity and magnanimous conduct of the lion even when in the savage state. Cassell relates that part of a ship's crew was sent on shore, on the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood. One of the company, induced by curiosity to stray to a considerable distance from his companions,

was greatly alarmed by the sudden appearance of a large lioness walking toward him. His fear was allayed by her lying down at his feet and gazing first pitcously in his face and then at a tree a short distance off, and afterward walking toward the tree, yet looking back at him, as if she were asking him to follow. At length he ventured, and saw perched in the upper limbs of the tree a great baboon with two cubs in his arms, which he immediately presumed were those of the lioness. The sailor, being provided with his ax, decided on cutting down the tree, and set about it, the lioness, meanwhile, apparently watching every movement. As soon as the tree fell, she seized the baboon, tore him in pieces, and then turned round and tenderly licked her cubs. She now turned to the sailor, rubbed her head softly against him, as if thanking him for the kindness done her, and then picked up her cubs and carried them into the forest.

As an instance of the enduring affection felt by the lion for its master or keeper, it is said that Sir George Davis, an Englishman of some note, was presented a young lion by the captain of a ship from Barbary. Sir George exhibited much interest in the beast, and by careful training brought him up quite tame. When



READ OF A LION.

about five years old the lion occasionally did some little mischief by pawing and gripping people in his frolicsome moods, so that, finally, Sir George being apprehensive of some future catastrophe, ordered him to be shot. A friend hearing of this determination asked the lion as a present, and obtained him. Some years afterward, while Sir George was the English consul at Naples, he had occasion to go to Florence, and there visited one day the menagerie of the Grand Duke. At one end of the inclosure, in which the animals were kept, was a lion, which the keepers stated they had been unable to tame, though every effort had been made for upward of three years. No sooner had Sir George reached the cage of this fierce fellow than he ran to the gate, reared himself up, purred like a cat when pleased, and licked the hand Sir George put through the bars. The keeper was astonished, and on the visitor's demanding to be allowed to enter the cage, thought him insane. Sir George, however, persisted in his demand, and succeeded in overcoming the keeper's scruples. The moment he entered, the lion manifested the greatest delight, threw his paws on his shoulders, licked his face, ran about him with all the joyful frolicsomeness of a pleased dog. This occurrence became the talk of Florence, and reached the ears of the Grand Duke, who, knowing the former sullen and angry conduct of the lion, requested an interview with Sir George, and witnessed a recurrence of the scene in the lion's den. It was the lion which Sir George had formerly owned.

The lion is to some extent gregarious, but is not found in herds. Two, three, or four consort together, and appear to do so in a very friendly state. It is very rare, even in those parts of Africa where lions are most numerous, to find more than two families of them frequenting the same district and drinking at the same spring. At the time of pairing, we are told by some naturalists, the lioness selects her mate, and prefers the attentions of him who is the champion of his set. Sometimes she displays coquettish tendencies, leaving one lion, with whom she may have been consorting, for the companionship of another, whose superior strength and nobler appearance attracts her attention. On such occasions a terrific combat usually takes place between the male beasts: and the jilted suitor must be vanquished before he will relinquish his claims in favor of his rival. The appearance of a lion when in confinement or in a good-humor does not convey the idea of ferocity so much as most of the other large felida, and his wide head, overhanging brows, and flowing mane give him a majestic look, which, no doubt, contributed more than any special element of superiority that he may possess over other wild beasts, to the timehonored appellation of "king of beasts." Besides, when unexcited, his movement is measured and impressive, as if conscious of his strength.

Fossil remains of lions have been found, which indicate their existence at former periods in the world's history. Cuvier describes a fossil lion discovered in Europe, the remains of which were one fourth larger than the corresponding parts of the existing lion. We are told by the savants that this animal, like most of the other large species of carnivora which roam the forests of the East, is disappearing slowly, and that ere many generations shall have passed away, the jungles and forests of Persia, India, Arabia, and Africa will cease to resound with his terrific roar; yet we are assured by the prophet Isaiah, in his declarations concerning the New Jerusalem, that "the calf and the young lion and the fatling" shall lie down together, and "a little child shall lead And still further, as describing a new condition of things relating to those beasts now considered wild and ferocious, "the lion shall eat straw like the ox." Isaiah's language may be taken as figurative, as strongly expressing a new and blessed order of things in the times of "the great restoration." But taken as literal, it implies the continued existence of the lordly beast, and in relations perhaps like unto those it knew in paradisian times.

"Ere our first parents lost their fair estate."



CHRISTIAN F. SCHAFER, THE PEDESTRIAN.

Communications.

Under this head we publish such voluntary contributions as we deem sufficiently interesting or suggestive to merit a place here, but without indersing either the opinions or the alleged facts.

EXTENSIVE PEDESTRIANISM

[Weston's recent undertaking has developed so much interest in pedestrianism, that we have been induced to take the following from the Sydney (Australia) Hustrated News, as a further illustration of what may be done by perseverance and a purpose. There is a large brain under that hat.—Ed. A. P. J.]

Mr. Christian Frederick Schafer, a German, who has traveled over a great portion of the globe, has arrived in Melbourne, Australia, having walked overland from Sydney. Mr. Schafer has traveled about 100,000 miles in the countries he has visited, of which nearly 60,000 were accomplished on foot. On the 6th of May he arrived in Sydney, from Batavia. Mr. Schafer is a dwarf, having met with an accident when only eight years old, which caused curvature of the spine; but, by temperate living, he enjoys uniform good health. During his travels in

America he met with President Johnson, whose guest he was for three weeks. Being a very intelligent man, his society is always acceptable in the highest circles. He was in all the principal cities of the United States, and went all the way from Portland, Maine, to San Francisco, mostly on foot. He is thirty-one years of age, and a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and commenced his travels fifteen years ago, with the object of writing an account of the world from personal observation. He has often walked forty miles a day, and is able, without any great fatigue, to walk that distance for many days in succession. He was three weeks in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and had many conversations with the Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, whom he describes as a very courteous, well-informed man, who has the nous to flatter strangers, as he believes they will talk about him as one of the curious sights of the world. Mr. Schafer carries a diary with him, in which he notes the incidents of his travel as they happen. He has shown us the autographs of several eminent personages, among others, President Johnson, Secretary Seward, Horace Greeley, Anna Dickinson, Henry Ward Beecher, Generals Grant and Sherman, His Holiness the Pope, and Sir Richard Graves McDonald, Governor of Hong Kong, and formerly of South Australia. When in China, the Emperor refused to allow him to enter Pekin. Mr. Schafer has met with many changes in life. In the morning he has breakfasted with the highest personages, and in the evening has supped with a peasant. From San Francisco Mr. Schafer went to Hong Kong, and visited many places in the Celestial Empire. He then proceeded to Java. He intends to return to Europe by way of India and China, and from thence he will proceed across the Great Desert and Russian Tartary, visiting Siberia before he finally returns to Germany. He possesses nearly 6,000 photographs, and has quite a miniature museum of curiosities. He thinks that he will have finished his stupendous feat in about three and a half years, and will then devote himself to the production of his book, which he intends to publish in English."

[We have had the pleasure of entertaining, and of being entertained by, this famous traveler at the Phrenological Cabinet, 389 Broadway, New York, and shall look with interest for the book he promises to write.]

A QUAKER WEDDING.

BY J. E. SNODGRASS, M.D.

The July (1867) number of the Phrenological Journal gave an interesting article on "Quaker Courtship." I was reminded by it of a Quaker wedding which I attended, and I propose to give a description of it.

Before doing this, I must be allowed to remark that one of the most unique usages of this people, whose habits are as orderly as their customs are peculiar, is their marriage ceremony—if I may be allowed to call it a ceremony without giving them offense, for I am aware that they profess to discard ceremonials of every sort.

Although there are two schools of this sect in this country (not including those known as Progressive Friends), there is no difference among them as to this and most of their other customs. This ceremony is certainly remarkable for its simplicity, its beauty of simplicity. The daughter of a medical brother of mine was a party, and a personal interest in him induced me to attend. I omit the names of the bride and groom, as non-essential to my purpose.

Although the ceremony was performed in the meetinghouse usually attended by the parties concerned, and the day was that devoted to the mid-week meeting, and their marriage "intentions" had been declared a month in advance, and the time and place were known, the attendance was not much larger than at ordinary meetings, while there were no such indications of excitement as would have been looked for at the public marriages in other sects of Christians. But among those present there was a large proportion of young people of both sexes, evidently such as had not gone through the interesting ordeal they had assembled to witness. A considerable part of these I judged, from their rather gay apparel, to be either "world's people" or "Hickory Quakers." This class posted themselves "up stairs," as the Friends call what other religionists usually designate as the "gallery," their gallery being quite another arrangement, and answering in use, though very dissimilar in form, to the more familiar pulpit of the churches. And here, again, it may be well to remark that this sect never designate their places of worship as churches, but simply "meeting-houses." In their "gallery," which is a collective designation for several elevated seats at the end of the building farthest from the main doors, their official members had, as usual, arranged themselvesthat is, the "recommended ministers" and the "elders" and "overseers," who are chosen from both sexes. They faced the meeting, the men on the right side, looking toward the doors, and the women on the left; those in the body of the house corresponding in location, with the strictest reference to their rule of a separation of the sexes in worship, after the old-fashioned and still usually kept-up practice of the Methodists. So strictly do the Quakers adhere to this rule of separateness, which they deem indispensable to good order and acceptable worship, that on this occasion a young man, in his ignorance of their customs, happening to follow a lady under his charge to the "women's side," where he had cosily seated himself, was instantly tapped on the shoulder, in the most gentle manner imaginable, by the door-keeper, and pointed to his proper place, to the bringing of a quiet



smile upon the faces of the young Quakeresses among whom he had seated himself!

At the appointed hour for worship (10% o'clock), the bride and groom and their attendants-two for each, instead of half a dozen or more, as not uncommon at the marriages of "the world's people"-made their appearance in carriages, accompanied by their parents and other kinsfolk. They quietly and unostentatiously entered the meeting-house and took their seats in the following order: The bride and groom sat on a slightly elevated bench under the gallery and facing the assemblage, she arrayed in a dress of simplest bridal white, with bonnet and vail corresponding. There was the absence of everything like artificial adornments, while the pattern of her robe, if robe it should properly be called, was the plainest conceivable. On either side of the bride and groom sat their parents, while their attendants were arranged opposite, on the front seats on either side of the central aisle, tôte-à-tête to them, respectively, but with their backs to the body of the meeting. All sat for about thirty or forty minutes in wrapt silence. The noise of a falling pin might have been heard amid the profound stillness of the breathless scene. At the end of the time named, the groom rose, with his head uncovered, and took his affianced bride by the hand as she arose with her bonnet on, and declared, in beautiful clearness and naturalness of voice, as follows:

"In the presence of the Lord and this assembly, I take Mary Joy to be my wedded wife, promising, with divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death shall separate us."

The bride then repeated the same ceremony, with only such changes as were necessary for sexual appropriateness. This being done, the groomsmen brought forward a plain table, with equally plain writing materials, whereon was a marriage certificate. This was on parchment, in plainness and neatness of taste corresponding with the other arrangements, which they carefully unrolled. Inking one of a number of pens with great care, so that no blot should mar the document, one of the groomsmen handed it to the groom, who affixed his signature, and then to the bride for the same purpose. The clerk of the meeting-a standing official, whose duties at all business meetings simulate those of the more customary chairman and secretary in one, except that he never takes any vote, but, instead thereof, gathers the sense or "feeling" of the assemblage, and records itnow had an important duty to perform. He accordingly took his position in the gallery; and, quietly adjusting his spectacles, he first rolled up and then unrolled the certificate, reading its contents as he did so in a distinct voice. As there was nothing in it beyond the few words necessary to record the transaction, I will not take up space in copying it entire. Suffice it to say that it declared the "sense" of the meeting to be that the marriage knot was now tied according to the usage of Friends, which no doubt was the "feeling" of the bride and groom, though there was nothing in their self-possessed demeanor to indicate that they had any unusual feeling on the occasion in the ordinary sense of the word. But perhaps it would be as well to give some of the facts in the language of the certificate itself, instead of our own, as illustrative of the careful guarding of the institution of marriage by the Quakers. It certified that the parties had duly "laid their intentions" before the "monthly meeting;" that there had been nothing found "in the way" of their union, and that, in a word, all had been found right and proper between them, and as to other possible claimants of their hearts and hands; and that, therefore, the certificate had been granted to them by the meeting.

Under the certificate, on the ample parchment, there was a form for the signatures of witnesses. This was open to all present, whether outsiders, like the writer of this, or members. He did not fail to affix his signanual to it. And he wishes the act to stand, not merely as his certification of the fact of this Quaker marriage having been consummated in due form, but, at the same time, as his testimony to the beautiful simplicity of the ceremony throughout; for he is free to say that the whole scene did most favorably impress him, as it could not have failed to impress all other unprejudiced observers.

But it is proper to say, that the signatures of the wit-

nesses were not appended until after the meeting "broke," with the usual signal of the shaking of hands by the male "heads of the meeting," as the venerable Friends who sit nearest to the middle aisle of the "gallery" are styled, in the common parlange of the Society

During one of the intervals of the marriage ceremony, a venerable "woman Friend" improved the occasion, as she, no doubt, was spiritually "moved" to do, with some very timely and appropriate words. These she spoke from her position in the gallery. She alluded to the solemnity befitting the occasion, and continued for fifteen or twenty minutes in a strain of genuine pathos, which could not have failed to stir a responsive chord in every heart present.

And herein I detected the great contrast between the scene which we are describing and that which too frequently marks ordinary marriage occasions. The too common levity was there hushed in a solemn stillness more befitting the serious business in hand. Not that the Quakers are wanting in mirth. They reserve their mirth for the bridal hearth. And you will vainly look there for long faces or austere countenances under the broadest-brimmed hat or the most smoothly-plaited bonnet. With their simple and quiet lives, and their orderly walk and conversation, they can afford to be cheerful, as those reposing in the consciousness of right, and in the conviction which they have always seemed to us to carry about them, that "all things are beautiful in their time," and that "there is a time to be merry, as well as a time to be sad."

PREMIUMS.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the Phrenological Journal:

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Steinway Rosewood Piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Horace Waters five Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Horace Waters five Octave Melodeon, worth \$100.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style, worth \$60.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, complete, worth

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from our catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted.

Literary Actices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenological Journal may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.]

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate of the United States; Proprietor and Editor of the Philadelphia Press and Washington Chronicle. With a Portrait of the Author, engraved on Steel, by Sartain, and a Complete Alphabetical Index. One volume, cloth, gill. Price, \$2. Philadelphia; T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This neat collection comprises a series of letters descriptive of the journey to and through Europe, with observations on European society. Among them are the following: The Outward Bound; First Day at Liverpool; Railwayism and Factories; In the House of Commons; British Sympathy with Freedom; Reform and Revolution; London Amusements; The Peabody Fund; Spurgeon's Tabernacle; John Bright; Langham Hotel; Rebel Leaders in Exile; Westminster Abbey; American Railroad Stock; Low Wages and Little Education; Visit to Shakspeare's Grave; Free Trade and Protection; The Universal Exposition; Government of France; Tombs of Napoleon and Lafavette: Imperial Printing Office; Solferino and Gettysburg; Switzerland; Baden-Baden: Upon the Rhine; Belgium; Holland; The Irish Church; Royal Authorship; Peoples and Places Contrasted; Foreign Capital; The Times Office; The Schützenfest; Pavements, Coaches, and Cabs.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS. By Charles Dickens, With thirty-two original illustrations, from designs by Phiz and Seymour. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price, \$2 in cloth.

This edition of the illustrious bachelor, with his eccentric philanthropy and crusty, obstinate humor, is gotten up in an entirely new style by the energetic publishers whose names we are so often called on to record. The volume is a neat octavo, with clear type, and those fantastic engravings which so well accord with Dickens' facetions descriptions. Altogether, the edition is one of the most economical and tasteful of those recently published.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES, and GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles Dickens. With original illustrations by S. Eytinge Jr. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Diamond Edition. Price. \$1 50.

Two works of the author whom Boston appears lately to have gone crazy over, in one neat petite volume. Probably in no story does Mr. Dickens dwell more on the pathetic than in the "Tale of Two Cities," and in none does he exhibit more feeling. Mr. Eytinge's illustrations are excellent, and in style more to our taste than the abortions published in the English editions of Dickens.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD. By Charles Dickens. People's Edition. With twelve illustrations by H. K. Browne, Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Duodecimo Edition. One vol., 962 pages. Price, \$1 50.

This book is said to be an Autobiography of the Author. Be that as it may, he has succeeded in investing with life-like characteristics his Aunt, Miss Trotwood, Peggotty, Dick, Uriah Heep, Micawber, Barkis, Murdstone, Steerforth, Traddles, Dr. Strong, etc. Few writers have the faculty of keeping the names of their characters more thoroughly in the mind of the reader by frequent repetitions. He is also remarkable for a judicious use of many words with which to convey the notions suggested by his imagination.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of New York. For the Year 1866. There are indications of progress in eclectic medicine if the contents of this volume are valid, and we have no reason to think otherwise. A discussion of temperamental influences by Dr. Powell is given at length, and forms one of the most interesting articles in the collection. Many other articles, considering eclectic and other theories of various common diseases, of no little value to the medical student and practitioner, are published therein. \$3.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING; a Scientific and Practical Manual for the Preparation of all kinds of Food, the Making up of all articles of Dress, the Preservation of Health, and the intelligent and skillful performance of every household office. By Joseph B. Lyman, author of the "Prize Essay on Cotton Culture," etc.; and Laura E. Lyman, author of "Prize Essay on Housekeeping." Hartford; Goodwin & Betts. Cloth. Pp. xiv., 560. Price, \$2.

In this neatly and carefully prepared volume we have something of a family encyclopedia. Not only are the various articles in use as food for mankind designated, and the modes of preparing them for the table detailed, but also their chemical composition, adaptation to human necessity, physiological properties, etc., are graphically set forth. Tables are given, showing the time occupied in digesting various edibles, and the nutritive power respectively of the different meats, fruits, vegetables, and farinacea.

A hygienist might not accept some of the recipes for favorite dishes on account of the pepper, butter, and lard somewhat freely employed in them; but no doubt the great majority of our housewives would indorse them cordially, grease and all. The most valuable part of the volume, in our opinion, is that relating to the care of young children, the training of servants, and the home treatment of sudden indispositions and accidents to the person. The suggestions given with reference to clothing are eminently practical, as are also those relating to the arrangement of a dwelling and the economical ordering of its important adjunct, the kitchen. Our readers may consider the book worthy of personal consideration when we inform them that its authors are frequent contributors to the pages of the Phrenological Journal.

THE ADVENTURES OF OLIVER TWIST; also, Pictures from Italy, and American Notes for General Circulation. By Charles Dickens. With Original Illustrations, by S. Eytinge, Jr. Diamond Edition; pp. 487. Price \$1 50. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The titles at once make these works familiar; for who has not read Oliver Twist, and the American Notes? In the latter, Mr. Dickens holds up a looking-glass to a few vulgar characters with whom he associated when on his travels through our country. He talks about stagedrivers, cooks, waiters, boot-blacks, tobacco-spitting politicians, etc. If he associated with the better class, he seldom mentions it. We will not be so ungenerous as to suppose he sought, from choice, those about whom he has so much to say, although there was evidently an affinity between his spirit and theirs; indeed, Mr. Dickens seldom rises above a play-actor and his class. We see nothing of the religious or spiritual in his works; was he deficient in Veneration, Conscientiousness, and Spirituality? A side remark may not be out of place here. It is often said that had there been an international copyright law between England and the United States, that the copyright on sales of his works would have made him rich. In this he loses sight of the fact, that whereas now his works are published by half a dozen different houses, in the case of a copyright they would have been published by a single house, and comparatively few copies printed. His fame has been created by this free-trade in his stories.

PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. By Henry Ward Beccher. Phonographically reported. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 332. Price, \$1 75. May be ordered from this Office.

So far as the mechanical execution of this work is concerned, the publishers have done their duty. It is printed in good-sized type, fine paper, and is tastefully bound. In short, it is a handsome book. But what of the subject? This! the utterances of an honest, earnest mind before the throne of grace. In other words, appeals to Heaven for the furtherance of God's will on earth; for the advancement of godliness among men. Much discussion has been indulged in, in regard to the efficacy of prayer. Some will have it that the laws of God are immutable, unchangeable, and that no appeal can move Him from His pre-established purposes. On the other hand, it is claimed that the power of prayer is great; that "the prayers of the righteous availeth much," and that prayer has much to do with influencing one's own course; to opening one's mind to that which is above the reach of reason; that it lets the light of Heaven in upon his mind, as it were, through avenues above the doors and windows, by which his course may be steered; that it influences all who come within the hearing of reasonable prayers. A prayer is a desire, and when in the interest of mankind will have a response.

Many there are with praying minds without the ability to give them verbal utterance. We do not pretend to say that a silont prayer is less potent than a spoken prayer; but it is the custom in civilized society to pray aloud, to give thanks at the social board, and to sing praises to the Lord of all.

Many there are, however, who, for a want of proper education, training, and practice, know not what to say. Roman Catholics and Episcopalians have their prayers in print, from which all who can read may learn. Why should not the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Methodists, and the rest, print the prayers of their representative men?

If it be objected that it begets mere formal worship, we answer: the child is first taught the forms before he is expected to be visited by the spirit. The book before us gives the fullest expression of this ripe Christian, who, we may say, was almost born into the ministry, who has had a large experience, and who, whatever his peculiarities in other respects, is conceded to be a feelingful, emotional, devout, and prayerful man.

Reading his prayers can do no man harm, and they may do some of us much good. We heartily commend the book to one and all, believing it will tend to increase the spirit of prayer.

DIE MODENWAULT, issued in monthly numbers by Mr. Taylor, contains fashion-plates, patterns, etc., all gotten up in handsome style. Price 30 cents a number; \$3 a year.

A THOUSAND AND ONE GEMS OF ENGLISH POETRY, selected and arranged by Charles Mackay, LLD. Illustrations by Millais, Gilbert, and Foster. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 600. Price, \$2. London and New York: Rutledge & Sons.

A less modest author would have named such a book as this an Encyclopedia. Dr. Mackay has himself written some of the finest verses in the language, and this book contains them. It is beautifully printed on fine toned paper, and, even in plain binding, is a beautiful presentation book for the holidays, for any days, "for all times."

THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK FOR 1868.

By William Elmer, M.D. Morocco tuck. \$1 75. New
York: W. A. Townsend & Adams.

This almost indispensable work—now in its eighth year—has been thoroughly revised, and has been gotten up with a view to convenience and economy. Every physician should have a copy.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 12mo, pp. 420. Price \$2.

This story, which has been so long running through the Atlantic Monthly, is at last finished, and published in a neat book. Praise of anything written by Oliver Wendell Holmes is unnecessary, as he always manages to so say what he says that whoever begins to read will keep on to the end. He uses phrenological terms to designate character, and depicts peculiarities with much minuteness. Myrtle Hazard is the name of the heroine, and it is in very good keeping with the phases of her young life. She is introduced to the reader by an advertisement in the Village Oracle as having been missed from her home for the last two days, and is described as a child, fifteen years old, tall and womanly for her age, dark hair and eyes, fresh complexion, regular features, a pleasant smile and voice, but shy with strangers." Such a "child" would be very likely to need a "Guardian Angel" in such vicissitudes as she had to pass through, and hers appeared in the form of "Master Byles Gridley, A.M., a bachelor, who had been a schoolmaster, a college tutor, a professor, a man of learning, of habits, of whims, of crotchets, such as are hardly to be found except in old, unmarried students." In describing him phrenologically, Clement Lindsay-who married Myrtle Hazard-"maintained he had a bigger bump of Benevolence, and as large a one of Cautiousness, as the two people most famous for the size of these organs on the phrenological chart he showed him, and proved it, or nearly proves it, by careful measurements of his head."

"The Guardian Angel" will have a place among the most popular novels of the day.

STORIES AND SIGHTS of France and Italy.
By Grace Greenwood. With Illustrations. Boston:
Ticknor & Fields. Cloth, gilt, \$1.

A pleasing book for children—containing much historical matter, written in the style which allures youth to peruse that which will profit them. Among the more striking narratives we have Père la Chaise, Story of Lavalette, Versailles and Louis XV. and XVI., Little Angelo and his White Mice, The Tarpeian Rock, The Coliscum, The Catacombs.

PRAYERS OF THE AGES. Compiled by Caroline S. Whitmarsh. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Cloth, gilt, \$2.

This is an exceedingly neat sample of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' publications, so far as paper, typography, and binding are concerned. As to the contents, the devotional and the curious can find therein much of interest. If we would study the spirit of ancient literature in its strongest and most fervid aspect, we should contemplate those utterances of the soul, when communing with Deity, which have been transmitted to us on the conserving parchment. The reader of this book will learn how Socrates, Plato, and Veda framed their petitions, as well as St. Augustine, Mohammed, Luther, Bossuet, Jeremy Taylor, and Channing The collection forms a volume of no mean value to any library.

THE NEW YORK Methodist is publishing sermons by Revs. Newman Hall, Henry Ward Beecher, and other clergymen. See advertisement.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN. Designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science as applied to the functions of the human body. By Austin Flint, Jr., M.D., Professor of Flysiology and Microscopy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8vo, cloth, pp. 556. Price \$4 50.

Dr. Flint, as a medical practitioner, lecturer, and author, has obtained the general respect of the members of his profession. Giving his attention more particularly to the department of physiology, he has been enabled by assiduous study and investigation to accumulate an amount of data which renders his instructions and carefully prepared works of great value to the student and general practitioner. Something over a year ago the author published the first volume of his contemplated series on the subject of physiology, and its reception encouraged him to carry forward his plan with, as is evidenced by the speedy production of a second volume, considerable zeal and diligence. The great subjects of alimentation, digestion, absorption, lymph, and chyle are extensively treated in this volume. Fully appreciating the importance of correct dietetic principles, which unfortunately can not be said of the great mass of physicians, Dr. Flint has, with much pains and great clearness of statement and illustration, quite comprehended the large scope of the subject of alimentation. The details furnished with respect to digestion and absorption are very numerous and interesting, especially as practical rules and suggestions are given as guides for those who would eat and drink to the refreshing and strengthening of their bodies and not to their impairment. The articles of food in common use are each described, and their nutritive and other properties explained at length. Besides, several formulas are given for the preparation of food for the table. The facts adduced in illustration of the deleterious effects of improper and insufficient food are striking. Andersonville prison with its horrid dietary is instanced as exemplifying the pernicious results of bad and scanty provisions on large bodies of men. The reader of this portion of the work will be impressed by the remarkable and varied phenomena exhibited by the captive soldiers in relation to their worse than wretched fare.

In treating of digestion, Dr. Flint has based his statements upon accumulated experimental facts, and thus avoided the confusion and contrariety of opinion so prevalent in the works of earlier authors. Not satisfying himself with the dicta of others, he has made it a part of his work to trace important physiological discoveries to their source, and to verify also important facts, as far as possible, by personal experiment. As a review of the actual facts relating to the subjects treated, the work has no superior.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original Illustrations, from designs by H. K. Browne. Price \$1 50 in cloth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Probably no character created by the imagination of Mr. Dickens has been more admired than Little Nell, the gem of this work. In point of finish, style, and cheapness, this volume, one of the "People's Duodecimo Edition," must recommend the title of all judges of bookmaking.

AN ESSAY ON MAN. By Alexander Pope. With notes, by S. R. Wells, and fifteen original illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, fancy muslin, beveled boards, gilt, very handsome. Price, §1. The same in pamphlet form, only 50 cents. Address this Office.

Never before was this great poem illustrated, nor so handsomely printed. Paper, types, and ink are of the best, furnishing a fitting dress for the immortal thoughts. It is refreshing to read and to re-read the grand conceptions of a true poet, such as this, which lead our thoughts from the finite to the infinite-from earth to heaven. There is no finer model in the language for would-be-poets to follow. The "notes" are intended to explain certain statements which have caused no little discussion, such, for example, as this: "Whatever is, is right," and so forth. The spirited engravings give point and force to the text. The book must speedily find its way into every well-stocked library. It is a very appropriate, though inexpensive, holiday gift companion for our People's Pictorial Edition of Æsop's Fables. May be sent by return post, or ordered through any book-



OPPORTUNITY. A Novel. By Anne Moncure Crane, author of "Emily Chester." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Price \$1 50.

A story of Southern life, and, like the climate and scenery of the South, warm and varied. In most respects this is a chaste and unsensational tale, adapted to the reader of taste and discrimination, and not to those entertaining prurient fancies in literature.

Who Was Jesus? New York: N. Tibbals & Co., 37 Park Row. Svo, cloth, pp. 711. Price \$3.

This is an extended work, having for its evident purpose the logical as well as theological substantiation of the Divinity of Jesus Christ. The subject of the inquiry which forms the title of the book is dealt with in such a specific manner, that the author doubtless had in view a refutation of the subtile and speculative reasonings of Strauss, and the bolder but much less synthetic enunciations of Rénan. That the author has been to much pains in preparing the work is evident from the elaborate nature of its divisions, as evidenced in the table of contents, viz. : Christ in the Old Testament ; Jesus in Modern History; Jesus in Ancient History; Jesus in Chronology; Jesus in the Church; Jesus in Psychology; Who was Jesus? Jesus of Nazareth, a Nazarite; Jesus in Types and Prophecy; Jesus the Messiah; Three Years' Ministry of Jesus; Jesus the Prophet; The Miracles of Jesus; Third and last Passover: The Trial, Crucifixion, and Resurrection; Ethics of Jesus. To the seriously religious this work will furnish excellent material for study and reflection. To the indifferent about heavenly things, if they will seek its pages for mental improvement only, it offers a field for the exercise of thought which few books of modern publication afford.

Many of the positions taken by the writer in the course of his argument are new, and exhibit an extent of Scriptural research very rarely met with in the ranks of the greatest commentators. The writer assumes that the Scriptures are largely allegorical, and in this view of them the testimony of Christ is to be found on almost every page. Calling to his aid mathematical computation, he introduces many remarkable calculations in confirmation of biblical chronology and the advent of Christ. The calculations are made because, as he says: "I can find no chronology extant but what conflicts with some specific statement on its pages. * * * I regarded the Old Testament, being the work of a higher power, as necessarily complete in itself; therefore concluded to ascertain whether or no the elements of a perfect chronology from Adam to Jesus were to be found within its limits; especially as such a work was essential to a correct reading of its pages, and I think I succeeded."

We think the book worth perusal simply for the examination of the author's views on Scriptural chronology, the rock on which many have wrecked their faith.

NEW MUSIC. We would acknowledge the receipt of the following new music from the publishers, Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, through C. H. Ditson & Co., of New York.

"Theresa Quadrille on Popular French Melodies," by Dan Godfrey, price 60 cents; "Tell Me Darling Quickstep," by John P. Ordway, M.D., 50 cents; "Maiden Blushes," song, music by M. Keller, 30 cents; "I Love to Sing the Old Songs," a ballad, by Charles Hodgson, 30 cents; "O'er Graves of the Loved Ones," song and chorus, by J. P. Ordway, M.D., 50 cents; "Single Gentlemen, How Do You Do?" a comicette, arranged by Georgie D. Spalding, 30 cents.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS AND SKETCHES. By Boz, Illustrative of Every-Day Life and Every-Day People. By Charles Dickens. With Original Illustrations, by S. Eytinge, Jr. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Diamond Edition. Price, \$1 50.

In these short stories Dickens' raciness is exhibited in its full vigor. A Christmas Carol, The Cricket on the Hearth, and The Haunted Man, long ago acquired an advanced reputation with the reading public, and have in no wise declined in interest since.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTER. Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brother, of Philadelphia, continue to publish on the 1st and 15th of each month, at \$1 50 and \$3 a year, their well-established and reliable Detecter.

BARNABY RUDGE. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by H. K. Browne. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Price, \$1 50 in cloth.

This edition of "Barnaby Rudge" is the sixth volume of an entire new edition of Charles Dickens' Works, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, which is called "The People's Edition, Illustrated." It is printed on fine white paper, from large, clear type, a size that all can read. It is a good and cheap edition of "Barnaby Rudge," which abounds in grotesque character and humor.

THE LONDON DAILY STAR, organ of John Bright and others of like opinions, did us the honor recently-they spell it honour-of noticing our modest monthly in terms to wit. "THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-NAL is a handsomely got up monthly quarto, with numerous illustrations, and published by the celebrated New York house of S. R. Wells, late Fowler and Wells, and issued in London by J. Burns, 1 Wellington Road, Camberwell, S. The last two numbers, besides a rich variety of matter, give portraits and phrenological critiques of the Revs. T. Binney and Newman Hall, besides various physiognomical representations of human character. All who are interested in phrenology, physiology, ethnology, education, and social reforms in general will have a complete library of reading, for the month, in this elaborately, yet popularly conducted periodical. It is obvious neither labor nor expense is spared to make it worthy of world-wide success.

For all of which we beg to return thanks, and would venture to express the hope, that the JOURNAL may continue to increase in popularity and usefulness.

A CINCINNATI paper: contains a notice written by Dr. A. Curtis, of the new edition of the "Essay on Man," by Alexander Pope. He says: "The most beautiful edition of this, the richest gem of English literature, has just been issued in New York. The poem is illustrated with cuts, and phrenological notes from S. R. Wells, which, to most readers, greatly enhance the value of the work. The type is so large and clear that it is peculiarly valuable to critics who would read it, and to their hearers who follow them in the examination and application of this beautiful and most instructive poem. I know of no other so well adapted to instruction in elecution and morals, in all our schools, as this little work." It is handsomely bound in muslin, beveled boards, gilt; price, \$1; and in plain paper, at 50 cents.

THE HOME JOURNAL—cleanest and fairest of all the weeklies—renews its youth and vigor with the new year. The editor says: "The object of The Home Journal is to farnish a pure, high-toned, entertaining paper of Literature, Art, and Society for American homes—a paper that shall promote a true culture and refinement, and foster at the fireside those pleasures, sentiments, and sanctities which make home the Eden of the heart. Party politics, and all matters of a sectarian, sectional, or sensational nature are carefully excluded." Terms, \$3 a year. Published by Morris Phillips & Co., at 107 Fulton Street, New York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December lies on our table. It contains several full-page illustrations of the newest fashions, besides articles and tales of # miscellaneous nature. Subscription price, \$3 a year; single copies 30 cents.

HARPER'S BAZAR, a newly published weekly gazette of fashions, is likely to gain the popular favor from the fullness of its notices and illustrations touching every variety of dress. Single copies 10 cents; \$4 per year.

LE PETIT MESSAGER for December comes to us from Mr. S. T. Taylor, 349 Canal Street, replete with the most recent Paris fashions. Its expositions of the various articles included in a lady's trousseau are richly colored and ornamented. Separate pattern slips accompany the number. Subscription \$5; monthly, 50 cents.

THE BROADWAY MAGAZINE is a cheap monthly, devoted to such stories and miscellaneous matter as the enterprising publishers may think will sell.

Its title means simply that, inasmuch as everybody is supposed to have heard of our famous city thoroughfare, that it would prove a success when used to bait a hook to catch readers. It is written by Englishmen, printed by Englishmen, but it is expected to sell to story readers in both countries.

THE NORTHWESTERN FARMER, a handsome monthly, published at \$150 a year, by T. A. Bland, Indianapolis, Indiana, proposes to club that magazine with the A: P. J. at \$8 a year. We do not know how he can afford it; but that is his offer. The Farmer contains 28 quarto pages, with illustrations, and is intended to promote the interests not only of the Farmer, but of all that belongs to rural life.

THE FIFTEENTII ANNUAL REPORT of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York contains in extenso the transactions of the organization for the twelve months ending May, 1867. The rooms of this meritorious body of young men are at 161 Fifth Avenue, where a well-furnished library and reading-room are open to all comers.

THE MARYLAND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL. A school and family monthly. \$150 a year. E. S. Zevely, publisher, Cumberland, Md. It is now in the last quarter of its first year, and is pushing on vigorously the work of education in "My Maryland." Success to all well-directed efforts in this direction.

THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW is edited by R. S. Newton, M.D. Published monthly, at \$2 a year, in New York. This may be regarded as the organ of the Eclectic Medical School in the United States. It is ably edited and handsomely printed.

TO BE READY IN JANUARY.

THE BOOK OF ORATORY; or, The Extemporaneous Speaker. Sacred and Secular. Including a Chairman's Guide. By Rev. Wm. Pittenger. Introduction by Hon. John A. Bingham. A clear and succinct exposition of the rules and methods of practice by which readiness in the expression of thought may be acquired, and an acceptable style, both in composition and gesture. \$1 50. S. R. Wells, New York, publisher.

IN PRESS.

LIFE IN THE WEST; or, Stories of the Mississippi Valley. By N. C. Meeker, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*.

New Books.

Notices under this head are of selections from the late issues of the press, and rank among the more valuable for literary merit and substantial information.

BREAKING AWAY; or, The Fortunes of a Student. By W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic). Cloth, \$1 40.

THE STARRY FLAG; or, The Young Fisherman of Cape Ann. By W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic). Cloth, \$1 40.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY. A New Arrangement of the London Dissector. With numerous Modifications and Additions. Illustrated. By D. H. Agnew, M.D. Second Edition, revised. Cloth, \$2 25.

POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE. By Phœbe Cary. 16mo, pp. 249. Cloth, \$1 75.

THE QUEENS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. By Mrs. Ellet. 8vo, pp. 464. Cloth, \$2 75.

Grace Irving's Vacation, with its Sunbeams. 18mo, pp. 308. Cloth, \$1 40.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By B. J. Lossing. Vol. 2. Cloth,

CLIMBING THE ROPE; or, God Helps Those who Try to Help Themselves. By May Mannering. Illustrated. \$1 15.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF JOHN RUSKIN. Cloth, \$2 75.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest. By Agnes Strickland. Abridged by the Author. Revised and Edited by Caroline G. Parker. Cloth, \$2 25.



Co our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF " GENERAL INTEREST will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will try to respond in the "next number." "BEST THOUGHTS" solicited.

AN ORDER FOR BOOKS, JOURNALS, etc., must be written on a sheet by itself. Questions for this department-To Corre-SPONDENTS-and communications for the Editor, must be written on SEPARATE slips.

Special Notice—Owing to the crowded state of our columns generally, and the pressure upon this department in particular, we shall be compelled hereafter to decline all questions relating to subjects not properly coming within the scope of this JOURNAL. Queries relating to Physiology, PhrenoL-OGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PSYCHOLOGY, ETH-NOLOGY, and ANTHROPOLOGY, or the general Science of Man, will still be in order, provided they shall be deemed of GENERAL INTEREST. Write your question plainly on a separate slip of paper, and send us only one at a time.

FISH STORY .- If a tub partly filled with water be placed on the scales and carefully balanced, and some small live fish are afterward put in the water, will the scales indicate the weight of the fish?—if not, why not?

Ans. That subject has been mooted, we suppose, for ages. We remember the story from our boyhood, and have heard it confidently asserted that a fish weighing a pound put into a pail half full of water would not increase the weight of the whole. Now, this can not be. Ten pounds of water will be indicated as ten pounds on the scales, and if a fish be put in, the scales will indicate an additional weight equal to the weight of the fish. Now, permit us to ask you a question. Why don't you try it? and then you will know, and you will thus explode an old error or establish something contrary to philosophy and common sense.

STUDENTS OF PHRENOLOGY. -There is a growing inquiry on the subject of learning Phrenology, not merely as an accomplishment or as a matter of curiosity, but an earnest wish to fathom its depths and comprehend the length and breadth of the subject. The following is a specimen of the spirit of many letters received by us.

received by us.

I purpose studying Phrenology with a view to teaching it, and lecturing upon the laws that govern man. I want a thorough knowledge of every branch. I desire to understand the science of the soul and the connection of mind and matter—how the mental governs and controls the physical. I want to be able to demonstrate clearly to the world the cause of physical degeneracy and moral depravity; how to prevent disease, and how to cure the suffering.

What books do I need, and what would be their cost, and how much study will be necessary before entering your course of profession, instruction in practical Phrenology? I would like to become a member of your class this winter, but have acquired

nology? I would like to become a member of your class this winter, but have acquired but little knowledge of the subject as yet from bocks, though I have a strong intuitive tendency to the subject, and do not intend to stop short of a thorough knowledge of the science.

As a general reply to all such inquiries. we may remark that we tender a cordial welcome to all who are honest and intelligent, with a fair education and good common sense, who wish to become practical teachers and disseminators of the great

applied to family training and culture, self-improvement, choice of pursuits, etc. Twenty dollars will buy all the works necessary to be studied preparatory to entering the field. For a more particular description of the text-books needed, and a full explanation of the course of instruction, to commence January 6th, 1868, and the expense and time required, please write for a circular entitled "Professional Instruction in Practical Phrenology.'

WE are desirous of obtaining the address of Rev. J. Bradford Sax, author of "Organic Laws."

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.—
ED. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—Dear Sir:
I am in a quandary, and appeal to you for advice. A young gentleman of respectable family, in good society, a merchant's clerk on a salary of \$1.500 a year, offers me his hand in marriage. I am sure he loves me; think I could love him. He is two years older than myself—dark complexion: I am light—a blonde. My circumstances are easy; have taught school two years; am now at home with my parents, who are unwilling to have me leave home; still, being "of age," they will not interfere in the least with my wishes. But we are a thoroughly temperance family, while the gentleman referred to is what is termed a "moderate drinker," not habitual; to which I can not seriously object, though my friends do. The point with me is this. I have an utter loathing for tobacco, and the gentleman is addicted to its use. He smokes a pipe after his meals, and chews very moderately when about his work—says he can quit it, but it does him no harm, and is a luxury. The cost is but little. Now, what I want to know is this, will he become confirmed in these habits so as to be incurable, and must his wife always suffer the nauseous smell? If he is to become a tobacco sot, I would rather not marry him.

Ans. This is, indeed, a serious question. AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.-

Ans. This is, indeed, a serious question. The habits referred to are very common among men. Comparatively few are ex-We find chewers, smokers, and snuffers in the pulpit, in the colleges, in the halls of legislation, in workshops, stores, hotels, steamboats, railways, dining rooms, drawing rooms, everywhere, Young men and boys learn by imitation. Tobacco is loathsome to all unperverted tastes, and especially so to women-yet some coarse natures affect to "rather like the fragrance of a good cigar." Parents seeing their young sons indulging in the weed protest against it; but sonny replies, "Father smokes, our clergyman smokes, other boys smoke. Why can't I?" "But it will make you a dwarf in mind if not in body, to smoke, chew, and spit yourself away. "I'll risk it. General Grant smokes all the time, and he is not exactly a dwarf." It's very well for grown-up men to tell us boys that we should not smoke." I remember a story of a man who, with wicked oaths, flogged his son for swearing, Example is greater than precept. Our advice to the lady is this. Name your objections frankly to the gentleman, and say to him that you can not be happy with one who makes himself constantly offensive. If he will drop both tobacco and liquor you will entertain him. Then wait six months or a year, and when the habits are abandoned you may be safe in permitting him to become your husband and the father of your children. Smoking and chewing almost inevitably lead to drinking, in which there is no safety.

TRAVELER. — The cost of traveling from New York to San Francisco depends much on the route taken. The first-class fare on the steamers running to Panama is about \$250. The second-class charges are about thirty per cent. less. truths of Phrenology and Physiology as The difference between first-class and second-class charges consists chiefly of the above would perform miracles, or in the state-room accommodations, the second-class passenger being furnished a much inferior place to "bunk" in during the passage.

LOGARITHMS. - For a full consideration of these important aids in some departments of calculation, we refer you to "Loomis' Tablets of Logarithms." price, \$1 50.

A. R. R., of Lehigh Co., did not give her address. On its receipt we will write her. -

EDUCATIONAL .- What constitutes the difference in qualification for the degrees of Master of Arts, of Science, and of Literature?

Ans. There are two degrees which are usually conferred by colleges on the respective students meriting them at the close of the prescribed courses of study. These are Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Bachelor of Arts is accorded to the student who has passed successfully through the departments of English Literature, Science, and the Classics. Bachelor of Science is awarded to him who has completed the prescribed course in English Literature and Science. Master of Arts is called a degree in course, and is conferred three or more years after a student has graduated as an A.B., provided that he has pursued some scientific or learned profession, and can satisfactorily respond to such interrogatories as may be proposed to him. The degree B.S. does not entitle the possessor to that of A.M.

Bachelor of Literature is merely com-

The degree of LL.D. is honorary, and is frequently conferred on eminent men not

The text-books mentioned are all well adapted to your purpose. Arnold's Greek series is an excellent one for the student. Day's Analytical Geometry is good, and probably as clear in its elucidations as any published.

French, German, Italian. -The following are excellent text-books in these languages, and may be procured through us at prices annexed: In French. Ollendorff's Grammar, \$2; De Fivas'French Reader, \$1 10; Surenne's F. Dictionary, \$1 75; Surenne's F. Manual, \$1 90. German, Ahn's Method, \$1 40; Heidenreich's German Reader, \$1 10; Adler's Pocket G. Dictionary, \$3 25. In Italian, Fontana's Grammar, \$2: Foresti's I. Extracts, \$2; Meadows' I. Dictionary.

THE VOICE.—Please inform me how I can strengthen a weak voice, My parents both have strong voices, and I see no reason why I should not be equally favored in that respect.

Ans. Seek to maintain good general health, avoid spices and all heating condiments, avoid tobacco, avoid confined and impure air, especially at night, stand erect, expand the chest, and learn to use the vocal apparatus with distinctness and deliberation, and the voice will become stronger. We have a little work entitled "The Human Voice; its Right Management in Reading, Speaking, and Debating," which it would do you good to read. Price by mail, 50 cents.

THE DOLLAR MICROSCOPE, THE NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE, which is best? Are they worth what they cost?

Ans. We have seen testimonials from such authorities as the Scientific American, religious newspapers, and from numerous private letters. We have also seen criticisms, in which it was alleged that neither | in our present number.

answer the purposes of a thousand-dollar compound instrument. It is very much with the microscope makers as with others; each, no doubt, intends to give the money's worth, less cost for advertising, and a living profit. One may answer one purpose, another a different purpose, while all may at least be amusing and instructive. It is a lesson to learn, that the miscroscope reveals that which the unaided eve could never behold. So of the telescope.

More About Ten-Penny NAILS.—In the November number of the A. P. J. you ask about the "ten-penny nail," and call for a "solution." Perhaps I can answer. About twenty-five years ago, while engaged in missionary work in this Western country-Michigan-I called on two families who were nailers, men, women, and children; and they had brought with them from the "Old Country" their nail-making machine. The machine consisted of a frame-work and floor about seven feet by five, on which was a bellows. fire-place, anvil, rod-cutter, header, seat, etc. The nailer sat at his work, everything within his reach, drove the bellows and header with his feet, and the hammer, rod, etc., with his hands.

For my gratification one of the ladies kindled the fire, mounted her seat, and wrought specimen nails for me: first the three-penny, then the four-penny, sixpenny, eight-penny, ten-penny, twelvepenny, and twenty-penny. "This is the way, sir," she said, "that we made or wrought nails years ago in the 'Old Country.' We made them, and they were sold at so much per hundred. These little fellows are lighter and shorter, and they were made and sold as three-penny (per 100) nails; and these longer and stouter, at twenty-pennies per 100, and so with all

Were the late Grant Thorburn, "Lauric Todd." consulted, he could have told the Farmer's Club and the wise Independent all about these nails. Perhaps their inquiry will be answered in the above. R. I. w.

SEVERAL Answers are left over for want of room.

Publisher's Department.

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.— We have just printed an Illustrated Catalogue, comprising all the best works on Phrenology, Ethnology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Phonography, Anatomy, Dietetics, Hygiene, Gymnastics, etc., with prices; which will be sent to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address this office.

AGENTS may do well in selling our useful books in every State, county, and town. Send stamp, and ask for "Terms to Agents."

MIRROR OF THE MIND; or, Your Character from your Likeness. particulars how to have pictures taken, inclose a prepaid envelope, directed to yourself, for answer. Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York.

"SAINTS AND SINNERS."-The articles published under the above title in our November and December numbers were written by our old correspondent and contributor A. A. G. Readers will judge for themselves the merit of this writer's productions. He gives us the first installment of "The Uses of Culture"





ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOG-NOMY FOR 1868 contains: Marriage of Cousins, its effects; Whom and When to Marry; Right Age; Jealousv in all its Phases, with causes and cure; Distinguished Characters, with portraits; Bismarck, D'Israeli, Victor Hugo, the Hon. Henry Wilson, Miss Braddon, Kings and Queens; Two Paths in Womanhood, illustrated; How to Read Character:" eighty pages, handsomely printed; is having a very large sale. It is a capital campaign document-full of instruction and valuable suggestions. Those interested in the dissemination of the principles we teach should place copies within the reach of all. Single copies, prepaid by post, 25 cents. Five copies for a dollar. A still larger discount to agents who buy to sell again.

REGISTER YOUR LETTERS. When post-office orders—which are best to remit—can not be obtained, it is safer to have money letters registered.

GREENBACKS are now our national currency, and we prefer them to the old-style bank notes. When fractional currency is remitted, let it be clean and

FOR SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA .-- Mr. E. J. C. Wood, of Aiken, S. C., has published a pamphlet with map, giving a full account of lands there for sale, including a description of the soil, productions, climate, society, and all that one may wish to know in regard to that Those seeking homes in the South should inclose stamp, and address to Mr, Wood, of Aiken, as above.

General Items.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR. READER, the year on which we now enter will be just what we ourselves make it. If we seek our own selfish ends; if we get from others more than we give to others, we shall come far short of that fullness of happiness which comes of a generous spirit. If we do good-if we put the unfortunate in a way to improve and help themselves-we thereby add to our own happiness. It is not the prodigal or indiscriminate giver who does the most good, but the one who gives wisely-advice, service, or money.

Again, if we form good resolutions in regard to our habits, and hold to them; if we "swear off" from vices; if we pledge ourselves in the interest of mercy, justice, faith, and devotion; if we resolve to do right, to do good, and to walk humbly, and keep the resolutions, doing our duty, resisting all temptations, it will indeed be to me what I would have it to you, dear reader, and to all mankind, A Happy New Year. Let us one and all try to make it so.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE Association .- The third annual meeting of this Association was held on the 8th of October, at the Old South Church, in Boston, Ex-Governor Washburne in the chair. Many interesting subjects were introduced, and discussed by persons of wide reputation and intelligence. Among the most important topics treated, was one presented in an essay by Dr. Nathan I think more should be used; would make

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED | Allen, of Lowell, upon the "Population of | it a qualification for voting. No man | Massachusetts, and Changes in the Physical Organization of Women in Relation to the Laws of Human Increase." He presented a large collection of statistics, showing among other things that there is but a small increase of the purely native population. Formerly large families were the rule, now they are the exception. A comparison made between Vermont and England, showed that the birth-rate in Vermont was one in forty-nine against one in twenty-nine in England. As the primary purpose of the marriage institution is the continuance of the race, and statistics generally show that married women are more healthy and longer-lived than those that are single, it shows that efforts, more or less reprehensible, are resorted to to prevent an increase of family. As a general thing, in proportion as women become intelligent, learned, and mental in their habits, there is a tendency to a decrease in the number of their children. This is perhaps partly physiological, showing that if a great deal of nerve-force be employed in thought and study, the constitution becomes less robust and healthy, and, of course, less prolific. But with information comes the knowledge as to the means of preventing that which, to men and women with right feelings, should not be a burden, but a blessing-namely, healthy, happy children. Recently in New York a meeting of this Association was held, and subjects of a similar nature dis-

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSTORS. Swindling is not confined to lottery dealers, gift enterprises, mock auctions, quack medicine manufacturers who rob and poison "indiscreet young men," cheap jewelers, counterfeiters, bogus-money makers, and scores of others; but the rascals may be found canvassing for newspapers and magazines. [We give no certificates of agency to any, preferring to depend on newsmen and on the club system. They are also to be found in advertising agencies, offering splendid chances. with immense circulations to those who would find it more profitable to attend to their own advertising, selecting their own mediums. We repeat, it will be well for all honest people to beware of the swindlers.

SIGNS OF LONGEVITY .- Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, and Dr. J. H. Griscom, of this city, were yesterday adjudged the successful competitors for the "Prize Essay on the Physical Signs of Longevity," for which \$500 was offered some time ago by the American Popular Life Insurance Company. The essay of each of the gentlemen was so good that the committee could not determine which was the better, and the prize was awarded to each.

[When published, our readers shall have the benefit of these prize essays.]

Soap.—Large quantities of soap are every year imported into America from Europe. Now there is no more necessity for this than for importing corn and wheat. There are as fine soaps made here as anywhere, and may be had as cheaply-soaps plain and soaps perfumed. If there be a doubt on the point, ask your druggist, groceryman, or storekeeper for the best, and he will probably refer you to the sorts made by the Colgates. At all events, in our way of thinking, they are good enough, and we may save to our country the amounts paid for a no better foreign article. We believe in good soap;

should vote who uses no soap !

SHORTHAND WRITERS WANTED.-The demand for phonographic reporters is steadily increasing. We often receive applications like the following, and only regret there are not enough experts to meet the demand.

MR. S. R. Wells—My Dear Sir: Can you recommend to me a shorthand writer, who writes a rapid and legible business hand; who can read his notes with fiellity hand; who can read his notes with ficility and transcribe them with accuracy; who writes not less than one hundred words per minute; who has naturally good business tact, and who would like a permanent situation in an express office at a salary of about \$1.500 per year?

To a desirable party I can give a situation.
Yours very truly,

E. T. D.

[Here is an advertisement from one of the New York daily papers on the same

WANTED-A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 W Vers of age who can write phonography and a handsome longhand; must live with his purents in New York. Address Box No. —, New York Post-office.

There are no other openings for young men which promise so rapid promotion and so liberal remuneration as this. Our advice to young men is, to learn phonog-

How to Help.—"Where there is a will there is a way." Would you add to the comfort or the means of a poor widow? A little, even a very little aid from each one's store would place her above immediate want. A cord of wood a ton of coal, a sack of flour or meal, a barrel of potatoes, a small assortment of groceries, materials for clothing, and work to Do by which money can be earned, would beget for the givers such heartfelt thanks as would be always gratefully remembered. Rich men may educate the sons and daughters of the poor, fitting them for greater usefulness. They may also establish, or aid in establishing public libraries, reading-rooms, and open halls for instructive lectures. They may present scholarships to young men and women for scientific and literary institutions. There are many young ladies who, after attending a normal school for two or three terms, would be fitted to teach: others would study art and turn their knowledge to good account; still others would attend medical lectures and fit themselves for the practice of medicine, and to take charge of asylums and hospitals.

But even the poor may do good, and help to set the world ahead. They may live temperately, and so appropriate their spare time, when not at work, as to greatly improve themselves and others. Instead of idling, loafing, and lying around bar-rooms, oyster saloons, stables, stores, and stations, smoking, chewing, and spitting, they should read and learn. If mechanics, they may study up a useful labor-saving invention which would benefit the world and enrich themselves. If one is so very poor that he can not contribute cash for benevolent objects, let him contribute ideas or services. No one who can work is so poor that he may not contribute something to the general good. Americans are a nation of workers, not paupers nor beggars. Reader, will you not act on these suggestions, and set some useful ball in motion? Do not wait to become rich before you begin to give and to do good. Our Saviour, the Apostles, all philanthropists and benefactors commenced to do good on a very small capital. Can you not follow their example? Induce a profane man to stop his bad habit; persuade a drinking man to sign the pledge-he needs it; invite the worldly or indifferent to attend some place of worship; form the young men and women into singing schools, reading, spelling, debating, or other self-improvement societies. Do one or any of these things to call out the faculties and develop character. If dormant or not used, both mind and muscle become weak, effeminate, helpless. If used with vigor and kept growing, we shall culminate into something near to what the Creator intended us to be—self-helpful and well-developed human beings. human beings

Personal.

PHRENOLOGY IN PHILADEL-PHIA.—Our long-tried friend and former colleague, Mr. John L. Capen, is giving courses of popular lectures this winter in the Quaker City and vicinity. He will promptly respond to calls for lectures not too far from home. His office is at No. 722 Chestnut Street, where those who wish may obtain any of our publications and correct examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character.

SETH P. NORTON, Esq., the business agent of the Collins Manufacturing Company, at Collinsville, Ct., died on the 29th of October, aged 44. He was the original of "Frank Upton," the benevolent and worthy young man, a character in Mrs. Hubbell's "Shady Side of a Pastor's Life." We knew Mr. Norton for twenty-five years, and have known few more worthy than he. He leaves a wife and four children.

MRS. S. W. GRISWOLD, of Hartford, Conn., died October 27th. She had many excellences of head and heart. and her departure in the mid-day of life must make a large gap in the friendly circle of which she was the light and ornament.

Ex-Gov. John A. Andrew. of Mass., died October 30th, of apoplexy. He had a full habit and a florid complexion. just the look for apoplexy; just the man who ought to have refrained from the use of coffee, spices, stimulants, and tobacco.

OBITUARY. - Died on the 17th of November last, at his residence in Chicago, Colonel Alfred Clark Hills, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune. He was a gentleman of quiet demeanor and retiring habits, but nevertheless an earnest and forcible writer, and possessed of extensive information. Some years ago, when we published Life Illustrated, Colonel Hills was one of the most acceptable contributors to its columns.

LOVELL DODGE. - It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Lovell Dodge, a recent pupil of ours, has prepared several interesting lectures. One is entitled "Temperance," another "Waking Up; or, How to Get Along in the World." He also proposes to give several lectures on phrenological and kindred sciences.

Mr. Dodge's lectures have been very favorably mentioned by the New Haven papers, and he has commendatory letters from the mayor of that city and other influential citizens. We bespeak for Mr. Dodge a cordial reception.

LIVINGSTONE NOT DEAD .-Dispatches containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveler and explorer, have been received. The particuars received are few, but the Doctor is known to have been safe and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea-





Business.

[Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of 50 cents a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME. - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our circular. Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

THE MOVEMENT - CURE. -Chronic Invalids may learn the particulars of this mode of treatment by sending for Dr. Geo. H. Taylor's illustrated sketch of the Movement-Cure, 25 cents. Address 67 West 38th Street, N. Y. city. Aug., tf.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN.

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, Y.—Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular. Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PAPER.—A national religious newspaper, to be called "THE ADVANCE," will be published weekly, from the first of September onward, in the city of Chicago. It will represent Congregational principles and polity, but will be conducted in a spirit of courtesy and fraternity toward all Christians. The form will be what is popularly termed a double sheet of eight pages, of the size and style of the New York Evangelist. The pecuniary basis is an ample capital furnished by leading business men and others, to be expended in the establishment and improvement of the paper. which is intended to be second to none in the country, in its literary and religious character. The purpose of its projectors is indicated in the name: their aim being to ADVANCE the cause of evangelical religion, in its relations not only to doctrine, worship, and ecclesiastical polity, but also to philosophy, science, literature, politics, business, amusements, art, morals, philanthropy, and whatever else conduces to the glory of God and the good of man by its bearing upon Christian civilization. No expense has been spared in providing for its editorial management in all departments, while arrangements are in progress to secure the ablest contributors and correspondents at home and abroad. The city of Chicago has been selected as the place of publication, because of its metropolitan position in the section of the country especially demanding such a paper, and the fact that it is nearly the center of national population, and in a very few years will be the ecclesiastical center of the Congregational Churches. Issued at the interior commercial metropolis, "The ADVANCE" will contain the latest market reports, and able discussions of financial subjects, such as will make it a necessity to business men in all parts of the country. The editor-in-chief will be Rev. Wm. W The editor-in-chief will be Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D.D., who resigns the pastorate of the leading church of the denomination at the West for this purpose, and who has had many years' experience 'in editorial labor. The subscription price will be \$2.50 in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. Address THE ADVANCE (COMPANY, P. O. Drawer 6,874, Chicago, Ill., S.6t., S.6t.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

From the Richmond Whig, June 1, 1867.

If a man were to read Littell's magazine regularly, and read nothing else, he would be well informed on all prominent subjects in the general field of human knowledge.

From the Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, June 15, 1867.

The best reprint of foreign literature issued in this country.

From the Church Union, New York, Aug. 10, 1867.

Its editorial discrimination is such as

ever to afford its readers an entertaining

résumé of the best current European maga-

zine literature, and so complete as to satisfy them of their having no need to resort to its original sources. In this regard, we deem it the best issue of its kind extant.

From the Boston Journal.

make four octavo volumes of about eight

hundred pages each, yearly; and we ven-ture to say that few volumes published in this country comprise so great an amount and variety of good reading matter of per-

From the Congregationalist, Boston,

enjoyment of a family circle through the

year than a year's subscription to LITTELL's

LIVING AGE. It is always well filled with

instructive articles on science, philosophy,

theology from the reviews, stories by the

most popular writers from the magazines, choice poems, brief biographies, and a selection of tid-bits of the most entertaining character. The bound volumes for the past year (1866) are among the most valuable books on our shelves.

From the Philadelphia Press

December, 1866 (being the third quarterly

of the fourth series, and the ninety-first of

the whole), fully sustains the high character

of the work. It contains the following serials: "Nina Balatka," and "Sir Brook Fossbrooke," from "Blackwood;" "Madonna Mary," from "Good Words:" "Village on the Cliff," from the "Cornhill Magazine;" and "Old Sir Douglas," from "Macmillan." The LIVING AGE, we repeat, is a library in itself, worthy of its high repute.

From the New York Home Journal, June

12, 1867.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, long distinguished

as a pioneer in the republication of the

choicest foreign periodical literature, still

holds the foremost rank among works of

its class. Its standard of selections is a

high one, and its contents are not only of

interest at the present moment, but pos-

sess an enduring value. Its representation

of the foreign field of periodical literature

is ample and comprehensive; and it combines the tasteful and erudite, the romantic and practical, the social and scholarly, the grave and gay, with a skill which is nowhere surpassed, and which is admirably suited to please the cultivated reader.

From the Protestant Churchman, June 27,

Age and Life are alike its characteristics.

It is linked with our memories of the old

library at home, and it seems to grow fresher and better in matter as it grows older in years. Once introduced into the family circle, it can not well be dispensed with; and the bound volumes on the library shelves will supply a constant feast in years

The volume for October, November, and

No better present can be made for the

and variety of manent value.

The weekly issues of the LIVING AGE

Containing the best Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Fugitive Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, and Political Information, gathered from the entire body of English Periodical Literature, and forming four handsome volumes every year, of immediate interest and solid permanent value. EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

From the late President of the United States, John Quincy Adams.

Of all the periodicals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and this country, the LIVING AGE has appeared to me the most useful.

From N. P. Willis.
"Tenderloin," "foie gras," are phrases, we believe, which express the one most exquisite morsel. By the selection of these from the foreign Reviews-the most exquisite morsel from each—our friend Littell makes up his dish of LIVING AGE. And it tastes so. We recommend it to all epicures of reading.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May, 1867. Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose the LIVING AGE. Nor is there in any library that I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes.

From the New York Times.

The taste, judgment, and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles are above all praise, because they have never been equaled.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. We can do those among our readers who

love sound and pure literature no better service than by referring them to this sterling weekly. It is decidedly the best magazine of the class published in the United States, if not in the world.

From the New York Independent.

No one can read, from week to week, the selections brought before him in the LIVING Age, without becoming conscious of a quickening of his own faculties, and an enlargement of his mental horizon. Few private libraries, of course, can now secure the back volumes, sets of which are limited and costly. But public libraries in towns and villages ought, if possible, to be furnished with such a treasury of good reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in future with the age in which they

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, 1867. The cheapest and most satisfactory maga-

zine which finds its way to our table. It is a favorite everywhere

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser and Register, June 30, 1867.

Of all the periodicals ever issued in America, probably none has ever taken so strong a hold upon the affections and interest of the more cultivated class of people, none has done so much to elevate the tone of public taste, none has contributed so much genuine enjoyment to its thousands of readers, as LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

From the Round Table, New York, Aug. 10, 1867.

There is no other publication which gives its readers so much of the best quality of the leading English magazines and reviews.

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce, July 4, 1867.

We esteem it above all price.

From the Illinois State Journal, Aug. 3, 1867. It has more real solid worth, more useful information, than any similar publication we know of. The ablest essays, the most entertaining stories, the finest poetry of the English language, are here gathered together.

From a Clergyman in Massachusetts, of much literary celebrity.

In the formation of my mind and character, I owe as much to the Living Age as to all other means of education put together.

Published every Saturday, at \$S a year, free of postage, by LITTELL & GAY, 30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

GRAPHIC MAGAZINE for January, 1868, will be ready about December 25th. There is no other periodical in America that is printed in Phonography. Terms, \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number.

MUNSON'S "NEW CLASSIFI-CATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF PHONOG-RAPHY" is now ready. Every teacher and learner of Phonography should have it. Price, post-paid, 15 cents. Address

JAMES E. MUNSON, 41 Park Row, New York. Jan. 1t.

THE CHURCH UNION.—The largest and best Religious Family Newspaper in the world.

Owing to the unprecedented reception of this paper, it is now enlarged to twice its original size.

It is devoted to Liberty and Union in the whole Church of Christ, opposes Ritualism and Rationalism, and advocates Radical Doctrines in both Church and State.

It favors universal suffrage, and equal rights for every man and woman of every nationality.

It is the organ of no sect, but will endeavor to represent every branch of the Church, and every society organized for the purpose of converting the world to

It is Trinitarian in creed, but favors free discussion by all Religionists of every

It will advocate a free communion table for all the Lord's people, and a free pulpit for all his ministers.

It will print a sermon from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in every issue. This sermon, published at twelve o'clock every Monday, will be selected from one of the two sermons preached by Mr. Beecher the day before publication. It is not copyrighted, nor is it prepared for the press by Mr. Beecher.

Terms—\$2 50 yearly. \$1 to agents for every subscriber. Sold by American News Company at 5 cents, and by Publishers. Address, CHARLES ALBERTSON, Supt. Church Union, 103 Fulton Street, New York.

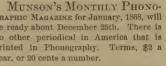
REV. NEWMAN HALL, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The New York Methodist publishes Sermons of the above-named divines, reported expressly for its columns. It contains, also, vigor-ous Editorials, ample Correspondence, News, a Children's Story every week, etc.,

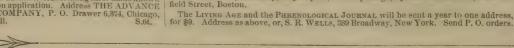
Terms, \$2 50 per year. Office, No. 114 Nassau Street, New York.

Works on Man.—For New Illustrated Catalogue of best Books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology, and Ethnology, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

JENKINS' VEST-POCKET LEX-ICON. An English Dictionary of all except Familiar Words; including the Principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Price, in Gilt Morocco, Tuck, \$1; in Leather Gilt, 75 cents. Sent post-paid by S. R. WELLS, New York.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL-Any book, magazine, or newspaper, no matter where or by whom published, may be ordered at publisher's prices, from S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.





Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for advertising, 35 cents a line, or \$35 a column.]

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS. THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE,

The organ of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, enters on its Third Volume in January, 1863. The subscription price is \$1 per annum. The best writers in the Temperance ranks contribute to this paper.

THE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE BANNER,

A very neatly printed and well-illustrated paper for the children, specially adapted to Sabbath-school use, is published by the same Society. TERMS:

Single copy, one year 80 25
Ten copies to one address 2 00
Fifty " 7 50
One hundred " 12 00
NEW TEMPERANCE TALES,
For Sabbath-School Libraries and Family
Reading.
Rachel Noble's Experience \$0 90
The Red Bridge 90
The Hard Master 85
Echo Bank 85
The above four books, in a neat box. 3 50

TEMPERANCE CHIMES,

TEMPERANCE CHIMES,

A new Temperance Hymn and Tune
Book of 128 pages, edited by William B.
Bradbury and J. N. Stearns, containing a
great variety of New Music, Glees, Songs,
and Hymrs, and also the Odes for the Sons
of Temperance and Good Templars in full,
set to appropriate music, making it the
most complete Temperance Music Book
ever published. Price, in paper covers,
30 cents single copies, \$25 per hundred.
Board covers 35 cents single copies, \$30
per hundred.

The Society also publish a great variety
of Books, Tracts, and other Temperance
Publications. Send for a catalogue.

Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing
Agent, 172 William Street, New York.

Music Charts for Common MUSIC CHARTS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.—Including Hohman's Practical Course in Singing; Dr. Mainzer's Music for the Million; Hullah's Withelm, etc. Together with appropriate Songs for the School Room, for one, two, and three voices. By L. W. Mason, Teacher of Music in the Boston Schools.

These Charts are used with great success in the Boston Schools, and are designed to dispense with the use of the Blackboard, at the same time furnishing the most approved course of Elementary Studies, Exercises, and Songs. Price, \$10.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

THE HOLIDAY JOURNAL of Parlor Plays, Magic Sports, Games, Experiments, Problems, Puzzles, etc., will be sent free. Address
ADAMS & CO., Publishers, Boston.

SEVEN CENTS for a three-months' trial of Haney's Journal, a handsome illustrated family paper. Club of four, 25 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. Haney & Co., 119 Nassau Street, New York. Has exposures of humbugs and swindles. Guide to Authorship, 50 cents. Rogues and Rogueries, 25 cents. Phonographic Handbook, 25 cents. How to make Bad Memory Good and Good Better, 15 cents. Handbook of Ventriloquism, 15 cents. (Common Sense Cook Book, 30 cents.

[Editors inserting above will receive Journal one year.]

CASHMERE! CASHMERE!

We have just received direct from the district of Angora, in Asia Minor, a new importation of Angora (Shawl) Goats, (known in this country as Cashmere), which we offer for sale at moderate prices. For circulars and prices, address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

A LIBRARY FOR LECTURERS, SPEAKERS, AND OTHERS.—
Every Lawyer, Clergyman, Senator, Congressman, Teacher, Debater, Student, etc., who
desires to be informed and posted on the Rules and Regulations which govern Public
Bedies, as well as those who desire the best books on Oratory, and the Art of Public
Speaking, should provide himself with the following small and carefully selected Library:
The Indispensable Hand-Book\$2 25 The Exhibition Speaker\$1 50 The Art of Extempore Speaking 2 00 Cushing's Manual of Parlia, Practice. 75 The Right Word in the Right Place. 75 The Culture of the Voice and Action. 1 75 The American Debater
One copy of each sent by Express, on receipt of \$10, or by mail, post-paid, at the
prices affixed. Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE STUDY OF MEDICINE .-The following Works are used in the different Medical Schools, and may be obtained at this office at prices annexed.

To LECTURERS, TEACHERS IN COLLEGES,

MACO TO OMM Delphay
Sets of Weber's Anatomical and Physiological Plates and Charts.
Life size. 11 in number, for \$100 00
Do. Marshall's, do., 9 in number 100 00
Do. Trall's, do., 6 in number 20 00
Do. Lambert's, do., 6 in number 20 00
Phrenological Specimens. (Casts,
Busts, etc.) 40 in number. Boxed,
ready for shipment 30 00
The set of Forty Portraits, includ-
ing the Vital, Motive, and Mental
Temperaments 30 00
The best French Skeletons. Wired,
articulated, etc
Human Skulls. Articulated \$25 to \$35
Do. (inferior) from 5 to 15

WORKS USED IN ALLOPATHIC COLLEGES.

Beck's Materia Medica \$	4 50
Gray's Anatomy	8 00
Churchill's Midwifery	4 50
	7 00
	8 00
	6 00
	2 25
	7 50
With such others on Dustaness many	

mend

WORKS USED IN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGES.

Surgery, Druit	\$4	50
Anatomy. Gray		00
Physiology. Carpenter	6	50
" Dalton's		00
Materia Medica. Hahnemann's	10	
Hull's Jahr Symptomatology Hempel. Materia Medica. 2 vols	19	00
Obstetrics, Cazeaux		75
Bedford's		50
Chemistry. Draper		75
Medical Jurisprudence. Beck	13	00
BOOKS OF REFERENCE		

BOOKS OF REFERENCE
Used in the New York Hydropathic College.
Chemistry. Youmaus'
" Fowne's
Pereira
Pereira
Dungleson 7 50
Anatomy. Gray 8 00
Wilson 4 50
Dorner 2 23
Physiology. Dalton 6 00
Draper 5 50
" Carpenter 6 50 Pathology. Gross 4 50
"Rokitansky 8 00
Hydropathic Encyclopedia. Trall 4 50 Graham 3 50
Graham 3 50
Medical Institutes. Paine 5 50
Surgery. Erichsen 7 00
Hill 3 50
Cooper 5 00
Obstetrics. Bedford 5 50
" Cazeaux 6 75 " Meigs 5 50
Diseases of Women. Trall 5 00
" Scanzoni 6 00
" Simpson 5 00
" Bedford 5 00
Elocution. Bronson 2 00
" Rush 3 00
Gymnastics. Lewis 1 75
Trail, do 1 70
Dictionary. Dungleson 7 50
Cleveland 1 50
" Gardner, 4 00 " Hoblyn, 1 75

Orders should be addressed to S. R. WELLS 389 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL,

FARMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS' ADVERTISER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND STOCK BREEDING. \$1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Every Farmer should have it, as it gives practical and reliable information as to the most Profitable Preeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Swine, and Poultry, History and Varieties of each; and where they can be obtained; best modes of Breeding, Feeding, and general management, Diseases, etc. Each number will contain thirty-six pages of closely printed matter, illustrated with numerous engravings. Send stamp for specimen copy and list.

Splendid Premiums to Agents for obtain-ing Subscribers.

GREAT "BAKER'S DOZEN."

Fifteen Numbers for the Price of Twelve. A SPECIAL BOUNTY TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Every new subscriber for 1868, received by the 1st of January, will receive the October, November, and December num-bers of 1867 free, making over 500 large double-column pages of reading matter in the fifteen numbers, all for the low price of \$1. Address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

Industrial Publications—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.	
Painter and Gilder's Companion	\$ 1 75
Book Binder's do	2 50
Cabinetmaker's do	1 50
Dver's do	1 50
Surveyor's do	1 50
Horse Shoer's do	1 50
Brass and Iron Founder's do	2 50
Builder's do	1 50
Chandler's do	12 50
Cotton Spinner's do	2 00
Miller's do	1 75
Paper Hanger's do	1 50
Turner's do	1 50
R.R. and Civil Engineer's do	1 50
Youmans' Class-Book, Chemistry	2 50
Tanning, Currying, and Leather	20 00
	12 50
Dressing	14 00
ing, etc.	3 50
Sent. post-paid, on receipt of pri-	ce. S.
R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New Yo	rk.
December, tf.	

BOOKS BY RETURN MAIL.-Any Book, Map, Chart, Portrait, Album, Magazine, or Paper, sent "by return of first Post." at Publishers' Prices. All works on Phrenology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Encyclopedias, and on the Natural Sciences. Address S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway. New York, Agents wanted.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR

OLD BOOKS.

OLD BOOKS.

100,000 Old and New Books on Hand.

Catalogues free. Send a stamp.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau Street,

New York. J. 1y.

ACTIVE AGENTS can make

from five to ten dollars daily in selling
Mr. and Mrs. LYMAN's new and brilliantly written book—THE PHILOSOPHY OF
HOUSEKEEPING. High percentage and
exclusive territory given. For circulars and
agencies apply to GOODWIN & BETTS,
Hartford, Ct.

HOME JOURNAL 1868.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The Home Journal has been enlarged to thirty-two columns, and its contents have been enriched by the talents of a fresh reinforcement of editors, contributors, and correspondents. It now deserves more fully than ever the honor it has enjoyed for nearly a quarter of a century, as the leading organ of cultivated American Society. Its object is to furnish a pure, high-toned, entertaining paper of Literature, Art, and Society, for American homes; a paper that shall promote a right culture and refinement, and foster at the fireside those pleasures, sentiments, and sanctities which make home the true Eden of the heart.

Party polities and all matters of a sectarian, sectional, and sensational nature are carefully excluded.

Its leading features embrace: Editorials on topics of freshest interest, Brilliant Romances and Portraitures of American Life, with the choicest of English, French, and German fiction.

Criticisms on New Books, New Art Works, New Music, and New Dramas, embodying the judgments of eminent authorities, and encouraging the more progressive tendencies in Literature and Art.

Original Essays on Life, Literature, Man-

progressive tendencies in Liferature and Art.

Original Essays on Life, Literature, Manners, and Morals, accompanied with ample excerpts of the wit and wisdom of leading European writers.

Spicy Letters from Correspondents residing in the great capitals of art, taste, gayety, and fashion.

Choice Passages of Travel, Adventure, and Observation in regions of chief interest in the Old World and the New.

Copious Extracts from New Books, giving the pith, point, and pathos of the important publications of the day—the luscious fruit stripped of the husk, and ready for the feaster's enjoyment.

A comprehensive resumé of new events in the world of Belles-Lettres, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Science, and the Drama, keeping the reader au courant of the multiform literary and artistic activities of the age.

form literary and artistic activities to age.

Also, racy accounts of sayings, happenings, and doings in the Beau Monde, embracing the very freshest gossip of interest in Fashions, Fashionable Notabilities, Balls, Weddings, Parties, Engagements, etc., etc., in this country and in Europethe whole completely mirroring, as it were, the wide completely mirroring, as it were, the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Home Journal is, par excellence, the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

It continues a popular and unique organ of literature, society, fashionable life, and the news of the day.—New York Tribune.

Always the best newspaper of its class in America. No family should be without it; and it can be taken in none without advantage, interest, and benefit to all the members.—Richmond (Va.) Daily Inquirer.

members.—*iccamona (va.,Davy Inquirer.*)
One of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place on his library table.—
Boston Post.

There is no other journal that comes so nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers front à front with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating, and social, without the usual stooping and catering to the baser sensational elements. The Ballston (N. Y.) Journal.

TERMS,	INVARIABLY IN ADVAN	CE
One eo	py, one year \$3	00
Single	copies	7
	CLUB RATES	

CLUB RATES.

Three copies, one year, or one copy, three years, six copies, one year.

The Home Journal price \$3) and Pritnam's Monthly, a first-class literary magazine (price \$4), will be sent together, one year, for \$5.

The Home Journal and the Riverside Magazine (a beautifully illustrated monthly for youth, price \$2 50), will be sent together, one year, for \$3 50.

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,

No. 107 Fulton Street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.—THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL AND FARMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS' ADVERTISER.

A first-class Monthly Journal devoted to A first-class Monthly Journal devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each num-ber contains thirty-six large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engrav-ings. Only one dollar a year. Specimen copies free, for stamp.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

The publishers of the American Stock Journal, have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive queetions as to the aitments or injuries of all kinds of stock, and to answer in print in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a cure. These prescriptions are given gratis, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon free of charge. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it. We will send from June until the 1st of January for 50 cents.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO., S. ffex. Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

IMPROVED STOCK, consisting of pure Short-horns, with Herd Book Pedigrees, Alderneys, Devons, Ayrshires, Southdown and Cotswold Sheep, pure Chester Co. swine (premium stock), also choice breeds of poultry. Sent by express to all parts of the United States.

For circulars and prices, address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR.

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JEmode Kiddel States, Highest Premium ElectroMedical Apparatus, warranted greater
magnetic power of any called magnetic.
The patent labels of the United States,
England, and France are on the machine
itself, as the law requires for all gennine
patentee districts.

"The best yet devised in any country
for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the
patent labels of 1860 and 1866.

Address DR. J. KIDDER,
tf. 478 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED in every AGENTS WANTED in every County of the United States, to sell the New Double Map of the United States and World, showing Russian America, Pacific R.R., Atlantic Cable, and population of every County in the United States. All of the Railroads, as well as proposed roads are plainly shown. This is a rare chance for Map and Book Agents, as well as all out of employment. Send for Catalogue, giving full particulars and terms. Address GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman Street, New York, or A. B. CLOSSON, Jr., 28 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK.-Persons visiting the city, either for business or pleasure, can obtain board at the Turkish Bath establishment, Nos. 13 and 15 Laight Street. We have good rooms, wholesome diet, and are located near street cars that will take you to any part of the city.

city.
TURKISH BATHS, Vapor Baths, Electric
Baths, Water Cure, and Swedish Movement Cure applied to those needing such.
MILLER, WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

THE MASONIC HARMONIA; ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. For the use of the

MASONIC FRATERNITY. BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

Doctor in Music. Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapt-

Published under the anspices of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.

Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on re-ceipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 433 Broome Street, New York.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE Pies for Sale. Sent by express to all parts of the United States.

For circulars and prices, address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY. The publishers of the *Tribune* are sending a first-rate steel-engraved portrait of Mr. Greeley to yearly subscribers to the *Tribune*. For particulars see advertisement.

MEN AND WOMEN CAN MAKE MONEY

By selling our New Illustrated, Map of the United States, just published. For particulars address G. W. & C. B. COL-TON & CO., New York.

VALUABLE BOOKS - for all White
The American Question. By John
Bright
Russell's Young Ladies' Elocutionary
Reader 2 50 Reader Exhibition Speaker, American Eloquence. 2 volumes and Youmans' Hand-Book of Household Science. 2 00 Youmans' New Chemistry 1 75 Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art. 2 volumes. 7 50 Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words. 2 50 Trench on the Study of Words. 1 25 Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Rules 1 25 Flowers of Elocution 2 00 Man, Moral and Physical 1 50 The Iron Furnace of Slavery. 1 25 Chambers' Information for the People. 2 volumes 10 00 S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

NEW BOOKS.—CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. Embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors and Selections from their Writ-Authors and Selections from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day. With 225 Portraits, 425 Autographs, and 75 Views of Colleges, Libraries and Residences of Authors. 2 vols., royal 8vo. \$12.

Supplement to the same, 1 vol. 12mo. \$2.

THE STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL LIFE, ix Lectures, by Prof. Agassiz. 46 Illus-

SIX Lectures, by FIG. AND STATES AND STATES

8vo, copperplates. \$3.
THE BOOK OF ELOQUENCE, in prose and verse, from the most eloquent Orators and Poets of other days and the present

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

MORAL CULTURE OF IN-MORAL CULTURE OF IN-FANCY, and Kindergarten Guide. By Mrs. Horace Mann and Elizabeth F. Peabody. Prepaid by mail \$1 50. Emerson's Poems. \$1 50. Orations and Speeches of Charles Sumner. In 2 vols. \$4. Life of John C. Calhoun. \$1 50. S. R. WELLS, 339 Broadway, New York.

BISHOP WHATELY'S WORKS. -Volumes scarce, embracing "GOOD AND EVIL ANGELS."

"THOUGHTS AND APHORISMS." "ENGLISH SYNONYMS."

"LESSONS ON REASONING." Price for the set, \$10. Address

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Presents for Boys and Girls, the Young and the Old. and the Old.
Palmer's First Lessons in Bookkeep\$0 50 rainer's First Lessons in Bookaceping. \$0 50
Payson's Bookkeeping—Single Entry
Bennett's Bookkeeping—Subble Entry 1
To
Trench on the Study of Words
Route to California by the Isthmus. 60
Confucius and the Chinese Classics.
By Rev. A. W. Loomis. 250
Chinese and English Phrase Book. 1 25
Mrs. Ellis' Complete Cook Book. 1 25
Guide to Health and Long Life. 1 50
How to Get a Farm, and Where to
Find One. 200
Our Farm of Four Acres, and the Boy's Book of Indian Battles and Adventures. 1 50
Boy's Own Book—Extended 2 00
Arabian Nights' Entertainment 2 00
Book of Rhymes, Jingles, and Ditties 2 25
Child's Own Treasury. Beautifully
Illustrated. 2 00
Child's Home Story Book. 1 75
Children's Bible Picture Book. 2 50
Favorite Scholar. By Mary Howitt. 1 25
Gulliver's Travels. New edition, illustrated. 1 50
Men who have Risen. A book for book 1 50 lustrated. 1
Men who have Risen. A book for boys 1
Mother Goose's Melodies. Colored. 1
Robinson Cruse. Iilustrated. 2 Hedge.
Talks on Women's Topics. By Jenny
2 00 2 50 Talks on Women's Topies. 200
June. 200
A Thousand a Year. By Mrs. Bruce. 150
The College, the Market, and the
Court: or, Woman's Relation to
Education, Employment, and Citizenship. 300
Serpent in the Dove's Nest 50
Woman's Rights. By John Todd, D.D 60
Tate's Natural and Experimental
Philosophy. 175

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS'

STANDARD POETS.

Shakspeare	's Work	s. 12	Plates		4 5	0					
Byron's Co	mplete '	Works			4 5	0					
Cowper's	-66	44			4 5	0					
Burns'	4.6	66			4 5	0					
Moore's	6.6	4.6			4 5	0					
Scott's	66	66			4 5	0					
A) DITMS											

Oblong, Morocco	\$2	25 t	0	\$5	00
Diamond, Morocco	\$4	50 t	0	\$6	00
Cloth\$1 50, \$2, \$2					

A LIBRARY FOR

LECTURERS, SPEAKERS & OTHERS.

Every Lawyer, Clergyman, Senator, Congressman, Teacher, Debater, Student, etc., who desires to be informed and posted on the Rules and Regulations which Govern Public Bodies, as well as those who desire the best books on Oratory, and the Art of Public Speaking, should provide himself with the following small and carefully selected Library: and carefully selected Library:

The Indispensable Hand-Book	2	25
The Art of Extempore Speaking	2	00
The Right Word in the Right Place	7	75
The American Debater	2	00
The Exhibition Speaker	1	59
Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary		
Practice		75
The Culture of the Voice and Action.	1	75
Treatise on Punctuation	1	75
S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New Y	01	k.

VALUABLE WORKS ON DE-SCRIPTIVE DRAWINGS, ETC., for Students, Draftsmen, and Artisans.

Draftsmen, and Artisans.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Two hundred Plain Geometrical Problems.
Value of the Commercial Problems.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—On Drafting Instruments and Operations.
Value, 12mo, cloth.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Elementary Projection Drawing, with Practical Applications.
Value, 12mo, cloth.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Elementary Linear Perspective.
Value, 12mo, cloth.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Descriptive Geometry, I vol., 8vo, with numerous large plates, cloth.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Shades and Shadows. I vol., 8vo, large plates, cloth. 1 75 1 25 5 00 389 Broadway, New York.
Prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

New Music.

THE NOONTIDE DREAM.-"She sleeps! though not a star." ten by Farnie. Music by Balfe. Piano, price 35 cents; for the Guitar, price 30 cents.

KA-FOOZLE-UM, by S. Oxon. Comic

With a handsome title-page, 50c.;

Blume 40c.
ORGAN GRINDER POLKA. C. H. Marriott 30c.
For Violin, 15c.

For Violin, 15c. 20c.

For Violin, 15c.

Sheet Music and Books sent free of charge to any address in the United States on receipt of the marked price. Pianos and Meiodeons, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Instruction Books, Music bound, Pianos tuned, repaired, boxed and shipped. All Musical Instruments repaired with durability, neatness, and dispatch. Pianos, Organs, and Meiodeons for rent. FREDERICK BLUME, 1.125 Brosdway. New York, second door above Twenty-fifth Street.





ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO FULL CARGOES OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 Half Chests by ship Golden State.
12,000 Half Chests by ship George Shotten.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivaled for fineness and sweetness of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in the lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our Warehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and

we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.
MIXED (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

English Breakfast (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb.

Young Hyson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. Gunpowder (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best. 49c., per Ib. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per Ib., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c, to \$1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 Vesey Street. Post-Office Box 5,643, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor. Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry,

Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor,
Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D.,

Editor.

Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy,

D.D., Editor.

Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G. Craighead, Editors.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright, Editor.

Christian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, William C. Bowen, Publisher.

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor. Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N.Y., D.D.T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, *July* 25, 1867. GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

LORENZO WESTOVER.

Dearbornville, Mich., July 6, 1867. Great American Tea Company.

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of tea.

It may be proper here to state that the tea received gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order.

Respectfully yours, AMOS GAGE.

Brunswick, Mo., March 26, 1867.
To the Great American Tea Company,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor, compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are bogus or imitations. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.





THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.

NAPOLEON-PRINCE IMPERIAL.

THE Prince Imperial of France was born March 16th, 1856, and consequently is now in his twelfth year. His portrait, as we reproduce it from a foreign paper, may flatter him, but there are indications of a fine-grained organization and a susceptible nervous temperament. He is said to be a very clever little boy-considerably more advanced in his studies than boys of his age usually are. His parents probably spare no pains in the education of his intellect, and may ruin his prospects by overtaxing his brain. The Emperor a while ago gave his son a small printing-press with a font of type, and encouraged him to study or amuse himself with the art of "composition," so that now he is said to set type pretty well. Some reports of the little Prince's conversations and sayings, if not exaggerations, evince unusual precocity. At the late distribution of prizes to exhibitors in the great Exposition the Prince rendered himself conspicuous. Whether the performance had been previously arranged or not, we can not say. The Emperor occupied the chair of honor, and with his own hand was distributing the awards. One of the prizes had been awarded by the judges to the Emperor for an excellent design for cottages for the poor. When the Emperor came to his own name on the list, he paused, as if perplexed what to do. It did not appear proper for him to present his prize to himself. After a momentary silence, the little Prince Imperial jumped up, and grasping the prize, gracefully handed it to his father. The Emperor smiled most pleasantly, and took the prize from the hands of the youthful Prince, who resumed his seat amid thunders of applause from the concourse of spectators. We trust that he will live to be a blessing to France, and not—as, unfortunately, most of her rulers have proved—a curse.

THE LAST CALL.

PERAMBULATING opera singers, theatrical "stars," superannuated lecturers, legerdemain tricksters, circus clowns, and other exhibitors and showmen, announce in flaming show-bills their annual final "farewell" entertainments. If you wish to ever see the great incomparable hocus-pocus, who can open her or his mouth widest, and let out the most noise, with bugle and banjo accompaniments, now is your last chance! Ten thousand wondering stupids all over the world are waiting in breathless suspense to be transported by the magic of his—or her—look or roar.

The opera season is now in full blast! Playhouses are nightly filled from pit to dome with the élite, who wear the very nicest borrowed or hired clothes, and who are perfumed to a choking—yea, even to a sneezing sensation. There was never nothing like it! such magnif-

icent waterfalls! such splendid long trails! and, oh, such gorgeous fans and other finery! Did you ever! "O my!" Now, the scheming "shentlemens," with a very foreign brogue, swarthy complexions, and hawk-billed noses, are here in America simply to "make money." They apply all the arts, cater to the lowest passions, excite curiosity, and on the strength of lagerbeer and brandy get up a tremendous excitement! or may we not say, "a tempest in a tea-pot?" Look at the posters which cover the walls, printed with the largest type in red, black, and blue! read the advertisements in all the city dailies! read the columns of kindly, appreciative-paid for-criticisms! and drop your tools, drop your pen, drop your baby, even, and run "like the dickens" to secure a ticket for the last great blow-out by the imported, immense, tremendous, bewildering, tragic or operatic old lady, before she retires forever once more from the public-moneymaking-stage! This is emphatically, positively, absolutely the last chance you will ever have of seeing an imported striped pig!

Americans are an excitable people, and are considered by European adventurers capital geese to pick. The "managers" and self-styled professors seek only to make money. Like the wily spider, they weave their webs and catch the silly butterflies of foolish fashion, who lack brains to see and escape the trap set for them.

MORAL: Don't be deceived; don't run after and be caught by mere shining brass nor tink-ling cymbals.

ARTEMUS WARD had an adventure in Boston which resulted as follows:

I returned in the hoss cart part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sot near me, and was tellin' a young man how much he reminded her of a young man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out, and smiling in a seductive manner, I said to the girl in spectacles:

"Don't I remind you of some one you used to know?"

"Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealin' a barrel of mackerel; he died there, so I conclood you ain't him."

I didn't pursoo the conversation.

New volumes begin January and July, closing in June and December. Two volumes for one year are usually bound in one cover.

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

Is devoted to The Science of Man, in all its branches, including Phernology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Sciology, etc. It furnishes a guide in Choosing a Pursuit, and in judging of the dispositions of those around us, by all the known external "Signs of Character."

Published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere.

SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR, 889 Broadway, New York, U. S. A



TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S

Latest and most Popular Work,

KATHRINA.

30,000

COPIES SOLD IN THREE MONTHS.

KATHRINA. Her Life and Mine: in a Poem. By J. G. Holland, Author of "Bitter Sweet." One vol., 12mo, about 300 pages. Price \$1.50; fall gilt, \$2.50.

Kathrina may be pronounced the most successful Poem ever published in America.

During the first three months succeeding its Publication the actual sales averaged nearly FOUR HUNDRED COPIES for EVERY WORKING DAY, making a total for that time of

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES.

From the New York Independent.

"We have criticised the faults of the book unsparingly, because therein we pay it the high compliment of declaring that it can bear orticism. It is a genuine outgrowth of the author's poetic instructs and moral convictions. It is sweet with purity and noble with spiration. It is thoughtful, and earnest, and most sincere. Its reverence for woman is religious. Less delightful and rare than 'Bitter Sweet,' it is, perhaps, more even and assured. Dr. Holland will be numbered with Hawrhonne and Judd, as one who saw the soul of beauty under the sordid guise of New England life and character."

From the New York Evangelist.

"Its theme is grander than earthly landscapes of the external fortunes of an adventurer. It incites to reflection; it points to the wisdom of the Great Teacher. It leaves the impression of a truth in harmony with the most profound Christian experience,—that no selfish gratification, no earthly love, and no worldly success can satisfy the longings of the immortal soul. Here poetry rises to its noblest sphere, and the best commendation of the poet is that his work appeals to a far higher standard than mere literary taste, and that it does not appeal in vain."

From the Phrenological Journal.

"Though popular before, through his numerous publications, Dr. Holland's last production has written his name indelibly on the hearts of humanity. His Kathrima will be translated that to other languages, and will become classical when he shall have gone to the spirit-land. We shall attempt no description of the book, but simply ask all to read it, to remember its lessons, and be improved by them."

WORKS OF TIMOTHY TITCOMB. (DR. J. G. HOLLAND.)

(Each 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.) Letters to Young People. 45th edition, Bitter-Sweet. A Poem. 40th edition, . . . Gold Foil. Hammered from Popular Proverbs, Miss Gilbert's Career. An American Story, . The Bay Path. Lessons in Life. A Series of Familiar Essays
Letters to the Topcoon 2 00 Letters to the Joneses,
Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects,

Any of these Works will be sent post-paid to any address, upon receipt of price by

S. R. WELLS.

389 Broadway, N. Y.

PRAYERS

PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

One vol., 12mo. Cloth, plain, \$1.75; gilt, \$2.50.

"Mr. Brecher's prayers have always been recognized as the most earnest, effective and forcible part of his public exercises. In this volume there are permanently preserved a large number of these prayers, selected from those offered in the course of his regular ministrations during the last ten or twelve years, and they are given precisely as they were made, each one being complete in itself, and all form a collection which has no equal and hardly a parallel in our literature."

From the New York Tribune.

"They are remarkable for their freedom from official common place, for the weighty meaning with which every phrase is charged, for their tender unction of sentiment, and their affiuence and aptness of illustration, affording a fresh proof of the poetic inspiration of the author and his singular power of clothing profound religious emotion in an appropriate and impressive garb."

From the New York Independent.

"To the Christian public generally—except perhaps to those who are unusually critical of style—the book will be a gift of more than ordinary precloueness. Mr. Beecher, in the profusion of his genius for many things, has a genius for prayer. His affectionate, poetic, and spiritual nature finds for itself a congenial expression in fervid addresses to the Heavenly Father. Mr. Beecher, in prayer, speaks not only from a full heart, but speaks also as if he would utter all its fulness—keeping back no portion—and always making that kind of confession which is good for the soul."

BRACE'S ETHNOLOGY.

RACES OF THE OLD WORLD (The). A Manual of Ethnology. By CHARLES LORING BRACE. One volume, post 8vo, \$2.50.

In this volume Mr. Brace has prepared a work for popular use, and which, at the same time, sums up concisely and accurately the leading facts of this important and interesting branch of study. The manual is in eight divisions: the first treats of the leading races in the earliest historical period; the second of the primitive races in Enrope; the third, of the leading races of Asia in the middle ages; the fourth, of the modern ethnology of Asia; the fifth, of Oceanic ethnography; the sixth, of the ethnology of Africa; the seventh, of the races of modern Europe; and the eighth, of the antiquity of man, and the question of unity or diversity of origin. The manual is sufficiently comprehensive in itself to give the student a clear understanding of the science of which it treats, while it may at the same time serve as an incentive and guide to a wider range of investigation.

From the New York Tribune.

"The results thus far attained by the still incomplete science of Ethnology are here presented in a condensed popular form. No work on the subject, of an equally comprehensive character, and presenting the conclusions of scientific research to so recent a date, is to be found in English literature."

These Works will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price by

S. R. WELLS.

339 Broadway, N. Y.

The Largest, Oldest, and Best Mining Journal!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. TERMS, \$5 PER ANNUM.

Office, 19: BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Address, Box 5576 Post Office, N. Y.

(Entrance on Dey Street.)

THE MINING INDEX

Is published every Thursday morning by JULIUS SILVERSMITH, Editor, on the following terms:

Mailed for Europe and Canada......\$6 00 Mailed for Europe and Canada. 7 00
Mailed for South America. 5 00
Per an. 1 copy, U. S. and Territories. 5 00
Six mos. 8 00
Three mos. 175
15

To Miners, Manufacturers, Merchants, and Business Men.

and Business Men.

THE AMERICAN MISING INDEX, which is now in its Sixth Volume, having been established more than two years since, is the most popular and comprehensive Mining Journal outbissed in the United States. Its circulation as equal to that of all the other mining and petroleum papers combined. It is an illustrated 16 page weekly, large quarto size, containing valuable matter, original and selected, on the Mineral, Metallic and Manufacturing interests of the United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, British and West India possessions. The various discoveries in Geology, Mineralogy, Metalurgy and Minaz Engineering, are fully noticed in its coramns, and its correspondence is the most extended and reliable of any mining paper in existence. In short, it is the recognized exponent of legitimate mining on this Continent.

Notwithstanding the fluctuation of popular feeling with regard to mines and mining

stocks, there has never been a doubt in the mind of the publisher that the mining interest would be eventually one of the leading interests of the nation.

The American Mining Index now has subscribers in every State of the Union, in Canada, Central America, South America, England, Scotland, and Germany. The arrangements for the future are such as to justify the premise that the paper will present an improved appearance in every department. Inventors, Mechanics, Patent Owners and others, who desire to bring before our numerous readers their inventors and machinery can have engravings prepared in the best

merous readers their inventions and machinery can have engravings prepared in the best style of art, by merely transmitting a sketch or photograph, with a brief description thereof. Ordinary designs, if accompanied with the amount of Thirty Dollars, will meet with prompt insertion. Ehould the engraving require more work or labor, a proportionate charge will be added, the blocks being subject to the order of the regrise whereing the work.

charge will be added, the blocks being surject to the order of the parties ordering the work, Mining Corporators, Capitalists and Stock Brokers will find our Lithographic and Job Printing Office the best in the city for publishing their By-Laws, Constitutions, Reports, Statements, Prospectuses and other pamphlet work.

The Only American Mining Work Extant!

THE PRACTICAL HAND-BOOK

FOR MINERS, METALLURGISTS, ASSAYERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

Fourth Edition, 1807. Price \$4. Pocket Edition. Profusely Illustrated. By J. SILVERSMITH, M.A.

**On the receipt of the price (4.00), addressed to the Editor of the Anestoan Minne Index, 191 Broadway, entrance on Dey Street, or Post Office Box 5,76, N. Y. the same will be mailed to any address within the Atlantic States, or 92 cents additional to the price above named if addressed to any name, by the Overland Route or steamer via Panama.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Thorouga Instruction in this beautiful System of Short-and given by mail. Graham's Outline and Specimens sent for 10 cents. Circular free. Address. A. A. LEWIS, North Duxbury, Vt.

Phrenological Journal & Life Illustrated.

IS A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY

Devoted to the Science of Man, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Social Sciences, etc. It is the only Journal of the kind in America, or, indeed, in the world. Terms only \$3 a year, in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Besides the most cordial testimonia: from its numerous readers, we receive many kindly notices from the press; such, for example, as the following:

The National Union says: "One of the very best periodicals that reaches to 's the Phernological Journal. It abounds with much that is sound and sensible, and in that particular forms a pleasing contrast to some of our trashy literature."

The Bedford (Va.) Obverticle says it is "the leading journal of its class in America; gotten up in the most beautiful style, every number being worth twice the amount asked for it."

The Kanawha Republican says: "No family can afford to be without it, and if people would devote the time usually wasted in reading trashy novels to a careful people of the Phirsological Journal, it would result in incalculable advantage to the a..."

The Farmington Chronicle says. "This is one of the prize magazines of the country."

The Cumberland Valley Sentine' says: The Combertand Valley Solline says; "We value this work above all others, for two things, good sound reading and true science. The work may be regarded "nany all our numerous exchanges there is no one all our numerous exchanges there is no one with which we hall the arrival with more treesting of all the monthly publications"

The North Missouri Tribune says: "The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is filled to overflowing with the choicest miscellany."

The N. Y. Christian Advocate says: "It is edited with decided ability, and its mechanical appearance is very nearly, if not quite, faultless,"

The Florita Peninsula says: "Few monthlies have more valuable and interesting reading matter than this. It embraces almost every subject calcunated to instruct and inform the mind. As to the truth of Phrenology, as a science, we have too much evidence to remain skeptical. There are single articles in the numbers before us richly worth the subscription price, \$3 per annum."

The New York Tribune savs: The New York Tribune says: "The PhrenoLogical Journal presents its usual copious and attractive miscellany for popular reading. It abounds in brief, piquant suggestions and rapid sketches, which to the mass of our busy population are of more account than all the labored disquisitions of the schools."

The January Number

Riverside Magazine,

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,

Now Ready, will contain two fu.l-page

PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN, BY JOHN LA FARGE.

THE PET BEAR. BY H. W. HEBRICK.

ARICLES BY

HELEN C. WEEKS, HERMANN J. WARNER, AUTHOR OF "SUSY'S SIX BIRTHDAYS," JACOB ABBOTT. FLORENCE PERCY,

F. R. GOULDING HORACE E. SCUDDER, &c., &c., 20

TWENTY-SIX ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS NUMBER.

Now! Now IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Terms of Subscription.

\$2.50 a year, in advance; 3 copies, \$6.50; 5 copies, \$10; 10 copies, \$20, and an extra copy gratis; 20 copies, \$35, and an extra copy gratis.

Price to Clergymen and Teachers, \$2 per

year.

Single copies, 25 cents.

The Riverside and Putnam's Magazine (\$\frac{4}{2}\$ per annum) sent to one address for \$5.50.

The Riverside and The Nursery (a magazine for youngest readers, \$1.50 per annum) sent to one address for \$3.

Sample copies sent on receipt of 20 cents.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

PUBLISHERS

No. 459 Broome St., New York. Canvassers wanted at once.

HURRAH! HURRAH! CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Beethoven's Sonatas, 2 vols. Cloth. Each

Chopin's Mazourkas and Waltzes Cloth.

\$5.00 Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words. Cloth. \$3.00. Mozart's Sonatas Cloth. \$7.50. Thalberg's L'Art du Chant. Cloth. \$5.00. Moore's Irish Melodies. Plain, \$2.50; Cloth, \$3.00; Full Gilt, \$4.00.

Cloth, \$3.00; Full Gilt, \$4.00.

HOME CIRCLE SERIES.
Comprising a Collection of Instrumental Music for the Pi.m. 2 volumes. The Pianist's Album. A new collection, forming the third volume of the "Home Circle."
The Silver Chord. Songs, Balads, Quartettes, Ducts, &c. Piano Acc. Shower of Pearls, Vocal Ducts, Piano Acc. Gems of German Song. German and English Words. Piano Acc. Gems of Scottish Song. Scotch Songs and Baliads. Piano Acc. Gems of Scottish Song. Scotch Songs and Baliads. Piano Acc. Operatic Pearls, Popular Songs, Quartettes, Ducts, Trios, &c., from the principal Operas, Price of each volume, Plain, \$2.50; Cloth, \$3.00; Cloth, Ill gilt, \$4.00. Sold in separate volumes, or the set complete, by all Music Dealers, and sent, post paid, by
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publ.shers,

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publ.shers, 277 Washington St., Boston

CHAS. H. DIISON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

In Preference to all other Methods Well informed teachers invariably use that Standard Work,

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

Complete in every department—satisfactory in every particular. It only requires an examination to convince any one that no other book approaches its excellence. Pr.ce, \$3.75, mailed post paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, C. H. DITSON & CO.,

711 Broadway, New York.

Eclectic Medical College

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College Holds Three Sessions each Year.

The First Session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January. The Second Session, commencing February 1st, continues until the beginning of May. The Third Session continues through the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Child HERRY HOLLEMBARK, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. JOSEPH P. FITLER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

JOHN BUCHANAN, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine. WILLIAM CLARK, M.D., Professor of Peacitice of Medicine and Comparative Anatomy. EMIL QUERNER, M.D., Professor of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy. LEWIS A. HALL, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.

A. RITTENHOUSE, M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis. J. V. LEWIS, LL D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

James Cochray, M.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. D. McMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of Surgisal Anatomy.

Splended Hospital and Clinical Instruction is afforded. Free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided. Dissecting material abundant at a nominal cost. Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60; no other expenses.

For particulars, address, JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Dean, Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

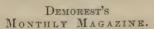
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Published Monthly. Pages 48. Price \$2 per Annum.

The most original and progressive Medical Journal in the United States. All articles original, thoroughly practical. Splendid inducements to subscribers for 1863. Premium engravings, valued at \$3, given to each subscriber. Specimen copy sent free.

Address, JOHN BUCHANAN, 227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.

As we are now closing the present year, we consider it a proper time to say a few words to our readers concerning what we have done, and more of what we propose to do in the future.

We think all will agree that whatever promises we made at the commencement of the present volume have been abundantly kept. Letters from all parts of the country have constantly assured us of the high satisfaction experienced by our subscribers; and the regular and rapid increase of our already large subscription list-this in the face of a somewhat depressed financial condition of the country at largeaffords flattering and undeniable evidence of the firm hold which the Magazine has obtained in the good graces of the public and the affections of families.

During the coming year, we purpose to make our great specialty of Fashions more full and complete than ever. In addition to our original Colored Steel Plate, we shall add large plates every month, of Cloaks, Walking-Costumes, Bonnets, or whatever may be the most interesting fashionable features for the month.

The smaller illustrations of dress, headdresses, trimmings, needle-work, jewelry, fancy articles, and the like, will be continued with greater profusion than ever; and the descriptions, instructions, explanations, etc., always made full, complete, and practical.

The Fashion Department of this Magazine has always been unrivaled, its information not being confined to mere descriptions of dress, but embracing constant and valuable hints to mothers, to dressmakers, and to ladies who take charge of their own wardrobes, and to persons generally who wish to keep au courant of the changes which constantly occur in the world of fashion, society, and intelligence.

In the Literary, Musical, Household, and other Departments of the Magazine, we challenge comparison with any other periodical, while there are many features which are exclusive with us; and are made highly interesting by being liberally illustrated and intelligently and exhaustively treated.

To our Fashion and other illustrations, illustrated poems, and the like, we have lately added Illustrated Sketches of Fashionable Life, in which the faults and follies of the day have been excellently hit off by a graphic pen and pencil. These will be continued at intervals, alternating with poetic sketches of the same character, and with the lively and sparkling efforts of wellknown writers, whose most brilliant fancies will find their appropriate medium through our columns.

The "Work-Basket," an Illustrated Art column, and "American Etiquette," have been among the new features of the past year. These will be continued, with other attractions, some completed, and others in preparation, for the New Year, 1868

Try, ladies, just once. You can do anything, and we know perfectly well that you will accomplish our wishes in time; but why not make the effort at once?

Yearly, \$3, with a premium to each subscriber. Do not fail to consult our extensive list of valuable premiums, remembering that we are offering a new Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine for only twenty subscribers, besides the very desirable premiums to each.

Persons desiring to form clubs will be furnished with a specimen copy of Demorest's MONTHLY, and a number of prospectuses | Magazine, for distribution, for 15 cents.

For Book Premiums, see page 379.

NEW AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Two Subscribers at \$3 Each .- One pair of Silver Plated Butter Knives, the newest patterns, and the best article of plated ware manufactured, value \$2; a Lady's Memorandum Book and Card Case. combined, in Turkey morocco; package of French Imperial Note Paper, 100 sheets, and envelopes to match.

THREE SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH .- POrtrait, in oil, of Abraham Lincoln, 15% inches, by 12% inches. This is a faithful likeness of our late President, and but a few hundred copies were printed.

FIVE SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH.—Carving Knife and Fork, ivory handle, the best article of Rogers' celebrated Cutlery, value \$4.

SEVEN SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH .- Twelve Silver Plated Tea Spoons, the newest pattern, and the best article of plated ware manufactured, value \$7.

TEN SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH .- Twelve Dessert or Tea Knives, ivory handles, the best article of Rogers' celebrated Cutlery,

THIRTEEN SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH -Twelve Silver Plated Dessert Forks, the newest pattern, and the best article manufactured, value \$11.

FOURTEEN SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH .-Twelve Dinner Knives, ivory handles, the both. best article of Rogers' celebrated cutlery. value \$13; or twelve Silver Plated Dining Forks, or twelve Silver Plated Table Spoons, the newest pattern, and the best articles manufactured, valued at \$13 each

THIRTY-FIVE SUBSCRIBERS AT \$3 EACH. -Twelve Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, extra heavy, Grecian or Ionic pattern, value \$33.

FIELD CROQUET .- We will send, as a premium, a complete set of Field Croquet for any number of subscribers, from ten up to forty, at \$3 each, the sets range in value from \$7 to \$29.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

LOW RATES TO CLUB SUBSCRIBERS

Club	of	2	for	01	ne	3.0	ar												\$ 5	50
Club	of	3			6.6	4													7	50
Club																				00
Club	of	10	(21	nd	0	ne	to	t	h	e	00	et	t	e	r	·ľ	ıŗ))	24	00

No premiums can be given to subscribers at these rates, but an extra copy will be sent, without charge, to the getter-up of a club of ten subscribers for \$24.

OUR PREMIUM LIST FOR 1867-8.

One of the following valuable Premiums is sent to each and every

YEARLY SUBSCRIBER,

whether single or in clubs, who pays three dollars for the Magazine:

First .- A package of fine stationery, including two sizes of note paper, and envelopes to correspond, both stamped in color, with the initial letters from A to Z, so that subscribers can select what letter they require. All ladies require stationery, and this being of the best quality and fashionably initialed, can not fail to prove welcome and attractive.

Second -Any four pieces of music selected from our published list in the November

Third .- A large and fine photographic portrait of Mr. or Mme. Demorest, on an eight-by-ten card-board, ready for framing,

Fourth.-A package of Mme. Demorest's celebrated "diamond" needles.

Fifth.-A package of Mme, Demorest's Lily Bloom or Roseate Bloom for the complexion, or an everlasting perfume packet.

Sixth .- The Children's Dress Chart.

Seventh.-One dozen of Stimpson's very superior pens.

Eighth.-The Family Letter Scale.

Ninth.-A package of fine Visiting Cards, with your name, in a case.

Tenth .- A Pocket Diary for 1868,

Either of these premiums will be sent promptly on receipt of subscribers' names. with three dollars for one year, commencing with any number.

To any person sending two subscriptions for one year, at \$3 each, will be sent either of the following premiums (besides either of the first premiums to each subscriber), a morocco and gilt edge Photographic Album, for holding twenty-four pictures; or Jenny June's valuable Cook Book, or the First Volume of "Demorest's Young America," elegantly bound.

Or, to two subscribers clubbing together, and each paying \$3 for one year, to both will be sent either Mme. Demorest's Lady's Dress Chart, or a set of Dress-Loopers, in addition to either of the first premiums to

For a club of three subscribers to the Monthly, at \$3 each, besides the first premium to each subscriber, to the getterup of the club either of the following premiums: a superb Photographic Album; or Peterson's Lady's Friend, for one year; or a Lady's Companion, in morocco case, containing numerous work-basket utensils. etc.; or a Morocco Reticule; or our Self-Tucking Attachment for Sewing Machines.

For four subscribers at \$3 each, Hurner's Mayazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, or Atlantic Monthly, for one year; or a Mahogany Writing Desk; or a \$5 Photographic Album; or a Lady's Companion, ornamented, Turkey morocco, with drawers, and beautiful furnishings, etc.; or an elegant Reticule.

For five subscribers, a \$6 oblong Photograph Album; or a \$6 Music-Box; or one of Ives' Patent Kerosene Lamps for the hall or table, with either globe or shade.

For six subscribers, a large Photograph Album, for holding one hundred pictures; or a Lady's Companion and Dressing Case combined, in Turkey morocco, with elegant furnishings, worth \$10; or a large Mahogany Writing Desk.

For eight subscribers, a Universal Clothes Wringer, price, \$8 50.

For ten subscribers, at \$3 each, Webster's large Unabridged Dictionary, pictorial edition, with fifteen hundred engravings. Every family should possess this most indispensable work-price, \$12. Or a beautiful \$12 Music Box; or a Photograph Album, as large as a family Bible, for holding two hundred pictures, elegantly bound; or a magnificent Family Bible.

A large number of these Premiums are sent by mail, postage-paid; those not admitted into the mails are sent by express.

OUR GREAT PREMIUMS.

For Twenty Subscribers to DEMOREST 8 MONTHLY, at \$3 each, requiring only \$60, will be sent a new

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, Price, \$55.

Any of the higher priced Machines may be had by sending the difference in money.

For Thirty Subscribers, one of Carhart & Needbam's beautiful Melodeons, rosewood case, scroll legs, price \$70.

For Sixty Subscribers, a beautiful Parlor Melodeon, piano style, five octaves; or in walnut case, Parlor Organ, double set of reeds, price of each, \$150.

For One Hundred Subscribers, a splendid Parlor Organ, rosewood, paneled and carved case, double reeds, and two stops, price \$200.

For Two Hundred Subscribers, a new Piano, worth \$400.

All the above Subscribers will be entitled to either of the first premiums.

Subscriptions to either Arthur's Magazine, Peterson's. Ladies' Friend, Our Young Folks, or the Phrenological Journal, will be received as equivalent to subscriptions for the MONTHLY for any of the premiums, provided the amount of \$3 is sent for each: or the Atlantic Monthly at \$4.

Two subscriptions to Demorest's Young AMERICA, at \$1 50, will count as one for

Subscriptions may be sent as fast as procured, and they will be credited as if sent altogether, to commence with any number and to any address. Persons failing to get the requisite number of subscribers, may select any of the lesser premiums.

By a special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to furnish Demo-REST'S MONTHLY and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, for \$5 50, with one of our first

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY and Peterson's, the Ladies' Friend, or Arthur's Magazine, for one year, \$4 50, with one of our first premiums.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, and Merry's Museum, or Working Farmer, one year, \$3 75, with one of our first premiums.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, and DEMOREST'S Young America, one year, \$4.

The postage on this Magazine to yearly subscribers is only one cent each number, to be paid quarterly, in advance. In addition to the yearly subscription, Canada subscribers must inclose twelve cents for United States postage to the lines. Subscribers always secure it by mail several days in advance of transient purchasers. Those whose subscriptions expire, should renew them at once, as the Magazine is never sent beyond the time paid for.

FORM OF AN ORDER,

You will please send me your Monthly for one Year, commencing with the Number; for which I inclose three dollars.

And obline yours. Do not fail to give your full address.

Inclose the amount in United States, or National Bank Bills, a bank draft, or U. S. Postal Order.

Be particular in giving full address of each subscriber.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York.

Send a stamp for our Annual Circular with full details, for which we have not





"Sent prepaid by first Post," at prices annexed.

A List of Works

Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

The following List, embraces most of our Books, save private Medical Works contained in our "Special List," and those on PHONOGRAPHY, which are given in separate Catalogues, sent on receipt of stamp. Copies of these Works will be sent by Return Post, on receipt of price. Address as above.

WORKS ON PHRENOLOGY.

American Phrenological Jour-Edited by S. R. Wells, a year,..........\$3 00

Combe's Lectures on Phreno-

Combe's Moral Philosophy; or,

Constitution of Man. By Geo. Combe. Authorized Ed. Illustrations. \$175

Complete Works of Dr. Gall on Phrenology, 6 vois., (Very scarce,) net.. \$15

Defence of Phrenology; Arguments and Testimony. By Boardman, ... \$1 50

Bomestic Life, Thoughts on, its Concord and Discord. By N. Sizer, ... 36c.

Education Complete. Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental, Seli-Cul-ture, and Memory; One large vol. By Fow-ler...

Education, founded on the Nature of Man. ByDr.Spurzheim Muslin, 150

New Physiognomy, or, Signs of Character—As manifested through Temporament and External Forns, and especially in the Human Face Divine, with more than 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. Wells, Editor Phrenological Journal, In one large volume, handsomely bound. In muslin, 500 Henvy call, with marbled edges, 800 Turkey morocco, full gilt. 1000

The Treatise of Mr. WELLs, which is admirably printed, and profusely illust ated, is probably the most complete Hand-Book upon the subject in the language,—N, Y. Tribune.

Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied. Thirty-seventh edition. A standard work on the Science, muslin,... 173

Phrenology and the Scriptures.

Phrenological Guide. Designed

Self-Culture and Perfection of Character, Muslin. 1.50

WORKS ON PHYSIOLOGY.

Alcoholic Controversy. A Review of the Westminster Review on the Physiological Errors of Teetotalism. By Dr. Trall, 50c.

Anatomical and Physiological nationical and Physiological Plutes. These Plates were arranged expressly for Lecturers on Health, Physiology, etc. By R. T. Trail, M.D., of the New York Hydropathic Collego. They are six in number, representing the normal position and life-size of all the internal visce ra, magnified illustrations of the organs of the special senses, and a view of the principal nerves, arteries, veins, muscles, etc. For popular instruction, for families, schools, and for professional reference, they will be found far superior to anyto as of the kind heretofore published, as they are more complete and perfect in artistic design and finish. Price for the set, fully colored backed and mounted on rollers. (Not mailable),...20 00

Combe's Physiology, applied to the Improvement of Mental and Physical Edu-cation. Notes by Fowler. Muslin.....175

Digestion, Physiology of. The Principles of Dietetics. By Dr. Combe, 50c.

Family Gymnasium. With nume-

Family Dentist, A Popular Treatise on the Teeth. By D. C. Warner, M.D., 150

Fruits and Farinacea the ProHuman Voice, its Right Management

Hereditary Descent, its Laws and

Natural Laws of Man. By Dr.

Philosophy of Sacred History. considered in relation to Human Alument at the Wines of Scripture. By Sylvester Graham...

Sober and Temperate Life, with

The Science of Human Life. By Sylvester Graham, M.D. With a Portrait and Biographical sketch of the Auther, ... 3 50

Tea and Coffee, their Physical, Intel-lectual, and Moral effects. By Alcott,.. 25c,

Teeth, their Structure, Diseases and Ma.

Special List. We have, in addition to the above, Private Medical Works and Treatises on subjects which, although not adapted to general circulation, are invaluable to those who need them. This Special List will be sent on pre-paid app ication.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aims and Alds for Girls and Young Women, By Rev. G. S. Wenver, 125

Esop's Fables. People's edition,

Chemistry, applied to Physiology, Agriculture and Commerce. By Liebuz, ... 50c.

Fruit Culture for the Million, or, Hand-Book for the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees. Hustrated with Ninety Engravings. By Thomas Gregg. Rueslin. 10

Human Rights, and their Political Guaranties. By Judge Hurlbut, ... 1 50

Home for All. The Gravel Wall, a New, Cheap, and Superior Mode of Build-ing, with Engravings, Plans, Views, etc., 150 Hopes and Helps for the Young

Horace Mann's Works, his Lec-

Notes on Beauty, Vigor and De-

Saving and Wasting, or, Domestic

Three Hours' School a Day. Useful for Parents and Teachers, 150

The Christian Household, embracing the Christian Home-Husband Wife, Father, Mother, Child, Brother, and Sister, By Rey, G. S. Weaver, Read it, 100

The Right Word in the Right Place: a Pocket Dictionary of Synony 8, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, etc.

Weaver's Works for the Young. Comprising, "Hopes and Helps," "Aims and Aids," and "Ways of Life,"......300

HYDROPATHY; OR, WATER CURE.

Accidents and Emergencies. By

Children, their Hydropathic Manage-ment in Health and Disease, Dr. Shew, 175

Cook Book, Hydropathic. With New Recipes, Hustrated, By Dr. Trall, 150 Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, incld'g Diphtheria. By Dr.Trall, 25c.

Domestic Practice of Hydro-pathy, with 15 engraved illustrations of im-portant subjects. By E Johnson, M. D., 20 0

Family Physician, Hydropa-the. By Dr. Shew, a large and valuable work for home practice. Profusely illus-trated, 400

Hydropathy, or, Water-Cure. Principles and Modes of Troatment. Dr.Shew,150

Midwifery and the Diseases of Philosophy of Water-Cure. By J. Balbirnie, M.D. A work for beginners, 50c

Hydropathic Encyclopedia: 11-

Water-Curc in Chronic Dis-

Water and Vegetable Blet in Serofula, Cancer, Asthma, etc. By Dr. Lamb, Notes by Dr. Shew. Muslin, ... 150

Water-Cure in Every Known Discuse. By J. M. Rausse. Muslin,... 150

NEW HAND-BOOKS.

How to Talk, A Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes in Spenk-ing Corrected ... 75c.

How to Behave, A Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits, with Rules for Debating Societies and Deuberative Assemblies, 75c.

How to do Business, A Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs, and a Guide to Success in Life, with a Collection of Legal and Commercial Forms, Suitable for all, 75c.

Rural Man uals, comprising "The House." "The Faim." "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals." In one large vol., 225

How to Write, A Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter-Wrying, Invalu-Psychology, Comprising the Philosophy of

The Emphatic Diaglott, or, the New Testament in Greek, with a Literal Interlinear Translation, and a new Versous in English. An interesting and valuable work. Plaim. 4.40 In Fine Binding. 5.99

The book furnishes evidence of purposed faithfulness, more than usual scholarship, and remarkable literary industry. It cannot fail to be an important help to those who wish to become better acquainted with the revealed will of Gad. For these reasons I wish the enterprise of publishing the work great success.—From Thomas Ammirage. D D. Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

Agents, Booksellers, and others, would do well to engage in the sale of these Works, in every State, County, Town, and Village throughout the country. They are not kept by Booksellers generally. The market is not supplied, and thousands might be sold where they have never yet been introduced. For Wholesale Terms, and "Special Lists," please Address SAPIUEL R. WELLS, 889 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.















BRAIN IN THE SKULL



QUBEN VICTORIA.













Phrenological Journal

AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED

Will contain everything new and useful, with illustrations, relating to

ETHNOLOGY,

The Natural History of Man, now attracting much attention in the Old World; and we shall record, in this JOURNAL, what may be developed concerning different Races, Nations, and Tribes of Men.

PHYSIOLOGY,

in which the functions of the body, such as Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Bones, Muscles, including the Nervous System—their "Uses and Abuses" —will be amply illustrated and described in a popular manner;

PHRENOLOGY,

in its application to all the various interests of the Human Race, including man's Intellectual, Social, and Moral Nature, and how to improve it

PHYSIOGNOMY,

with the "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," on scientific principles, with numerous portraits of remarkable persons, will be given.

PSYCHOLOGY,

or the "Science of the Soul," including Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations not only to this life, but to the life to come, will be elucidated.

OUR NEW CLUB RATES

z or a cingle copy, a year,		-	-	-	\$3 00		Fifteen Copi		\$30, and a	copy of
z or z ro copies, w jem,				-	12 00		OGNOMY," WOR			
For Ten Copies, a year		-	- 137	•	20 00		enty Copies a		ad a "Studen	t's Set,"
And an extra Copy to the A							ust worth \$10.			
Subscriptions will now be r	eceive	d for	one or	for	five year	s, at the	e above rates.	Make up	Clubs and ord	er at one

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR 1868,

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a splendid Rosewood Steinway Piano worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a very beautiful Horace Waters 5 Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170. Ladies, will you not have one?

For 25 ubscribers, at \$3 each, a Horace Waters 5 Octave Melodeon, worth \$160.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a first-rate Wheeler & Wilson Family Sowing Machine, worth \$55. Every Woman Wants One. This is a very liberal ofter.

A New Volume, the Forty-Seventh, commences Jan. 1st, 1868. Published on the first of each month, in a beautiful quarto form, suitable for binding, at \$8 a year, by Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.



AMERICAN INDIAN.























"NEW



Newly Established TURKISH BATHS, North-east corner Lexington Avenue and Twenty-Fifth Street,

'Near Madison Square, the up town Hotels, and many of the Clubs. The Proprietor trusts that, in the establishment of these Baths, he is conforming to a public want. They are constructed on a new system, combining complete ventilation with the highest available temperature, and whether sought as a luxury or for the alleviation of disease will be found to surpass the most sanguine expectations. Those from a distance desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of these Baths, conjoined with a complete course of Scientific Treatment, embracing Electricity, and all the resources of Hygiene, may find newly furnished errors, with excellent and at undant table, in the Establishment.

E. C. ANGELL, M. D. 51 Lexington Avenue New York, Hours from Sanguine and Twenty Sanguine and Twenty Sanguine. find newly furnished rooms, with excellent and alumdant table, in the Establishment. E. C. ANGELL, M. D., 51 Lexington Avenue, New York. Hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 6 a. m. to 12 m.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners those Wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to ADVERTISE in

THE

NEW YORK EXPRESS,

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms;

Single Copy	by Carri	ers, per w	eek			 	.24 "	its
Mail Subscribers, one yes Six months Price to Newsdealers, pe	er					 	. \$9	50 00 00
				Y EXP				
One Copy, one year, (104 Six months						 	. 2	50
Two Copies, one year Five Copies, one year						 	. 15	
Ten Copies, one year Twenty-five copies one y	rear to a	daress of	one pers	on	ub of ten	 	. 2S 50	

	2A 3	ध ध	M. AL	X	222	Vá.	13 14	980				
ear, (52 issues)										8	2 00
												1 25
ne year												5 00
year		• • • •	• • • •	• • • •				• • • • •				8 00
wear											1	00 00
imber, address	eed	to 20	OHE	per	on be	orit	APR	91 60	onah	An ovtre	0.000	will
club of ton	, cu	CO 112	MILES	01	bube	211	Jero,	Dr oo	Cacu.	All CAU	s (opy	AA T.T.Y

Fifty copies of Weekly to address of one points of subscribers, \$1 60 cach. Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 60 cach. An except the sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$23 00, and any larger number, same price. Four Editions of the Evening Express are published, at 1.80, 2.30, 3.80, and 5 o'clock. With the latest War. Political, Commercial and Marine News.

The latest Intelligence received by Mail.

The latest Intelligence received by Mail.

The latest Domestic and Foreign Markets.

Late Religious, Agricultural and Dramatic News.

The latest Law Reports, and with the very latest News from the adjoining Cities, States, and all the States of the Union.

Also, a complete daily record of Stocks and of the Money market to the last hour.

We particularly a lithe special attention of Farmers and Merchants, in all parts of the country, to our local Market and Rusiness Reports, which are very complete.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week up to the hour of going to press.

One copy, one yes six months.....
Three C pies, or Five Copies, one

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week up to the hour of going to press.

The Express, in its Politics, is for the Country and the whole Country—for the Govern ment, more than the mere administrators of authority—for the Constitution, more than those who, however exatted they may be in place and power, seek to violate its provisions. It upholds and honors a Union of Equal States, with equal privileges, and with equal and exact justice to all its citizens. It is for the flag altogether, and the Union, and for the existing Constitution, in its spirit, letter and purpose.

Specimens of the Express sent free, upon application, to any address, and as many as may be wanted.

may be wanted.

To Clergymen, the Weekly will be sent for One Dollar and fifty cents per annum.

Upon the great future rests the entire hopes of the people. The nation is now burdened with debt and taxes, and it will be the policy of the Express to reduce these as rapidly as possible, and to restore prosperity to the whole country, North and South. The Publishers in the support and encouragement from all those who, while wishing for one of the best Newspapers in the country, also wish to have a sound Constitutional Journal.

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenological Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms,

Phrenological Journal a								
Riverside Magazine	66						 3	01
American Agriculturist	44	66	44	46	****		 2	51
Phrenological Journal a	nď	Somi-Weatly	Evpress	for	ana was	r	85	50
							•	
Riverside Magazine							5	U
American Agriculturist	66	44	66	, 46	46		 4	00

terms are only applicable to new subscribers or renewals of subscriptions. Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

J. & E. Brooks,

No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY.

The publishers of the The New York Tribune having received many inquiries, from time to time, for a good likeness of the Editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to The Tribune as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the

BEST LIKENESS OF MR. GREELEY

that has been engraved. The print sells for \$1. Each subscriber who sends us \$10 for THE DAILY, \$4 for the SEMI-Weekly, or \$2 for the Weekly Tribune, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIBING, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies, or twenty or more Weeklies, at our Club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of The Tribune, who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE:

WEEKLY TRIBLINE

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	\$2	00
Mail subscribers, Clubs of five	9	00
Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each	1	70
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34	00
Ten copies, to one address	16	00
Twenty copies, to one address		
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.		

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers,	, 1 copy, 1 year—104	umbers		\$4 00			
do.	2 copies, do.	do.		7 00			
do	5 copies, or over, for	r each copy,		3 00			
Persons remitting for 10 copies \$30, will receive an extra copy six months.							
Persons remitting	ng for 15 copies \$45	, will receiv	ve an extra cop	y one year.			
For \$100 we wil	ll send thirty-four co	pies and Ti	IE DAILY TRIBUI	NE.			

The New York Daily Tribune is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at \$10 per year; \$5 for six months.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868.

Will be ready in January, 1868. Price twenty cents; seven for a dollar.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address,

TRIBUNE, New York.

"Is she accomplished?" Can she Draw, Paint, Model, Compose? Can she Fit, Cut and

FASHIONS 1867. J. W. BRADLEY'S Duplex Elliptic OR DOUBLE

SPRING SKIRT.

They will not Bend or Break like the single springs, but will Preserve their Graceful and Perfect shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as neeless. Bach Hoop is composed of two finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firrally together, edge to edge, forming the Etrongest, most Flexible, and still the Lightest Hoop made. In fact, for the Promenade, or the House, the Church, Thestre, Rail Road Care, Carriages, Crowded Assemblies, &c., &c., they are superior to all others. Combining Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that Elegance of shape which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. For Young Ladies, Misses, and Children they are Superior to all others. Inquire for the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

OR DOUBLE .

SPRING SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

The Sole Owners of the Patent,

97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Street,

NEW YORK CITY

For sale in all first-class Stores throughout the United States, Havana de Cubs, Mexico, South America, West Indies and other Countries.

WHAT AND WHEN TO EAT. READ
"THE STORY OF A STOMAGIL" and
avoid Dyspepsia. 50 cents, paper; 75 cents,
muslin. SAMUEL R. WELLS, N.Y.

THE WEBER



PIANOFORTES.

Are pronounced by the Musical Profession, the Conservatory of New York, and by the Press,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured,

Because of their immense Power, Equality, Sweetness and Brilliancy of Tone Elastic Touch, and great Durability.

A Descriptive Circular sent on application. WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.

The Herald of Health, FOR, JANUARY,

Contains a Contribution from Horace Greeley, on Excess in Amusements: one from Rev. O. B. Frothingham, on Two Rules of Perfection; one from E. O. Haven, President of Michigan University, on College Students; one from Mrs. E. Oaks Smith, on The Family, and more than fifty other Articles, written expressly for us.

This Magazine advocates a higher type of Manhood, Physically, Intellegentually, and Morally, and is, we believe, the best Family Monthly published.

TRY IT A YEAR.

For 80 subscribers at \$2 each, we give a . Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 100 subscribers at \$2 each, we give an Esty Cottage Organ, worth \$200.

For \$225 subscribers at \$2 each, we give a beautifu: Colibri Piano, worth \$450.

\$2 A YEAR; 20 CENTS A NUMBER.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.,

15 Laight Street, N. Y.

National Freemason.

CHANGED FROM A MONTHLY TO a Weekly, and from Washington City to No. 29 Nassau Street, Room 10, New York City. Address, Dr. M. Murdy, Box 5908, N. Y. City. Price \$4.00 per annum—ten cents a

oopy.

The National Freemason is highly esteemed throughout Europe, and the popular Masonic publication of America. It not only embraces the tidings from the various jurisdictions of the world, the Jurisprudence, Literature, History and Philosophy of the Craft, but it is highly esteemed as an educator of youth and a friend of the family circle. Each number will contain the Masonic History, and a likeness of an eminent Mason. It is unexcelled as an advertising medium, circulating in every town, North and South.



CHASE'S Improved Dollar Microscope,

Patented July 10, 1866.

All trades and professions; counterfeit money, cloth, seed, living insects, prepared objects, plants flowers, pictures; &c., with directions for counterfeit money, Sold at the principal stores throughout the country. Sent by post on receipt of \$1.
Agents supplied, on liberal terms, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.



THE NEW NOVELTY MICROSCOPE,

Patented May 24, 1864,

For the examination of Living Insects, Seeds, Flowers, Leaves, Cloth, Bank Bills, Minerals, and opaque objects or, with Twelve Beautiful Mounted Objects adapted to its use, for \$3.50. Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.



CRAIG MICROSCOPE.

This is the best and cheap This is the best and cheapest microscope in the world for magnifying minute transparent objects. It requires no focal adjust ment, magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and is so simple that a child can use it. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$2.75; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for \$3.50; or with 24 objects, \$5.50. Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

A T A GLANCE."—If you would know whom to trust, and whom not to trust, at the first interview, read THE NEW PHYSIOGNOMY.

HOW TO READ MEN. In THE NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, rules are given, by which to judge of and place men where they belong.



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

BEST MECHANICAL PAPER

Physiognomy,

Signs

Character.

through

Temperament

Forms,

and

IN THE WORLD!

Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors,

Farmers,
On the 1st of January the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has been published over Twenty Years, commences a new volume.
Every number contains several splendid Engravings

of all the latest and best Improvements in Machinery, Farm Implements, and Household Utensils. Also, articles on Popular Science and Industry, of the utmost value to every Manufacturer, Engineer, Chemist and Farmer, in the country.

INVENTORS and PATENTEES will find a complete account of all Patents issued Weekly from the Patent Office.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is acknowledged to be the best and cheapest Mechanical Paper in the world. Every number contains most valuable and interesting reading, prepared by the best known scientific writers. A single year's subscription, costing but \$3, will make an Imperial Volume of \$32 pages. New Volume just beginning. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$3 a Year: \$1.50 Six Months. Address,

MUNN & CO, Publishers,

No. 37 Park Row, New York.



ntent Agency Offices

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Messrs. MUNN & CO.,

Editors of the Scientific American

Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, WITH A BRANCH OFFICE AT WASHINGTON. 18

During the past twenty years Messrs. MUNN & CO. have acted as Attorneys for more than 30,000 Inventors, and statistics show that nearly ONE-THIRD of all the applications for Patents annually made in the United States are solicited through the Scientific American Patent Agency. All business connected with the exam nation of Inventions, Preparing Specifications, Drawings, Caveats, Assignments of Patents, Prosecuting Rejected Cases, Interferences, Re-Issues and Extension of Patents, and Opinions of the Infringement and Validity of Patents, will receive the most careful attention.

Patents secured in Engand, France, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and all other foreign countries where Patent Laws exist. A Pamphlet of "Advice How to Secure Letters Patent," including the Patent Laws of the United States, furnished free. All communications confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO, 37 Park Row, New York.

LIST OF DIARIES FOR 1868.

No. 1.—Size, 2½ x 3½. 24mo.	Per Dozen.
Moroceo cloth, marble edge, with pocket	\$3 00
Roan tuck. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 50
No. 2.—Size, 21 x 4, 18mo.	
Patent tuck, with pocket, marble edges	8 00
Morocco cloth	8 50
Roan tuck	
No. 3.—Size, 21 x 31. Oblong, 18mo. Something	
Roan, with clasp	
Im. morocco, gilt, with clasp	
Morocco, " 7 "	
No. 4Counting-House Diaries.	
Broad cap, three days to a page	19.00
the two to ano dow to a negro	20 00
" two to one day to a page	19 00
Long cap, " three days " Long cap, " three days " "	11 00
Samples sent by return Post at the following prices; No. 1, or No. 2, 5	0 cents each;
No. 3. \$4: No. 4. \$2.	

SAMUEL R. WELLS. 389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK. Cooper Institute, New York.

HADLEY

1s constantly receiving Large Invoices of

FRENCH CHINA.

Of New and Beautiful Shape, at one half the usual selling prices.

 White French China Dinner Sets, 180 pleces,
 \$80 00

 "Tea
 44
 7 00

 "Tea
 150

 "Tea
 150

 "Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces,
 2 00

 French Cut Goblets, per dozen,
 2 50

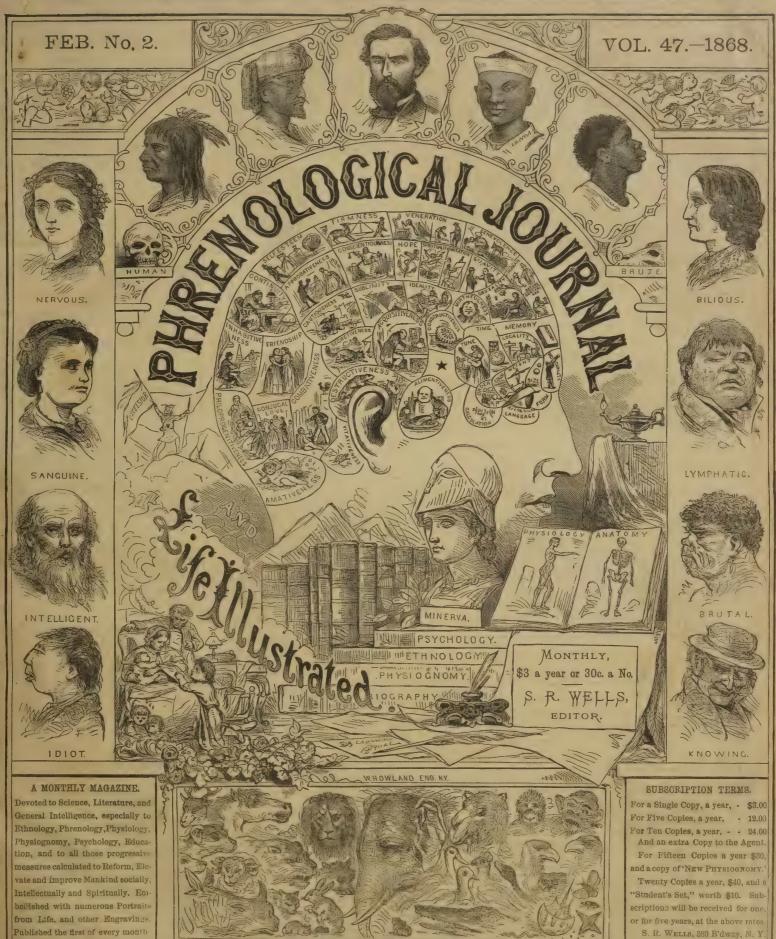
Also, Fancy Goods in China, Dinner, Tea, Tollet Sets White Parisian Stone Ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., at equally low prices. Goods packed to go all over the world, by express or otherwise. House Furnishing Goods in large variety.

Remember

HADLEY'S Middle of the Block.

Bend for Catalogue. No connection with corner Stores.

American Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by



NEWMAN HALL in America. Rev. Dr. Hall's Lectures on Temperance and Missions to the Masses; also an Oration on Christian Liberty, together with his reception by the N. Y. Union League Club. Reported by William Anderson. \$1.00. S. R. Wells, 389 B'way.

"Hopes

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WIGHTNE \$2 to \$300. CONCERTINAS ACCORDIONS, \$3 to \$35. FLUTES, \$2 to \$75. of believed by FLAGEOLETS \$8 to \$15. BANJOS.

\$2 to \$85. FIFES, 50cts. to \$6.

\$5 to \$85.

CLARIONETS \$5 to \$50.

DRUMS.

A PRICE LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchandise of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent my mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of Sherm Music, Music Books, &c.. of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column.

Phrenology

FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y.,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE 25TH STREET.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Playing from one to seventy-two tunes. Costing from \$5.50 to \$2,000.



Fine Ornaments for the Parlor, and pleasant companions for the Invalid.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Importers, 21 Maiden Lane, (up stairs) New York. Musical Boxes Repaired.

The American Return Endowment Assurance,

IS THE TITLE OF THE NEW POLICY ISSUED BY THE

American Popular Like Insurance Co.,

419 & 421 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This Company has heretofore done as little endowment assurance business as possible, because it could not conscientiously recommend the old style, it is so unjust and inequitable,—and because the object proposed can be gained in another way, much better to the assured.

The Company has been waiting for the proper time to apply its system, justly called the American, to this kind of assurance. The New Policy obviates all the objections to the "otd style" of endowment assurance. The Company only ask that the old and the new be fairly and squarely compared—their merits and demerits fully investigated.

The following examples illustrate two valuable points:

Effects of Forfeiture,

1st EXAMPLE.—Mr. Henry White, of the firm of Bliven & White, was insured in one of the "old style" insurance companies, on the endowment plan, for \$20,000. The firm failed before his second premium became due. Having no money to meet this payment, his first premium of nearly \$2,000, together with all the benefits of the assurance, were forfeited, thus adding to the misfortunes it was designed to palliate and guard against.

Under the American Plan there would have been no forfeiture, and this money, and even more, would have been saved.

Advantages of "a Return."

2d EXAMPLE.—Mr. Herman St. John was insured for \$20,000, on the same endowment plan, in the same company. He lived to pay five years. Before the sixth payment he was taken with Asiatic cholers and died. His heirs received from the company \$21,950—which was \$20,000, the face of the policy—with dividend additions of \$1,950. Had he been similarly insured under the American plan he would have received upwards of \$30,000.

Do NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, and learn how these remarkable advantages can be afforded.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; Or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and Externel Forms and perament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine." With more than One Thousand Illustrations. By S. R. Wells. In three styles of binding, Price, in one 12mo volume, muslin, \$5; heavy calf, marbled edges, \$8; Turkey morocco full gilt, \$10. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

full gilt, \$10. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

This work systematizes and shows the scientific basis on which each claim rests. The
"Signs of Character" are minutely elucidated, and so plainly stated as to render them
available. The scope of the work is very broad, and the treatment of the subject thorough,
and, so far as possible, exhaustive. Among the topics discussed are—"Principles of Physiognomy;" "Temperaments;" "General Forms;" "Signs of Character in the Features"—
Chin, Lips, Nose, Eyes, Cheeks, Ears, Neck, etc.; "Hands and Feet;" "Signs of Character in the Features"—
In Action "—the Walk, Voice, Laugh, Shaking Hands, Style of Dress; "Insanity;" "Idiocy;"
"Effects of Climate;" "Ethnology;" "Nationol Types;" "Physiognomy of Classes," with
portraits, Divines, Orators, Statesmen, Warriors, Artists, Poets, Philosophers, Inventors,
Puglilists, Surgeons, Discoverers, Actors, Musicians; "Transmitted Physiognomies;" "Love
Signs;" "Grades of Intelligence;" "Comparative Physiognomy;" "Personal Improvement; or, How to be Beautiful;" "Handwriting;" "Studies from Lavater;" "Physiognomy Applied." Agents wanted.

WORKS ON SHORT-HAND WRITING.

THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER: an Inductive Exposition of Phonography, with its application to all Branches of Reporting, affording the fullest instruction to those who have not the assistance of an Oral Teacher. By J. E. Munson. Post-paid, \$2.25. GRAHAM'S HAND BOOK. Presenting the principles of all styles of the Art, commencing with the analysis of words, and proceeding to the most rapid property a type

ceeding to the most rapid report ng style

GRAHAM'S FIRST STANDARD PHO-NOGRAPHIC READER. In corresponding

style, with Key. \$1.75.
GRAHAM'S SECOND STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC READER. In the reporting yle. \$2,00. GRAHAM'S REPORTER'S MANUAL.

GRAHAM'S REPORTER'S MANUAL. A complete exposition of the Reporting Style of Phonography. \$1.25. GRAHAM'S SYNOPSIS OF STANDARD OR AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY, printed in pronouncing style. 50 cents. GRAHAM'S STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY gives the Pronunciation and the best Corresponding and Reporting Outlines of many Thousand Words and Phrases. Invaluable to the student and practical reporter. \$5. tical reporter. \$5.
PHRASE BOOK, a Vocabulary of Phrase-

ology. \$1.25.
PITTMAN'S MANUAL OF PHONOGRA-PITTMAN'S MANUAL OF PHONOGRA-PHY. A new and comprehensive Exposi-tion of Phonography, with copious Illustra-tions and Exercises. Designed for schools and private students. New edition. \$1.25. LONGLEY'S AMERICAN MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY. Being a complete Guide to the Acquisition of Pittman's Phonetic Short hand. \$1.00.

Short hand. \$1.00.

THE REPORTER'S COMPANION. By Pittman. A complete Guide to the Art of Verbatim Reporting, designed to follow Pittman's Manual of Phonography. \$1.50.

REPORTING CASESFOR COPY-BOOKS \$41.00

REPORTING CASESFOR COPY-BOOKS \$1.00.
PITTMAN'S HISTORY OF SHORT-HAND, from the system of Cicero down to the Invention of Phonography, \$1.25.
PITTMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC READ-ER. A Progressive series of reading exercises. A useful work for every Phonographic student. 40 cents.
COPY-BOOKS without covers. 15 cents.
THE AMERICAN PHONETIC DICTIONARY, with pronouncing Vocabularies of Classical, Scriptural, and Geographical Names. By Daniel S. Smalley. \$4.50.
Sent, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed. All letters should be addressed to

SAMUEL R. WELLS,

389 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—Written Instruction. Should lessons of written instruction be desired, the same may be obtained through this office. Terms, for a course of eight lessons, \$5.

AT A GLANCE."—If you would know whom to trust, and whom not to ast, at the first interview, read THE NEW

National Freemason.

CHANGED FROM A MONTHLY TO a Weekly, and from Washington City to No. 89 Nassau Street, Room 10, New York City. Address, Dr. M. Murdy, Box 5908, N. Y. City. Price \$4.00 per annum—ten cents a

The National Freemason is highly esteemed throughout Europe, and the popular Masonic publication of America. It not only embraces the tidings from the various jurisdictions of the world, the Jurisprudence, Literature, History and Philosophy of the Craft, but it is highly esteemed as an educator of youth and a friend of the family circle. Each number will contain the Masonic History, and a likeness of an eminent Mason. It is unexcelled as an advertising medium, circulating in every town, North and South. xtf



It is edited by ALFRED L. SEWELL, and EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Volumes begin July or Junuary. Back Nos. supplied.
Terms, One Dollar a year; Sample copy ten cents.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to those who wish to raise clubs.

Address, ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

540 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ARE NOW COMPLETED, The Track being Laid and Trains Running

Within Ten Miles of the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed torward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870

was never better.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as semistrated the state of the stat mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large if not the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repairshops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific states will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 Cents on the Dollar, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

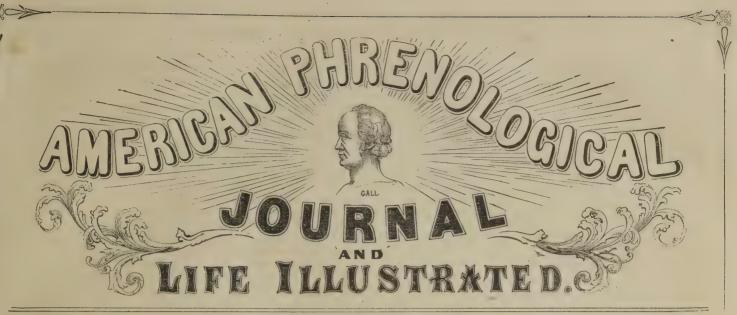
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, or over Nine Per Cent. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau st., Clark. Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st., John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 38 Wall st., and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
Jan. 8, 1868.

Just Out—Howard's Single Barrel Breech Loading Shot Gun—Made on the same principle, and equally smooth, simple, and besutiful, as the Thunderbolt Rifle. Weighs only 5 pounds: can be fired rapidly enough to have two shots at a flying bird. Uses ordinary Copper, Metallic Cartridges, or Loose Ammunition with Metal Cartridges, that are reloaded and last a lifetime, and can be fired with equal rapidity of the fixed ammunition. Price \$28. Cartridge Shells, for loose ammunition, 25 cents each extra. Order from S. R. Wells, 889 Broadway, New York.



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1868.

[Vol. 47.—No. 2. Whole No. 350.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the Editor, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents.

	21 1 1 1
PAGE	PAGE
Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley 45	Human Decadence 62
Consciousness & Mental Action 47	British Workmen 63
Clap on the Brakes! 49	Eminent Business Men of the
The Abuses of Culture in the	City of New York 64
Ministry 52	Family Records 67
Charles F. Deems, D.D 53	What is the Use of It? 68
Religious Statistics of the Unit-	Timely Topics Are We Poor?. 69
ed State. Self-Help 55	"The World Moves" 70
A Home of their Own 56	History on Canvas 70
The Fast Young Man 57	The Resurrection 70
Of Such is the Kingdom 58	Plant a GardenBegin Right. 71
A Mother's Influence 58	One-Sidedness.—Presence of God 71
How to Choose a Wife 58	Acquisitiveness vs. Benevolence 72
The Homes of the Metropolis 59	Signs of Character in the Hair. 73
Natural Insanity 59	Baron Wodehouse
American Surgical Apparatus in	
the Paris Exposition 60	New Physiognomy 73
The Indian Weed	The Seasons of Life
A Large Head	A New French Strawberry 74
	"Man in the Image of God," etc. 74
Temperance in Mental Mani-	PrinciplePremiums 75
festation. Changes . 61	The Jepanese c.

The Journal.

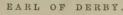
Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man.—Young,

EARL OF DERBY AND LORD STANLEY. FATHER AND SON IN THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

The House of Stanley, according to a recent English author, is "perhaps the greatest among our Parliamentary families, the only one which in modern days has seated father and son at the same time in the cabinet.

It is not only one of the most influential, but one of the oldest English noble families, dating back through a perfectly clear record to Sir John Stanley, who was born in the year 1354. By a further ascent, reasonably valid in appearance, the family is traced to Adam de Audley, who was lord of Reveney, in Cumberland, in the reign of Henry I. (A.D. 1100–1135), and whose grandson,







LORD STANLEY.

William, becoming lord of the manor of Stoneleigh or Stanleigh, in Staffordshire, adopted from it, after the ancient fashion, the name of Stanley.

The history of the family affords many curious confirmations of the doctrine of persistent hereditary transmission of mental qualities. For instance, the Sir John Stanley already referred to, who lived five hundred years ago, was "a cool, shrewd, and efficient man"-a description wholly applicable both to the present Earl of Derby and his son, Lord Stanley. This Sir John was, at different times, lord deputy, lord justice, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1406 he received the grant of almost all the soil, and of absolute jurisdiction over both land and people, of the Isle of Man. It was in virtue of this grant that the earls of Derby became titular kings of Man, which included 180,000 acres of land. This authority was retained until 1765,

when the "royalty" was sold to the British crown for \$350,000. It was Thomas Lord Stanley, a great-great-grandson of Sir John, and son of the first Lord Stanley, who with his brother William deserted Richard the Third at Bosworth Field, with 8,000 men, decided the battle for Henry Earl of Richmond, and with his own hand crowned the victor on the battle-field, thus changing the succession of the English crown. Henry soon created Stanley earl of Derby, made him lord steward and lord high constable, and gave him immense estates. Indeed, the new earl was almost the only English baron who had passed through the furious and bloody wars of the Roses, with advantage both to his position and property. The names of about thirty different estates are on record as having been granted to this shrewd earl, after the battle of Stoke alone-two years later than Bosworth Field.

It was a Stanley who drove the Scots out of their strong position at Flodden by the tormenting fire of his archers; and who, according to Sir Walter Scott, received part of the dying exhortation of the brave but wicked Lord Marmion: "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!" Were the last words of Marmion.

The English authority already quoted remarks, in a subsequent place: "The Stanleys continued under the Tudors what they had been under the Plantagenets—a powerful, efficient race, greatly beloved by their immediate followers and neighborhood, but with an instinct which their friends called foresight and their enemies faithlessness.

The present and the fourteenth Earl of Derby is Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley. The name Smith, by the way, was adopted in addition to his own by James, twelfth earl, upon marrying the heiress of one Hugh Smith, who was rich.

EARL OF DERBY.

The Earl of Derby was born March 29, 1799, being therefore sixty-eight. He studied at Eton, and afterward at Oxford, where he gave early proof of the same classical scholarship, so ably exemplified in his translation of Homer, by taking the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. He very soon entered upon what may be called his hereditary career as a ruler of England, entering the House of Commons in 1821, as member for Stockbridge. He was, until 1833, known as Mr. Stanley, his grandfather being Earl of Derby, his father having the "courtesy title" of Lord Stanley, and the grandsons of peers being obliged to support life without any extra "handle" to their names.

From 1821 until now—for forty-six years—almost half a century—this strong and laborious party leader has been a vigorous and busy politician. He has sometimes been out of office and of Parliament, and sometimes in; but he has always been influential from the very first, and for the last quarter of a century may be considered as having been the chief leader among the English Conservative or Tory party.

His very first speech, though only on a question about gas-light in Manchester, was so able as to call forth the praise of the celebrated Sir James Mackintosh, and he at once took high rank as a ready and powerful debater. His first office was that of Under Secretary for the Colonies, in the administration of Mr. Canning, and he has at various subsequent times been Secretary for Ireland, Colonial Secretary, and thrice Prime Minister. His premierships were from February, 1852, for ten months only; during another period of not far from the same length, in 1858–9; and thirdly, for the yet unexpired term, which began after the death of Lord Palmerston.

Lord Derby, while straightforward, frank,

and manly in public action, is not so broad and philosophical as his son, Lord Stanley. He is a politician rather than a statesman; a partisan rather than a patriot; a strenuous fighter rather than a great administrator. Yet he is entitled to part or all of the credit of many excellent measures. He was a powerful, brilliant, and effective advocate of the Catholic Emancipation and reform measures in the great contest of 1832-3, and was often in those days engaged in violent single combats with O'Connell and Shiel, the former of whom seems to have hated him bitterly, and conferred upon him the ugly nickname of "Scorpion Stanley." His Colonial Secretaryship in 1833 was accepted on purpose to accomplish the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies, and it was done accordingly. During his first premiership some salutary measures of reformation were accomplished in the English Court of Chancery; and it was at the same period that the celebrated entente cordiale, or "cordial understanding," was established between the English and French gov ernments, which was sealed by a kiss of Queen Victoria upon the cheek of the Emperor Napoleon, and which has kept the two governments quite closely connected ever since. During his second premiership, again, he brought forward a scheme for further political reform, but without success.

"The present Earl," says our English authority, speaking of the family tendency to keep on the wind side, which has made them rich and powerful ever since Bosworth-" has the hereditary failing, and more than the hereditary strength, having, after jumping on a table" (in 1832), "to protest against taxes, till the Reform Bill was passed, gone over to the Conservative side, and risen to its lead. He and his son, Lord Stanley-Whig in opinion, Tory Cabinet Minister, in fact—have rebuilt the political influence lost with the execution of the seventh Earl" (by Cromwell in 1651, after the battle of Worcester), "and maintain to the full that respect and affection from their tenantry, which, save to that one man" (viz., the executed Earl), "have never failed."

The physiognomy of the Earl of Derby, as will at once be seen on examining our engraving, is a truly British one, but it would much sooner be taken for the face and figure of some energetic and successful capitalist and manufacturer, who had begun life without a cent, than for that of a man of vast hereditary wealth, and one of the very oldest and most aristocratic English families. The large brain, massive intellectual lobe, full propelling powers, strong and active combativeness, and the density, firmness, and tenacity of the whole physical structure, exactly fit Lord Derby for the cool, yet fierce and strenuous contentions of party politics and Parliamentary debate, where force, fearlessness, stubborn perseverance, and unyielding attack and defense, ready common sense and large intellectual acquirements, form the proper combination for a successful leader.

The Earl, however, possesses other good qualities besides those of a party leader; and in one whose public employments have been so weighty and engrossing, they become peculiarly meritorious. These are, genuine love of literature, and great ability as a classical scholar. The Earl, some years ago, printed, privately, a number of remarkably skillful and spirited translations from Latin poets, and in 1864 he published a very able translation of Homer's Iliad. The Edinburgh Review for January, 1865, begins an article on the Earl's translation, with the following very handsome summary encomium of his scholarship:

"The Chancellor of the University of Oxford" (for the Earl holds that partly literary, partly ecclesiastical, and partly political office) "not long ago established a peculiar claim to the highest academical dignity of the country by addressing the heir apparent in an oration of the purest Latinity; and he has now crowned a career of daring, if not successful statesmanship, of splendid eloquence, and of the highest social distinction, by no mean conquest for English literature."

And in a subsequent portion of the same article, the *Review* says, with a very justifiable pride:

"It is honorable to letters, it is honorable to English education, that notwithstanding the incessant calls of a great station, a great fortune, and a lofty ambition, time remains to him to complete such a task as the translation of the Iliad."

This praise is high, and well deserved. It is much to be desired that elegant scholarship and literary culture might be as highly esteemed and as much sought for by our own public men as by those of England. As Horace (in substance) remarks on a not very different point, such attainments "would polish their manners, and keep them from being such brutes" as they too frequently are. Men like Daniel Webster and our present Chief Justice Chase, it is true, possess something of these good gifts; but in England they are rather the rule than the exception. It must be confessed that this can hardly be said of our own political leaders.

LORD STANLEY.

EDWARD HENRY SMITH STANLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, and who is commonly known by the courtesy title of Lord Stanley, is perhaps the best living specimen of the characteristic English statesman, except for one trait. This is, however, to his advantage, as its possession is a reproach to his class. It is a lack of blind, unconditional devotion to his "order." Lord Stanley is too practical and too fully aware of the spirit of the age, the demands of humanity, the irresistible progress of enlightenment and of republicanism, and is too conscious that these vast forces must be yielded to and only guided, rather than stiffly resisted and obstinately fought, to be a complete representative of the spirit of the English governing oligarchy. That oligarchy, on its principles, resists good, as the Scriptures command us to

resist evil-" striving even unto death." As a class, it has never yielded a privilege or granted a liberty either to the "lower classes" at home or to the subjects of the British empire abroad, except under the absolute immediate pressure of force. From the time when King John yielded Magna Charta to the military force of his barons, down to to-day, when the English Government is yielding the right of peaceable meeting by the people in Hyde Park-not because it was a right, but because the Government does not dare risk the result of a popular uprising—during all those seven centuries the rule of the English governing class has been one and the same: never to give up power excent before greater brute force.

Lord Stanley was born July 21, 1826, and is therefore in his forty-second year. His school training was at Eton and Rugby, and at the latter place he undoubtedly felt the influence of the clear and powerful common sense and kindly piety of Dr. Arnold. He afterward graduated at Cambridge, the mathematical university—Oxford being reckoned the classical one—but apparently not from any preference for mathematical studies, as he took a "first class"—a high graduating achievement—in classics.

The better and abler class of young English noblemen most commonly find politics the best career which is open to them. Accordingly, Lord Stanley turned his attention in this direction, and made his first attempt to enter political life in the spring of 1848, becoming a candidate for the representation of Lancaster. He was beaten, however, and without troubling himself much about it, he shortly made a voyage to Canada, the United States, and the West Indies in company with one or two other young men of his own class, for the purpose of seeing and understanding the social and political life of the western hemisphere. While absent he was elected to Parliament for Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn; and after taking his seat, showed that he had used his recent opportunities well, by making a very able speech on the sugar colonies. Soon afterward he made another journey to India, to study that portion of the British Empire, and while absent, in March, 1852, was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the first Derby Ministry, of which his father was the head. He was again elected for Lynn in 1852, and has continued to represent that place down to the present time. Soon after his re-election, he showed what he had been to India for, as he had before shown why he went to America, for he soon brought a motion before the House, intended to effect a thorough reform in the British government of India.

Both in foreign and in home affairs, although nominally a conservative, Lord Stanley had by this time shown that as a public man he sought in good faith to accomplish good objects for good purposes. Accordingly, while laboring in Parliament to improve the state of affairs in the foreign dependencies of England, he was

equally zealous, and was laborious, judicious, and useful in aiding the progress of social and legal reform at home. He was a vigorous advocate of the abolition of the odious and oppressive "church rates," which extort money to support the Church of England from those who belong to it and those who do not, alike. He was one of the chief laborers in the establishment of the English mechanics' institutes and public libraries; and has been a good friend to the efforts which have been made to improve the means of popular education in England.

At the death of Sir W. Molesworth in 1855, Lord Palmerston offered Lord Stanley the position of Colonial Secretary, but being in the opposition, Lord Stanley declined, for the sake of remaining faithful to his father's party. When, however, the Earl of Derby came into power in February, 1858, Lord Stanley accepted office under him, and in May became president of the Indian "Board of Control." Under this administration the project of reforming the government of India, which he had entertained six years before, was resumed and effectively carried forward by the dissolution of that vast and unprincipled empire within an empire, the East India Company.

This body, after a wicked, bloody, and rapacious career of two centuries and a half, gave up the ghost in August, 1858, and its vast dominions, including by some estimates a hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants—or nearly one-eighth of the population of the world—passed under the direct authority of the English Government. Upon this change, Lord Stanley became Secretary of State for India, and remained in that office until June, 1859, when the Derby Ministry retired.

Under the hardy leadership of the unprincipled, but most energetic and intrepid, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley has again become a member of the English Cabinet, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this post he has shown all the mental breadth, vigor and common sense, good dispositions, practical tact and appreciation of the significance of political changes, and national movements generally, that have distinguished his previous political career, and he is one of the strongest and soundest English statesmen at the present day. A good instance of his plain, straightforward sense was his remark, a little while ago, in answer to urgent appeals that Parliament should pass resolutions expressing horror, or some such feeling, at the death of the fillibuster emperor Maximilian. Lord Stanley said he saw no propriety in the proposed action, and that it would be well for the gentlemen to remember that they were not the Parliament of world, but only that of England; which was quietly saying, Let us mind our own business.

Lord Stanley's steady and reasonable management of foreign affairs is in very strong contrast with the insincere policy of Lord Palmerston; and he is equally prompt and wise in supporting the new Reform Bill. This measure has been taken up by the Tories, now

holding office, and made extensive, so that if any credit comes from it, the Tories can have it instead of the opposite or Liberal party, who might naturally be expected to be the originators of reform measures. This dextrous piece of thunder-stealing is Mr. Disraeli's contrivance, and is exceedingly unpopular with the English nobility and aristocracy, who, however, do not dare prevent it. They may well be disgusted, for the Bill will double the number of persons entitled to vote at English elections, and is therefore an important step forward toward a really free government.

The qualities of Lord Stanley's mind, and the facts of his career hitherto, are such as render it extremely probable that he will continue to be very prominent and influential in shaping the home and foreign policy of England.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND MENTAL ACTION.

BY B. H. WASHINGTON, M.D.

It is intended to treat this subject hypothetically; and before developing thus the phrenological method of analysis, we shall quote from Sir William Hamilton the conditions of a permissible hypothesis: "An hypothesis is allowable only under certain conditions. Of these, the first is that the phenomenon to be explained should be found actually to exist." This condition is fufilled, for no one will dispute that consciousness and mental actions exist. "The second condition of a permissible hypothesis is, that the phenomena can not be explained otherwise than by an hypothesis." Mental manifestations are of such a character that they can not be investigated like physical phenomena, and metaphysicians have promulgated theories for two thousand years concerning them, and have never yet been able to present a theory which would harmonize with and explain the phenomena requiring explanation. "But the necessity of some hypothesis being conceded, how are we to discriminate between a good and a bad, a probable and an improbable, hypothesis? The comparative excellence of an hypothesis requires in the first place that it involve nothing contradictory, internally or externally, that is, between the parts of which it is composed or between these and any established truths." "In the second place, an hypothesis is probable in proportion as the phenomena can be by it more completely explained." "In the third place, an hypothesis is probable in proportion as it is independent of all subsidiary hypotheses."

We shall undertake to show that the Phrenological hypothesis complies strictly with these conditions, and that if the Copernican hypothesis is preferable to the Ptolemaic, because it harmonizes with, and satisfactorily explains, certain physical phenomena, so, likewise, the Phrenological hypothesis is preferable to the Metaphysical, because it harmonizes with and explains mental phenomena which have baffled metaphysicians for many centuries.

Some years since, while engaged in conversa-



tion with a gentleman, a very large man, who was sitting on his horse before me, he suddenly exclaimed in the midst of a sentence he was uttering, "Catch me, I am falling." We looked up and found that a very violent congestion of the brain had supervened, and he was falling sure enough. By the assistance of a friend near, he was removed from his horse, and remedial agents quickly applied. In the course of half an hour he was sufficiently relieved to converse, and he stated just as he commenced falling, he saw everything he had ever seen, thought, said, or done in the whole course of his life, all at once-everything became visible at a single glance, without confusion of thought.

We have also read an account (where, we do not now recollect) of a man who had an important law-suit on hand, which he was likely to lose for want of certain valuable documents which could not be found.

Having accidentally fallen into a river, he came near being drowned, and actually reached the same stage approaching death as my friend above mentioned, and could see at once everything he had ever thought, said, or done in the whole course of his life; in that river he saw where he had placed the missing documents; for fear they might get misplaced, if left with other papers, he had placed them within a particular book in his library, so that he could always put his hands on them at a moment's notice, but had completely forgotten where he had placed them. In that view of his life, he distinctly recalled in memory the book and documents represented as he had placed them, and on his recovery found the documents in his library just as pictured in his memory, and eventually gained the suit in consequence. Dr. Carpenter (Human Physiology, p. 803) says: "The only phase of the working state in which any such intensely rapid succession of thought presents itself is that which is now well attested as a frequent occurrence, in which there is imminent danger of death, especially by drowning, the whole previous life of the individual seeming to be presented to his view, with its important incidents vividly impressed on his consciousness, just as if all were combined in a picture, the whole of which could be taken in at a glance."

"I was once told," says De Quincy, "by a near relative of mine, that having in her child-hood fallen into a river, and being on the very verge of death, but for the critical assistance which reached her, she saw in a moment her whole life in its minutest incidents arrayed before her simultaneously as in a mirror, and she had a faculty developed as suddenly for comprehending the whole and every part.

"This, from some opium experience of mine, I can believe. I have, indeed, seen the same thing asserted twice in modern books, and accompanied by a remark which I am convinced is true, viz., that the dread book of accounts, of which the Scriptures speak, is in fact the mind itself of each individual; of this, at least, I feel assured, that there is no such thing as forgetting, possible to the mind. A thousand acci-

dents may and will interpose a vail between our present consciousness and the secret inscriptions on the mind; accidents of the same sort will also rend away the vail; but alike, vailed or unvailed, the inscription remains for ever."

And Voltaire had no doubt reached that stage in which he could read at a glance the long, black catalogue of the sins of nearly a century; the deliverance of his Conscientiousness that he was a responsible being, which he had scorned and rejected for many long years, spoke out in that last sad hour in a manner not to be misunderstood, evaded, or suppressed; and he therefore asked his medical attendant the fearfully agonizing question, "Doctor, why is it that though I am dying, and feel that my legs are already dead, that this I, this thinking I, is more active than ever?"

The above facts will justify us in concluding that at some point, or more properly points, (for the duplex action of the halves of the brain would render two necessary), there is a grand central station, from which the particulars which have been treasured up by the various parties during past life are visible at once, and which may properly be considered the organ of Consciousness. Our muscular movements requiring guidance, there must necessarily be also an associative organ of volition, from which volitions in harmony with "the dominant idea" in consciousness are issued to the several muscles required to perform any desired acts, and we will therefore assume that there is an organ of volition contiguous to the organ of Consciousness, from which, in the normal state, volitions are issued in harmony with "the dominant idea" in consciousness.

We can notice the play of this organ in cases of insanity, where the actions will constantly vary according as one faculty or another may gain the sway in consciousness.

As the cortical portion of the brain is by all parties admitted to be the material organ of the mind, we will further assume that certain fibers radiating from this organ of Consciousness to the organs in the cortical portion keep up communication with them. The operations of our own minds show us, beyond a doubt, that in the ordinary state all these communications are not kept open with consciousness simultaneously, but that some organs which may be necessary for the acquisition of any specific knowledge are kept in communication with this grand telegraph station, while with all others, incongruous, the circuit is broken.

The control of these communications must either be voluntary or automatic, or both. All will readily acknowledge that when it is necessary to use any particular organs, we are not conscious of any special volition being separately issued to each particular organ not needed, so as to cut it off from consciousness; we may therefore reasonably conclude that there is an automatic law for the control of those communications, as in the case of other portions of the nervous system.

On the other hand, we are conscious of a

certain degree of control of our mental actions, and we may also justly assume that there is a law of voluntary control of those communications between consciousness and the various organs. As each particular faculty has its own peculiar functions, and none others to attend to, we will assume that the automatic law of control spontaneously connects all the organs necessary to acquire any specific knowledge with the organ of Consciousness, at the same time shutting off all others not needed. and that all the particulars which may then be brought to the cognizance of the individual are read off from the organ of Consciousness by the several faculties, each one appropriating whatever may properly belong to its own peculiar functions, and those particulars are forever afterward linked together in a chain of associative memory, so that if at any time afterward any one of the particulars thus required shall be recalled in consciousness in reminiscence, that all the others will spontaneously re-appear. For example, we may witness an event occurring at a particular place, and if at any time afterward the organ of Locality should in reminiscence furnish to consciousness a picture of the place, then the organs of Eventuality, Individuality, Form, Size, and Color, etc., will furnish their quotas, secured at the same time, and we shall have the picture completed with all the images of the actors spontaneously furnished; they being, as it were, indissolubly chained together, thus preventing that inextricable confusion which would otherwise necessarily result from the arrangements of such particulars being confided to our voluntary control. The labor of mental action is thereby much lightened: in truth. it would be absolutely impossible for us to retain all particulars acquired at any time in memory, and voluntarily re-arrange all the quotas furnished by the several faculties engaged; it is generally difficult enough for us to retain our knowledge in memory, when we have the aid of that automatic law, and the management of all the minor particulars being rendered subject to the law of voluntary control would cause our minds to become like those of madmen, overpowered by an inextricable confusion. The same automatic law comes into play in regard to the gratification of any one of the emotional or animal organs. Suppose that Alimentiveness has made a call at consciousness for gratification; immediately all dispatches from organs not needed in its gratification are automatically shut off, while the organs of Form, Size, Color, Odor, and Taste are retained in communication with consciousness, and the individual revels in the glowing images of savory viands and luscious fruits developed in consciousness by this automatic and harmonious law of action. If the individual shall determine to gratify the call of Alimentiveness, then the intellectual faculties necessary to devise the ways and means (which had been previously shut off as unnecessary) are again immediately thrown into communication with consciousness, and the means having been decided upon, from the or-



gan of volition, the necessary volitions are issued to the nerves of motion, and immediate, efficient action is the result. Again, suppose an individual is reading one of the choice Psalms of David, and as the various sentences are apprehended by the intellectual faculties, the faculties belonging to the spiritual or emotional group are appropriately and harmoniously affected, and a corresponding thrill of adoration, love, hope, etc., will be sent to the heart, hence we have so much said in the Scriptures concerning the heart; for the emotional faculties never accomplish anything in determining the actions of men unless the heart is affected.

These spiritual or emotional feelings are, however, under voluntary control, and an individual can determine that there shall be no emotions corresponding to the subject-matter apprehended by the intellectual faculties, and may cut off all communications of the emotional faculties with consciousness; for example, a grasping extortioner can look on unmoved by the tear in the eye of the widow, and hear with perfect indifference the cry of the orphan; or a man in a church having determined to do so, can voluntarily do as Pharaoh did, "harden his heart," and can listen to the most impassioned appeals of the most eloquent orators unmoved, simply because he has under his control the communications between his emotional organs and the organ of Conciousness.

As an example of the counterplay of the faculties in reading of whatever may be appropriate to their own peculiar functions, we will suppose that at the dead of night some extraordinary noise is heard; immediately Cautiousness is on the alert and sends a telegraphic dispatch to consciousness that it is time to be on the qui vive, and consciousness responds by sending through the appropriate nerves an exciting thrill, and the individual is wide awake in an instant. Or in the case of moral agencies, Felix trembled when he heard and comprehended the words of Paul, and thought of his own future destiny.

In other cases, much louder sounds might be made in suitable hearing distance of the sleeper, and the auditory nerve would be just as ready to convey the sounds, but those sounds not being of a character calculated to cause alarm, the faculty of Cautiousness gives no alarm, and the sleeper continues sleeping; for instance, thunder may pass unnoticed, while the distant cry of fire will awaken the sleeper, though the loudness of the sound may be far inferior to that of the thunder.

If the control of the communications between consciousness and the various organs had been left to our voluntary control, then the largest organ would afford the gratification, and would obtain the sway in consciousness so often that the others would be rendered comparatively useless; it has therefore been wisely ordained by the Creator, that under the automatic law of control, the time that any faculty shall possess the sway in consciousness shall be short, so as to allow all the faculties a

fair opportunity to make known their calls in consciousness for gratification. Hence those individuals in whom the voluntary control is weak, show in their conversation very clearly the play of this automatic law, for they frequently wander abruptly from one subject to another, as each succeeding faculty expels its predecessor from and in turn gains the ascendency in consciousness; such individuals are always considered by their neighbors as "rather flighty," and are sometimes said to be "a little crack-brained."

It is this play of this automatic law of control which, by frequently changing the sway of the faculties in consciousness, makes us feel so foolish sometimes; just as we are about to say something to a friend, some other faculty comes into the sway in consciousness expelling the faculty previously in possession, which had suggested the thought we desired to express, and we are forced awkwardly to confess we can not recollect what it was we desired to say.

For the voluntary control of the communications between the cerebral organs and consciousness, we are provided with the organ of Concentrativeness, which, if largely developed, will enable the individual to carry on mental operations for hours without a single intruding communication from other faculties not necessary for the subject then undergoing investigation. So much for the laws governing the communications between the organs in the cortical portions of the brain and the grand central telegraph station in the organ of Consciousness.

[To be continued.]

CLAP ON THE BRAKES!

BY JOHN NEAL.

"I Am going to my own funeral!" said an old man to another, who blamed his loitering through a broad, rich landscape, "I am going to my own funeral—why should I hurry?"

As if we were not all, the youngest as well as the oldest, going to our own funerals: but is that a reason why we should not stop long enough on the way to enjoy the wonders and beauties about our path? to help one another, and to encourage the down-hearted and the foot-weary? On the contrary, is it not a good reason for loitering and lingering, when our attention is arrested by any of God's creatures wanting help or counsel?

God never hurries; why should man? The stars and the plants never hurry, nor do any of the great forces we hear so much of—not even the cataract, nor the storm, nor the lightning itself. In fulfilling their appointed task, they have but one law, and that law they obey. Does the earthquake hurry, or the tornado? Not if we mean by hurrying what men mean by hurrying their fellows. Would you hurry the growth of trees, or the tides, or the precession of the equinoxes? If you find yourself so inclined, clap on the brakes, or you will be doing yourself a mischief before you know it.

Does the hunted hare hurry? Not more

than the tortoise. Or the race-horse when he stretches away over the appointed course? Not much! If he did, he would soon be out of breath, and fall astern of his fellows. Hurry unsettles and confuses and dislocates, instead of achieving and overcoming. Steadfastness and smoothness of action, without flurry or change, are the signs of power. Spasmodic paroxysm and vehemence are but signs of weakness. Watch the boatman who pulls quietly and steadily without a variation. He it is that wins, other circumstances being equal. Watch the pedestrian who walks for thirty days upon a stretch, at the rate of more than fifty miles a day. Can he afford to hurry? No more than the trip-hammer forging anchors weighty enough to hold a principality. No more than the sewing machine, or the townclock, or the watch. To hurry, is to break away from the law that gives unity of purpose, will, steadfastness, and celerity of motion to all the works of man, and all the purposes of God.

When physicians open their offices in grave-yards, and lawyers theirs in lunatic asylums, then the rest of the world may venture to throw off their masks and hurry to the consummation. For the sake of truth, and such truth, one might well forgive precipitation. "Aint you a little in a hurry, mamma?" said a child, as he saw his mother pitch through the skylight instead of taking the garret stairs. In all such cases, hadn't we better clap on the brakes? A little sluggishness, a very little hesitation, can do no harm.

But we are all in search of truth—if we are to be believed. No matter what our business or profession may be, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, say the wisest and best of men, to justify themselves for a life of uninterrupted self-denial. And so say the silliest and the worst, by their actions, if not by their words; for who, of all that walk the earth, would be satisfied with untruth, or even with a qualified truth, if he knew it? Truth, then, is the "immediate jewel of the soul," to be coveted of all men, to be searched for as hidden treasure, as the pearl of great price. Hence in our hurry and eagerness we overlook even what we believe to be truth.

But what is truth? The question has been asked from the beginning, and never answered —never. Apart from the lower mathematics, there is no universally acknowledged truth. Even miracles, God's truth—nay, God himself, has never been acknowledged by the masses. Counterfeits, and archetypes, and resemblances, more or less truthful, are accepted for God himself and for the teachings of God.

Is there any truth in music—the best of music? If so, where is it to be found? In the song of birds, in the under-base of a great ocean, the sway of tree branches when the wind is up, or in the roll of thunder? Do we mean voice or sound only? or is there not something beyond or above both voice and sound, to constitute a truthful music? Otherwise, whatever might be the sound, or the noise, it would still be music, and neither proportion nor rhythm would be an element.

Is it in the grand old anthems of another age-the Hallelujah Chorus for example? Or in the Hunting Chorus of Von Weber? Or in the largest work of Rossini, or Beethoven, or Mozart? Or in the piping roundelay, the song of triumph, or in the roll of drums, the roar of cannon, or the "trumpet's dread hurrah?" Or shall we look for it in "Bonny Doon," or "Cherry Ripe," or "Black-eyed Susan?" Truth there must be in all these-what men call truth-but where is it, and what is it? Does it lie in the resemblance which these artificial noises bear to the noises of nature, as in the "Creation" of Handel? If so, the natural sounds only are true, and all the others but imitations and counterfeits. And we have as many judgments as we have pairs of ears; and then, where shall we look for a standard?

"But I have no ear for music," says my neighbor. Nonsense! If you have ear enough to distinguish one voice from another, you have ear enough for all the common purposes of life. You may not be able to "turn a tune," but if not, it is your own fault. With ear enough to distinguish Maria's voice from Bobbie's or Nellie's, you have as much as you need in searching after truth in music.

And so with painting. Is there truth in painting? And if so, in what does it consist? A litter of pigs in a tumble-down pig-sty, wallowing in the wet straw, is no very captivating sight; but give them to Morland to paint, and the picture of them-true to nature-will be hung up in your dining-room and paid for with gold enough to cover the canvas. Look at the confusion of thought here. If the picture were absolutely true, it would be turned away from with abhorrence and loathing. But being untrue to nature, though called true, and being not a copy, but an imitation, a counterfeit, it must be tried by another standard,-the truthfulness of painting, and not the truthfulness of nature,-and received as a new creation, having a truth of its own to give it value. But people are in such a hurry! They will not be persuaded to clap on the brakes, and stop awhile on their way through a wilderness of wonders, to think for themselves; else they would see that whatever truth may be or may not be, everything in nature has a truth of its own, by which all departures and all success may be measured. To try an oratorio by the echoing thunder, the bleating of sheep, the lowing of herds, or the rush of water, is to substitute one standard for another. To judge of a painting by its absolute truthfulness, would be like measuring the perfume of a flower bed with a foot rule, or an apothecary's weight.

An illustration occurs to me. My attention has just been called to a controversy which has been raging for a twelvementh or so, between Mr. Cook, of the New York *Tribune*, and Mr. Louis Prang, the great manufacturer of chromolithographs. Mr. Cook deals harshly with them, and speaks slightingly of the manufacturer, upon the ground that they are not originals, not even copies, though so wonderfully like and so wonderfully fine, but simply imita-

tions, counterfeits, cheats, and for that reason likely to deaden the appetite of those who are beginning to desire pictures. But Mr. Cook is in too much of a hurry. He'd better clap on the brakes. He would have what he calls "an individual and independent result." "A clever imitation," says he, "is nothing but an imitation after all." And what, pray, is a copy? What are Page's copies of Titian, worth at this moment more than their weight in gold? What were Hazlitt's wonderful copies of many an old master, before he threw aside the pencil for the pen? And what are all the copies made by Teniers, many of which are so admirable, and so characteristic of the painters to whom they are ascribed, that they sell for the price of originals, and keep the greatest connoisseurs in a perpetual feeze? What is to become of Miss Linwood's wonderful copies in needlework of Carlo Dolci, Northcote, and others, so much like the original paintings as to deceive the best eyes at a proper distance? -one of them, a Magdalen of Carlo Dolci, having been sold to the Emperor Alexander for five or ten thousand guineas, I forget which. And what of the Gobelin Tapestry and the woven copies of Raphael's Cartoons, hardly to be distinguished from the originals in Hampton Court, and much more highly prized? And what of other large copies in mosaic, which could not be bought for hundreds of thousands? They are "nothing but imitations after all." Do they "hinder progress?"

If these are "only *imitations* after all," imitations must have their value, else they would not bring such prices.

And if these are only imitations, what are copies by the artist himself who painted them? And what are portraits? Are they not "imitations, after all?" And what is a bust modeled in clay or plaster, or cut in marble? Is it not an imitation? And why should the imitation of an imitator be undervalued, if it be really good enough to satisfy, especially if it be not intended to deceive, but is openly acknowledged for what it is, an imitation? Of counterfeit treasury-bonds or bank-notes, offered as money, we have a right to complain; but if only offered as specimens of engraving, or evidence of what may be done in a new field of art, where's the harm?

"But," continues Mr. Cook, an "imitation can teach nobody anything, nor benefit anybody." Really, then, the sum and substance of all human acquisition is worthless, for what know we, but through imitation? Then that marvelous faculty, whereby we learn, as the birds and beasts do, from others, older and wiser than ourselves, language, the arts, and all that binds men together, is utterly worthless in our economy. Better clap on the brakes, my friend, and the sooner the better, if you wouldn't run up the next inclined plane.

"And," continues Mr. Cook, "as every art has its own peculiar application and field of work, we hinder progress by every effort to wrest it to the cheap imitation of the results of some other art." Indeed! then what becomes

of all our engravings, and photographs, and copies of statuary in alabaster, or clay, or plaster of Paris? But enough. Such criticism is exceedingly hurtful, and the writer, who appears to understand his subject, up to a certain boundary, is doing himself a mischief, by using a false standard. Mr. Prang is not to be tried as a painter, nor as an engraver, but as a manufacturer and artist, who is working wonders in a way that deceives nobody, though it might well deceive the wariest, or at any rate puzzle the wariest? Are we to denounce the sewing machine because, forsooth, it imitates the movements of women's fingers armed with a needle? or the piano, because it *imitates* the warbling of birds, or the sound of tumbling surges, or a full band? It is this very imitation which we value, and which sets these instruments apart from all others as a great invention, and the manufacturers as men of true genius, artists, and the benefactors of their race. And this may justly be claimed for Mr. Prang. Not only is he a manufacturer, but an artist and a prodigious inventor. Success to him, we say, and success will be sure, and all the more sure by-and-by for these very misunderstandings. Mr. Cook himself will be ready to do him justice after a sober second thought. All he wants is to see the truth, and to prepare a standard suited to the results of chromo-lithography.

These rash and hasty opinions are playing the mischief with us every day. While one man acknowledges, or even boasts, that he has no ear for music, though he can distinguish the voices of all the men, women, and children he is acquainted with, and even their cough and step; a man who is never at a loss when asked what noise is that? and never mistakes the tom-tom for a kettle-drum, nor the sound of chop-sticks in rapid play for that of knives and forks, nor the twittering of swallows, the chatter of a bob-o'-link, or the cooing of doves, for the warble of the blackbird or the song sparrow, the rattle of castanets for the ivories of negro minstrelsy, nor the tambourine for a drum,-all which proves that he has an ear, and ear enough, too, for all the common purposes of life, though he may not be a musician—and though it is his own fault if he does not both understand music, and relish music, and enjoy music, just as he may be able to know that a watch suits him, or a shoe, or a toothpick, without being able to make either a watch, a shoe, or a toothpick,-another will declare that he is no judge of painting, and why? Because, for sooth, he can not run over the names of Correggio, and Titian, and Rubens, and Domenichino, and Raphael, at sight, on seeing a picture that other people are in ecstasies over, or because he can not give a reason for his liking.

Preposterous! Will he go out into the open air, and with all the woods and waters of a crowded picture about him—a magnificent panorama perhaps, girdled by the horizon, and tell me that he is no judge of landscape? No judge of landscape! What were eyes given to him for? What business, indeed, has he to



open them on earth, sea, or sky, or even to walk abroad, if he can not so far judge of a living landscape, as to be able to say whether he likes it or not—without giving his reasons? When he sees a beautiful woman, a magnificent tree, or a fiery horse, will he tell me that he is no judge of either because he can not give a reason for his liking? Must he be able to paint a landscape, or a woman, or a horse, before he enjoys either? Or to make a shoe before he pronounces judgment on it? May he not be able to distinguish one man's handwriting from another's, without giving satisfactory reasons?

But people do buy bad pictures and hang them up in their sitting-rooms, where they are most likely to mislead and corrupt the whole family. And of course you will say it is because they are no judges. No such thing-for every human being with eyes and ears is a judge both of music and painting, just so far as he honestly acknowledges his inward preferences, and does not go beyond his depth. Does he want any help in choosing a wife, or in judging of beauty in a dog, a horse, or a flower? No, indeed-but for the same reason that people go to the opera, and listen to what they do not understand, nor feel, nor enjoy, because others do, and they want to pass for connoisseurs, or at least for amateurs; turning away from "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Lakes of Killarney," or "Down the Burn, Davie, Love," to bother over the complications of Bellini, or Verdi, or Rossini; or, while the first go to their hearts and linger in their memories like "something Heaven hath sung," and the last leave no impression but weariness, disappointment, and a secret wonder how people can ever be so much pleased with what seems to them so difficult, that like Dr. Johnson, they wish it were impossible-for the same reason they buy bad pictures, which they neither understand nor like, simply because others do, or because they resemble what others hang up in their halls and galleries, and pay enormous prices for.

Now in all such cases, if the uneducated and inexperienced would not be in such a hurry; in other words, if they would clap on the brakes, and stop long enough to understand themselves before they offer their bids upon the judgment of another, they would be no more likely to make themselves a laughingstock in buying a picture, however limited their knowledge of art, or a piece of music, than they would in choosing a wife, a dog, or a saddle-horse. But when they do, it will be found ninety-nine times out of a hundred, that it is because they have disregarded the promptings of their own nature, the instincts of that individuality which characterizes every human being, the elective affinities, the governing laws of phrenology, and taking the advice of others, who can not judge for them in such perilous matters, have rushed headlong to a conclusion -forgetting to clap on the brakes.

What business, I pray you, has any man to say that he is no judge of anything that lies forever in his path, that waylays him at every turn, and appeals day after day, and year after

year, to the holier instincts of his nature? What are his many faculties given him for? What are his senses worth, unexercised, uncultivated? and how shall he answer for his folly hereafter, in paralyzing, or smothering, or profaning so many of his higher gifts?

But he can not learn everything, he says Not everything to perfection, so as to be distinguished in everything, I admit. Still he may learn so much more of everything than he is now satisfied with learning, as not only to astonish himself, but others. Let him read twenty pages a day, every day of his life, and at the end of a few years he will find that he has read through a pretty decent household library, and of course that he has made himself acquainted with, perhaps, a general chart of history, a wide range of travels, and if so disposed, with political economy, the drama, the poets, and general literature, together with geology, mineralogy, and the natural sciences, and all this, without labor and without interruption to his ordinary business. Men have acquired languages, even the most unmanageable, over the blacksmith's forge. Elihu Burritt did this, and others have studied the higher mathematics amid the whirr of machinery, and the rushing of tumultuous waters. And so with all other subjects of human knowledgewith the fine arts, and the mechanic arts, as with the sciences. They learned early to clap on the brakes, and not jump at conclusions. They did not begin with deciding against themselves, that they were good for nothing but to make money, or manage cases at law, or build houses, or run hotels; and so with the women that have distinguished themselves in a thousand ways. Instead of allowing themselves to be persuaded that they were made only "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer." they took it for granted that all their faculties and opportunities were but so many talents, for the right use of which they were to be answerable to their heavenly Father.

But enough. Be in no hurry to decide against yourself. If you like a thing, say so, without troubling yourself to give a reason, any more than you would for liking a peach, or a grape, or a flower. It is nobody's business why you like the one or the other, or why you prefer one to another; and it is a piece of unpardonable impertinence for anybody to ask you why you prefer one piece of music to another, or one picture to another, as much so, indeed, as to ask you why you chose the wife you are living with, or why you preferred her to her sister. You had your reasons, and that was enough. There being no unquestionable standard of taste or opinion, why have not you as good right as another to judge for yourself, and choose for yourself, provided you do it honestly, deliberately, and according to your natural instincts? Instead of choosing a picture because it resembles another picture, choose it because of its faithfulness to nature, as you see nature. If George Washington should reappear on earth to-day, alongside of Stuart's portrait of him, he would be declared an impostor, such complete possession has the portrait taken of the public mind both abroad and at home. Yet Peale's Washington is the truer by far, though somewhat Frenchified and over-labored. Be true to your own preferences and instincts, and though you may be sometimes laughed at, you have nothing to fear. You remember the story in Don Quixote, of the clown who denounced a mountebank for his misrepresentation of a pig, saying he could do it better himself. He was challenged to take the stage, and went up amid a general shout of derision, and gave what he called his imitations of a pig. The multitude only laughed the louder. When they had got through, he pulled out a sucking pig from underneath his gabardine, and set him squealing before their eyes. But still, if I remember aright, they were not convinced, and drove him off the stage for an impostor. And although it may be true that no one has a right to be wrong, still you have as much right as another to be wrong, and as there is no inflexible, undeviating standard of right in most matters of opinion or taste, all you have to do, when questioned about music, or painting, or architecture, or poetry, is to decide for yourself, without regard to fashion, and to say that you like this or that picture or composition, without pretending to give a reason. In other words, when you are hurried, clap on the brakes, and come to a full stop, if need be, before you commit yourself. When the king of the Sandwich Islands was in London he ordered music one day, having heard some that he liked prodigiously. The band tried piece after piece, but no, his Majesty only shook his head. At last they began tuning their instruments. "Ah!" said he, jumping up, "that's him!" Of course, he knew enough to say what suited himself, and was so far a judge of music, unless, to be sure, he pretended to like what he saw others enraptured with, out of deference to them.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—"It can not be that earth is man's only abiding-place. It can not be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else, why these high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine terrents upon our hearts? We were born for a higher destiny than earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence."—G: D. Prentice.



Religious Department.

Without or star, or angel, for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud science falls.

— Young's Night Thoughts,

THE ABUSES OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY.

BY A. A. G.

THERE is nothing more wonderful or beautiful than the power that God has given to every man to enrich and cultivate his whole being through the human faculties. Man is finite and God is infinite, and yet the Creator, in planning and making man on so magnificent a scale as he did, and in giving him such glorious powers with which to carry on the work of self-culture, allied him to himself, and formed him in his own divine image.

Yes, men, as the work of God, as the sons of God, are divine. We may even dare to say that the blood of the kingly, divine Father runs in their veins, for what son is there who is not thus related to his father? But everywhere are seen men marring their own divinity. We speak not now of those numerous vices that disgrace or ruin men, or of that most evident turning away from God that has blighted so large a part of the human race. We speak of that wasting, of that throwing away, or using for inferior purposes what they have gained, through a long and severe process of self-culture, and, professedly, for the highest purposes.

If we should say that this unholy abuse of culture characterized one class or profession of men more than another, we might possibly err widely from the truth.

The good and true are, we think, prejudiced in favor of, rather than against, those whose profession is that of the Christian ministry. The men whose business it is to bring divine things down to men are not a mark to be shot at, at least not by the good. To say, as has often been said, that there are no more good men in the ministry than in any other professionthat love of money, dishonesty, and all evil are as common among ministers as among other men, would be stating a falsehood, and a falsehood that could most easily be refuted. We have no such sweeping charges to bring against those whose profession it is to teach men the best and holiest duty of life, the duty of laying hold upon everlasting life.

And yet it can not be gainsayed or denied that, as there are spots on the sun, so there are spots on the great, luminous, far-shining profession of the ministry, and that that spot which has cast one of the darkest shadows upon those who love the light is the abuse of culture.

It should, in justice, be said that one reason why the abuses of culture in the ministry are more evident than in other professions, is that it is like "a city set upon a hill." And still another reason is, that there is in it more

culture to be abused than in any other profession. The man who thoroughly educates and cultivates himself for the ministry has a great deal to use or abuse, and there are few people so blind that they can not see it.

But what are the abuses of culture?

A clergyman, eminent for learning, and for a great variety of the richest treasures of knowledge, was once called to a large parish in a prominent town. His labors had, for many years, been confined to a village, and all the good he had accomplished had been done among "simple villagers." The high hills about the little village had hemmed him in, and the "plain people" had often led him to ask himself, "How can I continue to waste my gifts. my talents, and all the varied knowledge I have heaped up, upon such a people? If I had known," he said, "that I was to be buried, for a large part of my life, in a village, I would never have toiled, as I did, to fit myself for the ministry. But now I have had a loud call, and I must go."

He did go, and went with his head well-nigh crazed at the prospect of *celebrity*. For the time, at least, he forgot to say: "My meat and my drink, it is to do the will of God." It was constantly in his thoughts that he was going to a high post of *honor*. He was going to preach to an *entirely different class of people*. He was to have a church and congregation of *taste*, and they would know how to appreciate his cultivation. They would be the very people to bring into use his high culture.

But disappointment stands waiting everywhere for all ambitious souls, and the expectant of honor and fame was not a little chagrined to find soon after his settlement that his new church had not the name of being the first church. The people of whom he had become the pastor were, most unmistakably, something below the first people of the town. They moved in lower circles. The poor pastor, who, in all his long course of study and preparation for the ministry, had kept his eye on a high post, and expected to make himself known and felt among eminent clergymen and prominent churches, was really tormented at the prospect before him. So he determined to work his way through all obstacles and struggle up into notice. "I'll make the church grow," he thought to himself. "I will draw in people from the first class. I'll make it the first church." So he flattered the wealthy and the fashionable, those who loved the world and lived for it, and there were, occasionally, a few accessions to his church from the first people.

A lady in the church, who was of a kindred spirit with him, said to him one day:

"This church is not what it ought to be. The better class of people keep away from it." And she added, with an expression of disgust on her face, "The people who compose the congregation are not such as I have been accustomed to call my circle."

"Well," he replied, "we must attract the *first* circle to it. We must build another church—we are abundantly able to do it—and we must

have the finest organ and the finest choir in town, and then the church will grow. He didn't say "grow" in grace, for that did not happen to enter his mind or to weigh heavily on his heart just then. He was thinking, rather, that a man of his culture ought to be listened to, every Sunday, by the first people, and then all that he was and all he had acquired would be put to a good use, and no longer be wasted. He had forgotten those words of everlasting truth: "But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise: and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty. And base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to naught things that are." Forgetting all this, he had surrendered himself to ambition, and to the most foolish of all ambitions, and had thus turned aside his culture from its highest and its legitimate use, and made himself a living demonstration of the truth that there is such a thing as abuse of culture.

The writer of this article would not be too severe, or make the impression upon the reader that he loves to spy out the faults of clergymen, for he views them with a kindly eye and a warm heart, and believes that the truest, the noblest, and the best men are to be found in the ministry; but he is speaking of the abuses of culture, and must be allowed full freedom, and the liberty to speak of still another abuse of culture-eccentricity. Where eccentricity is perfectly natural, not affectation, but a part of the man,-something he was born with, something he grew up with, and which he can not correct any more than he can unmake himself, neither the tongue nor the pen should blame him. But it can not be denied that there are many men in the ministry whose eccentricities are simply affectation. They have constantly in their eye certain clergymen of almost worldwide fame, remarkable for the eccentricities of genius; and every time they enter the pulpit, they seek to make themselves, by odd, unnatural expressions, appear as men of genius. They forget that these men of genius do not seek to be eccentric, but clothe their thoughts in language that is perfectly natural. Nothing is further from their minds than the wish to be eccentric. Forgetful of all outward appearance, these men of true eccentricity are aiming simply and solely at the redemption of the race, and are spending the whole force of their natures on winning souls. To display those eccentricities which are often inseparable from genius, and thus prove to the world that they are men of genius, is no part of their aim in preaching. If they pour out their thoughts in language unlike that of other men, it is not self nor self-seeking that gives it force, but the native power of the mind, inspired by the purest and highest love of men. But it is very different with these imitators of genius. They are often men of culture, but not satisfied with their culture, or with the impression it makes upon men, and not being able to win the repu-



tation of men of genius, they clothe themselves in the eccentricities of genius, or rather, in imitations of it, which, at the best, are nothing more than oddity or coarseness; and thus they hide or abuse the true culture, which, if allowed to shine out and appear to be just what it is, might work great good among men. All worldly ambition in the ministry, whatever name it bears, is an injury and a hindrance to true culture.

We might speak of vanity, that vanity of the pulpit that so sadly mars the simplicity and purity of true culture. Oh, how often has it been seen and felt by the hearer! and how often has it filled with pain hearts that were full of the love of God, and that longed for a pure and perfect ministry!

The pulpit is a high and holy place, and those who stand in it should realize how high and holy it is, and what responsibilities they have assumed. And they should also watch well, lest the truest and highest and holiest effect of culture be lost upon men, through the weak and unworthy ambitions of life.

May the time not be far distant when the pulpit will become fully redeemed, and radiant with light, even with that light which is the reflected beauty and glory of the Redeemer.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D. PORTRAIT, CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHY.

This portrait indicates a combination of the qualities of fineness, elasticity, and endurance. We judge that he inherits his mother's physiognomy, her peculiar fineness and sensibility, her keen, quick, and accurate intuitions, and that these qualities tend to leaven the whole character, or give it color, tone, and peculiarity. He inherits, evidently from the father, a sharp intellect, strong will, dignity, determination, and executive force. Thus, having a combination of feminine susceptibility and intuition with masculine vigor, energy, independence, and logical power, he is able, more than most men, to range over the whole sphere of mentality. Those who are strictly masculine in temperament and phrenological development are apt to be hard, rough, harsh, and stern. Those who inherit from the feminine side of their parentage mainly, are often too sympathetic, loving, intuitive, and impulsive. When we find combined in one the masculine and feminine qualities as above indicated, the person is able to illustrate the tenderness of St. John, the force of St. Peter, and the logic of St. Paul. The very large Benevolence in this head shows uncommon sympathythe desire to help and bless everybody;



PORTRAIT OF CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D.

and with his high Spirituality and Veneration we recognize the tendency to seek divine aid, and to aim for the prosperity of men in spiritual and divine things. If he were not a clergyman, he would be at least a philanthropist, seeking out the suffering and ministering to the temporal, social, and, so far as possible, the moral wants of the community. Cultured and trained in the sacred profession, he is able to more fully evince his Sympathy and Spirituality in seeking to save men, first religiously, afterward temporally.

We find here a full share of perceptive intellect, which gives him the ability to gather knowledge from every quarter. He has an excellent memory, so that what he has learned he can recall and use to a good advantage.

He has discrimination and power of analysis and criticism; ability to reason by analogy, and also to take hold of the logical forms of thought and bring them to the comprehension of practical people through his own practical and analogical faculties. His logic, though strong, is not dry, but is clear, and about as simple as the Scripture parables.

His large Constructiveness and strong

Imagination, joined with his large Causality, impart the power to organize and govern, to combine apparently contradictory elements and qualities and make them harmonious. He has the power of centralizing the forces of a family, of a school, or of a church. He has the elements of eloquence and poetry. He has an appreciation of the romantic and the fanciful. He has excellent talent for imitation, and can adapt himself to the usages and customs of others without friction and without difficulty or delay. When he goes among the poor and unlettered, he has not only the power of impressing them with the strength of his character, but also the ability to approach the destitute and the ignorant in such a way that their poverty and want do not seem magnified by contrast with him; and while he has dignity and talent enough to feel himself the equal of the great, he does not despise those of low degree, nor make them feel their meanness and want through any lordly or egotistical manner of his own. The poor incline to look upon him as an elder brother; children are fond of him; woman confides in him; and he has also the elements of general popularity and power. Nothing discourages

him, and his firmness is equal to almost any task to which he may be called. He is watchful without being timid; is brave without being rude, overbearing, or captious. He is strong in his friendships; stands by those whom he loves through all trials and obloquy; opposes wickededness, but seeks to save the wicked.

His Language is large enough to give him freedom of expression, and his Faith and Hope reach forward to the beautiful, the spiritual, and perfect. He always has a word for the encouragement of the depressed. Speaking with full emotion, he reaches the emotional nature of those who listen, and while he gives a strong trellis work of argument, he does not leave the trellis bare. With his moral, and social, and imaginative faculties, he is able to embellish and fill up the argument with rich illustrations, with varied fancies, and with those hopeful and social emotions which seem to make all men of one brotherhood.

In the social circle he can make himself a center of attraction, but he never is merely the recipient of affection and influence. He gives more than he gets. He is able to put his whole soul into his style and manner, as a speaker or in the social circle. It is not often that we find so much power of will, thought, force, and aspiration so clothed with the esthetical, spiritual, sympathetic, and affectionate.

His brain being rather large for the body, he should rest and recreate, and not allow himself to work up to the full measure of his strength; for as he begins to wane into age, he will find himself easily exhausted. He should take life more easily; guard against excessive brain work and against exposure, and lay up a stock of vital stamina for future years.

BIOGRAPHY.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D., Pastor of the "Church of the Strangers," in New York, and one of the distinguished divines of the day, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 4th, 1820; his father is a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1839 he graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and before attaining his majority he was appointed general agent of the American Bible Society for the State of North Carolina. While still very young, not twenty-three years of age, he accepted a professorship in the University of North Carolina, in which he gave universal satisfaction for five years, when, against the earnest wishes of the trustees

of the University, he accepted the chair of Natural Science in Randolph Macon College, Virginia. The year following he returned to North Carolina, and was stationed in Newbern. Soon after, he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of his church, held in St. Louis; while there he was elected President of the Greensboro' Female College, in North Carolina, and succeeded in placing the college "on a permanent basis of prosperity," which it maintained until the buildings were destroyed during the war.

When only thirty-two years of age, Dr. Deems received his degree of D.D. from Randolph Macon College, being then the youngest D.D. in North America. In 1858 he was reelected to the General Conference, at the same time President of Centenary College, Louisiana, It is said that he was elected either president or professor of eight other institutions, being also presiding elder to the Wilmington district. The next year Dr. Deems and Dr. Hawks were elected to professorships in the University of North Carolina, of which Dr. Hawks was a graduate. Both gentlemen declined. In 1860. Dr. Deems spent six months in Europe, the first "rest" he had taken in nineteen years of a laborious ministry.

Notwithstanding his various other duties, he has found time to write or edit twelve volumes of various works, one of which, "The Home Altar," was translated into French, and of which a new and elegant edition has just been published by Hurd & Houghton.

A speech of his delivered at Petersburg, on the trial of a distinguished citizen, was pronounced to be, by judges and learned men, who either heard it, or had read it in pamphlet form, "a master-piece of forensic eloquence."

Among his original works is one which has never been fully brought before the public, but which far surpasses in merits, many popular works on the same subject; the title is, "What Now," a book of counsel to young ladies just leaving school to enter upon the duties and trials of life. It contains many acute and valuable remarks, presented in a style to attract and retain the attention of the young. We learn it is now out of print. Perhaps of all his works, the one that deserves the most attention, and the one upon which he spent the most labor, is the "The Annals of Southern Methodism," a historical compilation of events, facts, and statistics connected with the Church.

This work, a distinguished historian of this city pronounced a monument of labor and industry, a source to which American ecclesiastical history would be deeply indebted for many facts. It certainly shows that originality and brilliancy do not incapacitate one for the tedious labor of separating the chaff from the wheat in writing a historical and religious work. Such works are not, and can not be, appreciated except by the learned, but they are nevertheless most useful and valuable to the student.

Dr. Deems first attracted public attention as a lecurer by his lecture on "The True Basis of

Manhood," delivered at Hampton Sydney College, Va. Of this effort a distinguished logician of the South said: "It shows the highest capabilities as a thinker and as a writer." Dr. Deems has, since coming to New York, delivered several lectures, which have increased his reputation as a popular teacher of truth. His lecture on "Husbands and Wives" ought to be repeated in every community.

In December, 1865, he came to New York for the purpose of fulfilling some literary engagements, and in July preached for the first time in the small chapel of the University, to a congregation of forty-three. Gradually this room grew full, until it was crowded to overflowing. Strangers visiting the city, from every part of the world, flocked to hear him. It soon became necessary to secure a more spacious hall; the large chapel of the University, formerly occupied by the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, was hired for the purpose, and has since been filled with an appreciative audience Sunday after Sunday.

The Bible doctrine, declared with simple earnestness, is heard from the pulpit, without any special reference to the cold forms into which the schools and the sects cast it.

Scholars, artists, and tradesmen listen with interest to these discourses, for the minister thoroughly understands the art of giving variety to his style, diversity to his forms of language, and a rapid transition to his ideas. He frequently rises to heights of sublime eloquence when dealing with the majestic and magnificent mysteries of the spiritual world; he pours his withering sarcasm and fearless censures against that mighty and potent thing called Fashion, that corrupt and corrupting goddess .that almost invariably freezes to death the nobler qualities of the human heart in its benumbing embraces; he thunders his denunciations upon hardened hypocrites, and makes tender and solemn appeals to the prodigal sinner to return to his Father's house.

He passes from argument to illustration, from imagination to logic, and from pleasantry to solemnity, with so much ease and grace that the tastes of the most fastidious and critical of his congregation are never shocked or offended by it. The most brilliant intellect and the humblest mind are alike interested and edified by his fresh, powerful, and original sermons. Endowed with much sound learning, guided by judgment, gifted with fervid eloquence, possessed of a creative imagination, and above all a character clothed with genuine piety, this true-hearted minister of the Gospel is an ornament not only to the pulpit, but society.

Dr. Deems, although slightly below medium height, is striking in his personal appearance, and impresses one at once with a sense of his intellectual superiority. His eyes are gray, expressive, and piercing. Complexion fair, forehead high, hair thin, such as is generally found in persons of rare mental and nervous organization. His manners are genial, pleasant, and fascinating. His voice is soft, persuasive, and delicately modulated, and while not great in





volume is of considerable compass. His step is quick, nervous, energetic, and determined. He is sometimes subject to spells of despondency, but is generally cheerful, happy, and hopeful, and has a sanguine, excitable temperment. He is particularly happy in his domestic relations, his family being declared a model of good government, and an example of purity

confidence, and domestic love.

Dr. Deems' powers of endurance, considering his organization, are wonderful. He preaches twice on Sunday, hold two services at the Tombs on Monday, conducts a meeting for conference and prayer on Wednesday, has open house on Friday evenings, when the little parsonage is often thronged. He has been known to spend fourteen hours a day in pastoral visiting, and afterward return to the work of the desk.

He writes much for the press, but seldom a simple sentence for the pulpit, all his sermons being delivered from briefs. His memory of verse is so defective that it is said he knows only one hymn. All the quotations made in his discourses are carefully read.

His success has been almost marvelous, and were New York to build him a great church, that he may be permanently established here, it is highly probable that he would prove invaluable, for his influence is great over every class of people he comes in contact with.

Early in his ministry Doctor Deems became a warm advocate for the introduction of lay representation into the polity of his church. The dignified, able, and persistent manner with which be labored for it, went far toward winning over to his opinion many of the most influential clergymen in his church, and thus securing its ultimate success. At the last General Conference of his church, held at New Orleans, in April, 1866, he had the satisfaction of assisting in the passage of the ordinance which introduced lav delegation into its councils. On that occasion a distinguished and gifted divine turned to the Doctor and said, "Posterity will not forget the part that you have taken in this matter." In a special meeting of the lay representatives of the North Carolina Conference, during the session of a conference at Wilmington, N. C., December, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and a copy of the same ordered to be presented to Dr. Deems:

Whereas, We remember with much pleasure the earnest and forcible manner in which Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., advocated the introduction of lay representation into the councils of our church, at a time when its advocacy was unpopular, and when it was strenuously opposed by most of the leading journals and ministers of our church; therefore resolved, that we hereby heartily congratulate him on the final success of the principle for the expediency of which he coatended against such odds. Resolved, secondly, that we deem it appropriate to thus express to him our congratulations on this occasion, as we now have the pleasure of meeting him for the first time as members of the same body of which he has been for many years so honored a member.

John F. Foard, Secretary.

J. B. Littlejohn, Chairman.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A REPORT on the state of religion in the United States, said to have been prepared by Henry B. Smith, D.D., of New York, was presented to the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance recently in session at Amsterdam. The following statistics are taken from said report:

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, ETC., IN THE U. STATES.

	Churches.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	3,800	4,000,000
Methodists	10,460	2,000,000
Baptists	17,220	1,690,000
Presbyterians	5,000	700,000
Lutherans	2,900	323,800
Congregationalists	2,780	267.400
Protestant Episcopalians	2,300	161,200
German Reformed	1,160	110,000
Dutch Reformed	440	60,000

United Brethren about 3,000 societies.

Moravians about 12,000 communicants.

Unitarians about 300 churches.

Universalists include about 600,000 of the population,

Friends or Quakers, Orthodox, about 54,000 members.

Friends or Quakers, Hicksites, about 40,000 members.

From what source the reverend compiler obtained his data we are not aware; but there are, so far as our knowledge of the matter goes, evident inaccuracies in his figures. For instance, Methodist churches are rated at 10,460; whereas, according to the United States Census of 1860, over seven years ago, there were 19,883, with over 2,000,000 communicants, while today, it is probable, such has been their rapid increase, that there are not less than 22,000 churches and 2,500,000 communicants in the different branches of the Methodist denomination

The Episcopal Church also, in 1860, numbered upward of 2,500 churches, besides numerous mission stations, and over 200,000 communicants. The present condition of that Church it is difficult to estimate, on account of imperfect parish returns, but it can not be less than 230,000 communicants.

The census of 1860 gives the Roman Catholies 2,442 churches. They seem, according to the report above mentioned, to have gained 1,380. But as to "communicants," the Roman Catholics are put down at 4,000,000, which is all they claim as their entire population, including men, women, and children; when, as in the case of other denominations, actual communicants, or adults, only are counted. Subtract three fifths, or 2,400,000 from 4,000,000, for the children of Catholics, and we have 1,600,000 left as the adult Catholic population; and even this is an over-estimate by hundreds of thousands. There are not more than a million and a half of adult Catholics, at most, in the United States to-day, while there are at least as many Baptists, and not less than a million more of adult Methodists.

At any rate, we can claim for the United States a great growth in her various religious organizations.

SELF-HELP.

"God helps them that help themselves," is an old and good motto. By self-help alone can a man make his life a true success. It is not the indolent man who sits lazily in his chair. and thinks that Providence will help him without the necessity of helping himself, who succeeds. No. It is he who goes resolutely out into life's battles, and strives and struggles manfully against adversity, rising step by step, beginning at the bottom and working onward and upward, steadily but surely, until at last he reaches the goal of his ambition. These are the individuals that constitute a nation's heart; these are the men who bring a nation prosperity. The nation can not make the people; but it is the people that make the nation. And as every individual is an atom, a wheel, in the great national life, it behooves each and every one to "help himself," and by so doing he not only elevates himself in the scale of humanity, but helps to exalt the nation of which he is a unit. Intelligence must be among the people. or the nation will not be very exalted. To obtain this, self-help is necessary; national help has little to do with it, except to offer facilities. Sir Robert Peel says: "Self-help alone makes a man succeed. If he has confidence in himself he may despise the world, because he is sure to get on by his own determination to succeed."

Knowledge here is within the reach of the poorest. Our system of national education is not for the rich alone—it is offered to all who choose to partake of its advantages. But we see daily that boys are untaught and men are ignorant, simply because they have not helped themselves.

Surely no encouragement is needed to study, more than the examples of the thousands of eminent men who, by helping themselves, have risen to their present positions. Instances could be cited without end in illustration of this fact. The best men of history have got their education, not in the college, not in the common school even, but by the flickering light of the wood fire of an obscure log cabin, or by the pale light of a candle in the cold, starving garret. Some of cur most useful theologians have graduated on their saddlebags; their best discourses were their thoughts by the way. When a person seeks for the truth, and searches diligently until he find it; if he searches day and night after wisdom. there must be an inner impulse which he carefully nourishes and feeds. All that is beautiful, all that is delicate, all that is worth having, all that is honorable, all that is chaste, ennobling, and enduring in life, must be won. Wealth can not purchase it, and once obtained it can not be altogether lost. It is no royal gift; kings and queens are not the exclusive possessors of it, for the humblest may vie with the greatest in intellectual and moral attain-

All our faculties need to be developed by self-help. Nature may have endowed us with



excellent talents, but if we do not use those talents, if we bury them, then they deteriorate.

Some men, it is true, have been endowed with finer organizations than others, but history has proved that they who win the race of life are they who have had most difficulties to encounter, and who have fought and mastered them. One difficulty conquered, the next becomes far easier to surmount, and thus the selfhelper, rising from obscurity, has won the foremost rank. Knowledge of a man's weakness is the only way to inspire extra exertion to overcome that weakness by self-help. The history of self-help is the history of the world. The lives of kings and queens have no influence on the history of a nation's life. This is carried forward alone by the talent, genius, and self-help of the people. If we would make "our lives sublime," as individuals, then we must help ourselves, and God will help us. We can all do it—the watchword is "Self-Help."

Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss Of paradise that has survived the fall Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thine arms Heav'n-born, and destined to the skies again .- Comper.

A HOME OF THEIR OWN.

BY MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS.

"ONLY think of a home of one's own-a nice, pretty little cottage somewhere, with a sloping roof, and plenty of honeysuckles and all that sort of thing climbing up the eaves, and a nice wide piazza for a fellow to lounge on summer evenings, and plenty of room for one's friends; that's my idea of solid comfort!"

That was the way the man looked at it!

"A home of my own-dear little double parlors papered in white and gold, with a cottage piano, and French windows draped with white muslin-lilacs and laburnuns by the gate, and robins to sing all day in the branches of the elms! Oh, I don't see how I have endured these close, cramped city rooms all my life!"

That was the way the man's wife looked at it!

A home in the country-a place all to themselves-stairways up and down which they might stalk without meeting half a dozen of the "other boarders"-rooms in which they might sing and dance and speak several semitones above their breath, with "Mrs. Smith's compliments, and she really must beg a little more consideration for her poor head!"-green lawns whereon they might walk without an ever constant dread of lynx-eyed policemen and uncompromising placards, "Keep off the Grass!" Who can blame the disfranchised city people for feeling as if they were entering on a new life? Who can wonder if they go into the country, rejoicing, as the Children of Israel went into the Promised Land!

And then the preparatory flourishes; the visits to cabinet ware-rooms and house-furnishing bazars, where they are tempted to provide

lavishly for wants of which they never before were conscious! Alas! if they could only lay to heart the wise old saw, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise!" it would be better to them than five hundred dollars in the savings bank! Who wants to discover suddenly that they have been living in semibarbarism all their days? People did once exist before patent egg-beaters were, and drank coffee contentedly from tall tin pots, and relished asparagus from ordinary blue-edged "vegetable plates." Fancy Martha Washington in a modern House Furnishing Depot! Imagine Solomon's "wise woman" out shopping for patent skillets and potato-parers! And yet they were both of them pretty good housekeepers in a steady-going, old-fashioned sort of way. Of course they would be considered wofully behind the times in the nineteenth century; but nobody found fault with them in their own day and generation.

And then furnishing a country house is so very different an affair from fitting out a city residence. No hot moth-eaten carpets-only cool, delicious matting; no rosewood or brocatelle, but cane and bamboo and chintz-covered sofas; enameled "cottage sets"—white muslin instead of heavy satin or tamboured lace for the windows, and plenty of blue ribbon to loop them back with! There is something quite similar to the last chapter of a novel in the whole thing—something that suggests to the husband the idea, "Why, it's as good as a play, my dear!" and makes the wife think, with a smile and a sigh, of her little sister's "baby-house" at home.

If people could only dream on in this world! But there it is-nobody ever drifted off into a delicious nap vet, but he was rudely waked just at the most delicious crisis of the dream! It's the way, in this mundane planet.

And so our Babes in the Wood-our young couple who never yet had "a house of their own," pack their trunks and engage their expressman, and go their ways exulting to "that very desirable cottage residence," concerning which the real estate agent had been so enthusiastic!

Well, suppose it to be, really and actually, a pretty place. What place does not look pleasant in the month of June with budding shrubbery around it, and birds in the branches, and the grass all starred into dandelions? So far so good; but while Philemon is deciding where he will have the croquet ground measured off, Baucis comes to him, timidly, "My dear, I think there's something the matter with the chimneys -Bridget says all the smoke rushes out into the room!"

"Probably they have not been swept!" says Philemon.

"And the ceilings are so dreadfully low," goes on Baucis, despondingly, "and the parlor walls are papered with great gaudy bunches of red flowers!"

(Alas for the visions of "white and gold" paper.)

"And there is a lot of hens in the kitchen,

and Mike says the hennery is all in ruins, and Bridget is clamoring for water, and I don't see a sign of a well or a cistern!"

"My dear, my dear," interrupts Philemon, "you must remember one can't have everything in the country !"

No-not quite everything. There is a charming view from the up-stairs window, if you are willing to bring your head in contact with the sloping walls to get a peep at it; but the said walls are dilapidated, and the wood-work has settled away from the perpendicular in a manner sorely aggravating to a mathematical eye! There is a nice piazza; but the boards can't be scrubbed off without water, and there is no water short of a "gurgling stream" in the glen, full a quarter of a mile off! There are lilacs all ready to burst into purple spikes of blossom; but one can't eat or drink lilacs; and the faithless expressman who was to bring the groceries has perjured himself, and fails to make his appearance! There is a lovely sunset, all gold and pearl and pink, behind the line of western woods, but there are only empty lamps, and nobody thought of bringing oil wherewith to feed them.

"Send out for some!" suggests Philemon. Send where? Oil doesn't grow in the woods, neither does it burst forth from green croquet lawns. The chimneys resolutely decline to perform any other function than that of smoking, the fire consequently sulks, smolders, and goes out. The furniture arrives—is piled on the piazza in a confusion which only newly moved people can imagine. The Tower of Babel might have been confusing, but there was no furniture in the Tower of Babel! And just as it grows dark, the much-tried Baucis comes crying to her husband:

"Bridget says she won't stay another hour in a house where there is neither wood nor water to work with!"

"Tell her to go about her business, then!" says Philemon, with a courage which is but too plainly assumed. Bridget goes about her business accordingly, and these two miserable adventurers are left all to themselves "in a house of their own!"

Nor is this the last of their tribulations. The new toy is soon tired of-housekeeping loses its charm when the dismal rainy days come and the muslin curtains grow limp and bedraggled, and the enameled bureaus get chipped and warped, and the matting is stamped through and stained and soiled, and the French china tea-cups have lost their handles! Poor little Mrs. Baucis realizes the difference between coming down to dinner in a blue silk dress at the chime of the boarding-house bell, and personally supervising the preparation of said dinner in dust and ashes, to say nothing of smoke and steam! while her better half discovers by degrees that the country is not only a place to smoke cigars and play croquet in! He becomes conscious that "friends from the city" involve much before-time preparation and many carefully considered arrangements! Chickens are nice—so are new-laid



eggs; but to have one's newly planted lettuces and cucumbers scratched ruthlessly up as fast as they are put in the ground is a little too much. The cow would be delightfully rural if she did not eat off all the rarest shrubberies and get lost in the swamps at least once a week! Philemon thinks over the matter, and comes hastily to the conclusion that "a house of one's own don't pay!" And as a man must grumble at somebody, and Mike has gone to the city to buy sweet potato plants, he turns on his wife with a mildly reproachful air:

"Things didn't go on so in my mother's family. We had a farm of a hundred acres, and everything went by clockwork. My mother was a housekeeper of the old school."

"It's a great pity you couldn't have married your mother!" retorts the wife with acerbity.

"My dear," says Philemon—wise man, he knows when he is worsted—"let's go back to the city and board again!"

And so ends the dream of Philemon and Baucis, as many another dream has ended. They have had quite enough of "a home of their own!"

THE FAST YOUNG MAN.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

BY JOHN COLLINS.

HE struts on the crowded pavement,
Swinging his useless cane,
The choicest Havanas puffing,
With looks of lofty disdain.
Flashes the diamond breastpin,
Fixed in his faultless shirt;
The only treasure about him—
A jewel lying on dirt.

Rings on his fingers betoken
Conceited self-love alone;
No feminine charms can soften
That obdurate heart of stone.



He bows to each giggling maiden,
His person and dress to display,
But passes unheeded the tailor
Whom he has forgotten to pay.

His curling moustache he moistens, And twitches again and again; His hair is so rich, rank, and glossy, The crop has exhausted his brain.



Arm in arm, with a rowdy companion, He chatters and simpers and winks; "What a fool! whispers each one that sees him, "Ah! how they admire me!" he thinks.

He rises at ten, weak and weary,
Worn out with last night's debauch,
And, bolting a hot smoking breakfast,
Complains he has eaten too much.
He goes to the barber, whose office
Is daily his whiskers to trim,
Talks politics—studies his toilet,
And swears that the mirrors are dim.

He calls for a two-forty courser,
And, languidly mounting his back,
Plies the whip and the spur, till nothing
But dust marks his furious track.
He stops at a cafe and orders
Brandy-punch and a well-seasoned stew,
Smokes his pipe, sips his coffee, and yawning,
Declares he has nothing to do.

Returning, he meets on the highway
A friend who has lent him some cash,
He intends to stop now and pay it,
But his horse passes on like a flash.
A plain country cousin salutes him
And bids him his galloping heed;
He smiles in derision, and answers,
"Pretty talk from a rustic, indeed!"

The animal, reeking and jaded,
Is left uncared at the door,
While the greater brute that abused him,
Takes a glass, his strength to restore.
Oysters, gin-sling, and billiards
Consume the rest of the day,
Not unlike the reprobate Hebrews
Who ate, drank, and rose up to play.

At five, he sits down to dinner,
Served up in exquisite style,
Fills his meerschaum, and plays deep at poker,
The tedious hours to beguile.

When day's busy cares are all ended,
His hours of folly begin,
Flushed with drink and seeking excitement,
He delights in convivial din.

He is mostly seen at the concert,
The ball, or the dancing saloon,
Or, lounging around the theater,
Humming an opera tune.
He sings, smokes, swears, and carouses,
Till stupor his revelry ends;
Then drags himself slowly homeward,
Escorted by tottering friends.

Night and day, to pleasure devoted—
Her willing and sensual slave,
His brain becomes weak and chaotic,
While his passions new stimulants crave.
Thus passes, in wild dissipation,
The years of the fast young man;
Life to him is so tiresome a burden,
He spends it as soon as he can.

At twenty, his health is so broken,
He can not in business engage;
At twenty-five, hopes to be better,
But at thirty dies of old age.
A worthless and ignorant creature
As ever the sun shone on,
The world will not mourn his departure,
Nor miss him when he is gone.



DON'T BE A LOAFER!-Young man, pay attention. Don't be a loafer; don't keep loafers' company; don't hang about loafing places. Better work than sit around day after day, or stand about corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own health-better for your own prospects. Bustle about if you mean to have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding after an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case, and make his fortune. Such is the world! to him that hath shall be given. Quit dreaming and complaining; keep busy and mind your chances!

Powers, the sculptor, is worth \$200,000, and we are glad of it.



OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM. |

THE wind drove hard across the bay, Lashing the waves to foam: And threatening clouds, in dark array, Sailed o'er the heaven's dome;

And while the storm fell heavily, One of our little band Was tossing on the restless sea, Out many leagues from land.

In gloom we watched the wind that swept Around in antics wild, And in our fear we would have wept, But for a little child,

Who pressed her forehead with a sigh Upon the window pane, Yet softly turned a beaming eye Out on the beating rain.

"The clouds are heavy overhead, But that will soon pass by; And God will send the light," she said, "To play along the sky."

With such a trustful smile she turned, It lent her features grace, And we in humble wonder learned A lesson from her face. MARIE S. L.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

THE MANNERS OF THE MOTHER MOLD THE CHILD.

THERE is no disputing this fact—it shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, bawling, scolding woman will have coarse, vicious, bawling, fighting children. She who cries on every occasion, "I'll box your ears-I'll slap your jaws-I'll break your neck," is known as thoroughly through her children as if her unwomanly manners were openly displayed in the public streets.

These remarks were suggested by the conversation in an omnibus—that great institution for the students of men and manners-between a friend and a schoolmaster. Our teacher was caustic, mirthful, and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the "bus" in a "roar."

The entire community of insiders-and whoever is intimate with these conveyances can form a pretty good idea of our numbers, inclusive of the "one more" so well known to the fraternity-turned their head, eyes, and ears one way, and finally our teacher said: "I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with doubled fist and lunges at his playmate if he looks at him askance, has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweetmeats, coax him with promises, but if she gets mad she fights.

"She will pull him by the jacket, she will give him a knock in the back; she will drag him by the hair; she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her red face in lambent flames that curl and writhe out at the corners of her eyes.

"And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth looks and gentle mannersin whom delicacy does not detract from courage or manliness, but we say that boy's mother is a true lady. Her words and ways

are soft, loving, and quiet. If she reproves, her language is 'my son'-not 'you little wretchyou plague of my life-you torment-you scamp!

"She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synonymous with everything pure, sweet, and beautiful. Is he an artist? In afterlife, that which with holy radiance shines on his canvas will be the mother face. ever flits across his path with sunny smiles and soft, low voice will bring 'mother's image' freshly to his heart. 'She is like my mother,' will be the highest need of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eye grows dim will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

"But the ruffian mother-alas, that there are such-will form the ruffian character of the man. He in turn will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a twoedged sword, and remembering the brawling and cuffing, seek some meek, gentle victim for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that he shall be master. And the master he is for a few sad years, when he wears a widower's weed till he finds a victim number two."

We wonder not that there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society—they have all been trained by women who knew not por cared for the holy nature of their trust. They had been made bitter to the heart's core, and that bitterness will find vent and lodgment somewhere. Strike the infant in anger, and he will, if he can not reach you, vent his passion by beating the door, the chair, or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes he will have become a bully, with hands that double for fight as naturally as if especial pains had been taken to teach him that art of boxing.

Mothers, remember that your manners mold the child. Who will not say that mothers ought to be thoroughly educated, whether their sons are or not?

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in one of his discourses, while commenting on the twentyeighth chapter of Genesis, said:

Jacob's father forbade him to take a wife om the daughters of Canaan. Why? Befrom the daughters of Canaan. cause he knew that with the wife he would take the religion; that had he brought into his house the fairest and discreetest of wives he would have brought in the cause of a long train of miseries with her. It is an old proverb, that a man is what his wife will let him be; and old Isaac was a wise man when he said, "Don't go among the Canaanites to get a wife." Canaan nowadays is everywhere. It is every house nowadays is everywhere. where there has been no family prayer, where mammon is God; wherever there is a godless household, there is the land of Canaan. A man that marries a good wife has very little more to ask of the Lord till he dies. wife is a blessing from the Lord, and there are very few blessings that he gives now or hereafter that are comparable to it. And marriage is a thing not heedlessly to be rushed into, but slowly, discreetly. It is anything but a fancy or a calculation. It is a matter of moral judgment and duty as high as any duty that lifts itself between you and the face of God. At Ishmael, he gets married out of spite. There have been a good many men who have married out of a rebound of passion, of whom this is a typical instance. It is not the first time that a man has forsworn his own good out of spite to somebody else. Men will repeat stories, will make themselves the common sewers of village rumor, just to spite somebody. Political parties do the same thing. I think, for a period of thirty years in Indiana, the United States Senator was always a man elected for the sake of splitting the party that sent him there. All this is a law of human nature; it is old Esau in man vet.

In respect to the marriage relations, they that enter into this sacred state ought to feel them-selves bound to do it upon moral grounds, net upon the calculation of secular advantages. The public sentiment of this Christian country derides the man who would descrate the sanctity of married life for reasons of pecuniary or ambitious calculations; for although one may find a wife come to him now and then that is a joy and a blessing of his life, ordinarily such marriages result in arid married lives, not in contention and unhappiness. Nor should the pleasure of fancy influence one's selection; neither should one form a marriage connection upon mere sentiment—I mean the mere sentiment of affection. There are many persons that kindle quick and burn out quick. There are many kinds of wood that kindle slowly, but, once on fire, keep all night long. Therefore, when a man would found a household, which is the beginning of his own organized. which is the beginning of his own organized life, it ought to be done on moral grounds. It should be done with the full advisement, not of conscience only, but of religious feeling. Such a man will be apt, indeed, to make a household blessed. And in this matter you must reblessed. member that natural traits are more to be considered even than artificial ones. A person may have excellent experiences in religion, and yet make a very poor wife. First choose, then, good-nature, cheerfulness, gentleness. As Baxter said, the grace of God could live with persons that he couldn't live with. They that marry for interest without regard to moral considerations lose usually even that; but they that select for moral considerations, gain first the moral ends that they sought, and then work out the other ends that they did not . It is not wise to mix religions. man who marries a wife of a different religion to his own, thinking afterward to bend her to his views, has very little idea of timber.

In addition to "good-nature, cheerfulness, and gentleness," we should include health. We should also have reference to temperament, age, culture, and adaptation. A knowledge of Phrenology, etc., would reveal the natural disposition and true character of each. Then why act blindly? why not consult it?*

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, which is only to be found in Phrenology, lies at the bottom of the doctrine of motives; for one will exert himself for praise; another, to gratify his large Acquisitiveness; a third, from an innate sense of duty; and a fourth, from excessive constitutional activity, making rest painful to him.

^{*} For a complete discussion of the question of "Marrying Cousins," or who may and who may not marry, see The New Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1868, just published. Price 25 cents. May be ordered from this office.

1000.

THE HOMES OF THE METROPOLIS.

THE throng of all sorts of people indiscriminately jumbled together in the streets of a great metropolis like New York very naturally suggests the question, Where do all these people come from? where do they live? Every morning they emerge from various hidden quarters and unite in the busy whirl of city life. At night nearly all disappear into some retreat which each one calls by the sacred name-home. Did we single out one here and there and follow him or her to that retirement, how different would be the scenes of interior life presented to our gaze! The man of fortune goes at nightfall to a home which even an Eastern pacha might envy. All that skill and imagination can devise is there to welcome and refresh him. The appointments of luxury. the tempting viands, and the obsequious attendants there minister to his capricious wish. He eats and drinks from services of massive plate, reclines on voluptuous couches, and wherever his eye turns, it rests on exquisite masterpieces of art in painting and statuary. But in all this magnificence, with so much to enjoy, so much to charm the sense, we look in vain for that serenity which symbolizes a satisfied heart. Anxiety and care have stamped their searing impress upon his brow, and the restless eyes indicate a troubled, discontented spirit. Surely, you will say, here can be realized to the full the joys of domestic relationship! But no; fashion here holds sway, and seeks in ostentation to gratify excessive vanity.

Let us follow to the home of him whose moderate income scarcely supplies the common comforts of existence. There we are more likely to find domestic happiness, and that substantial contentment which is an enduring source of pleasure in itself.

Here the "convenient food" nourishes the body and solaces the heart. In such a home, where mutual dependence is felt and encouraged, and true affection winds its tendrils round unselfish natures, influences are born and developed which exert a power in the outer world. From such households emerge men who are the pillars of our republic. Their industry is the source of wealth, and their virtue and intelligence are the palladium of civil justice and the bulwarks of public safety.

Shall we go to the house of poverty, where hunger, cheerlessness, and desponding toil brood continually? What comfort is there here? What apparent relief from severe, ill-compensated labor? And yet to the weary, haggard seamstress this bare floor and scanty furniture afford a ray of solace, for here she may enjoy some respite from toil. But, oh! the pinching, blighting influence of want! driving those who lack the stern resolution of inflexible integrity often to infamy and death. Yet from the cheerlessness of the home of indigence may proceed a moral power mighty enough to revolutionize civil society and shake a nation.

There are other homes, and they are not a !

few, which we shudder to recall. Can we term them homes? They are rather the abodes of crime, where want and guilt strip off the mask of civilization and exhibit all the savage in the human heart. Vice unfettered, passions stimulated by intemperance, riot there. Misery and woe is the unspeakably bitter cup which the degraded habitues of such dens drain to the dregs. From such homes proceed influences which openly demoralize humanity at large. Backed up and in a great measure produced by the corner gin shop, they scatter broadcast the seeds of vice and crime, and render poverty ignoble and but a synonym for ignorance, filth, and degradation.

Such in brief are the homes of the metropolis. How little do ye who draw your cushioned armchairs near the bright fire and bid defiance to the howling blasts and driving snow without, know or dream of the bitter lot of those who in some desolate attic shiver the long night through and sigh for the day-"cold, bitter cold, no warmth, no light." They huddle together, striving by contact of their half-naked limbs to obtain mutual warmth; perhaps in their despair muttering imprecations on the Power which made their circumstances to differ from those of the pampered child of fortune. Oh! this is terrible! Well may the eye moisten and the purse-string loosen at the recital of such misery. And though such oft-told tales may compress the lip of the incredulous, yet a little investigation of the homes of our metropolis will disclose facts more painful than words may describe. To this brief sketch we would add a few statistics. The number of persons in the city of New York who are accounted wealthy, together with those who are in comfortable circumstances, or in the receipt of an income sufficient for the respectable support of their families, does not exceed 175,000. The number of those who barely subsist, in which we include the great army of seamstresses, sewing girls laborers, petty clerks, etc., is upward of 180,000. Many of these, in times of scarcity, are thrown on public or private

Of the lowest class or type of humanity to which we have alluded, and who live by soliciting alms or pilfering, and from whom the subjects of our public charities are chiefly derived, there are about 75,000—an alarming record for one city.

TEMPERANCE vs. INTEMPERANCE.—During the late war for the preservation of our glorious Union, the Temperance Cause may have lost ground; but just now the tide is turning, and the liquor drinkers are likely to be left high and dry on shore. Our neighbor STEARNS, of the National Temperance Society, is publishing papers, pamphlets, tracts, pledges, etc., as ammunition with which to charge the Temperance guns, and real execution may be expected by those who do not beat a hasty retreat. Those interested should send \$5, \$10 or \$50, for Temperance documents for distribution in every neighborhood.

On Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of life,—Cabanis.

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. - Hoses IT 6.

NATURAL INSANITY.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, Are any persons so organized by nature that they instinctively take a vicious course? Ans. In Psalms Iviii. 3 we read, "The wicked are estranged from the womb! They go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies." This would indicate that some, unfortunately, inherit such strong tendencies to wickedness, or to a perverted action of the animal propensities, that they do not live a moral life, but are morally unsound, unbalanced, insane. We know that there are physical cripples, intellectual imbeciles; that there are genii in talent and goodness; why, then, should there not be those morally imbecile, with predominant passions, with these tendencies inborn, inherited? The world accepts the motto relative to the poet, "nascitur non fit" - he is born, not made; why, then, should it be startled at the idea that the tendency to vice is inborn, not merely the result of bad associations? The following case, which we copy from an exchange, seems a strong illustration of inborn perverseness:

The trial of Lemaire, the young Frenchman who killed a girl because he feared his father intended to marry her, is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime. In the murder itself there were no unusual incidents. Lemaire, having decided to kill her, proceeded about it without strategy or efforts to conceal the crime. He put her out of the way with as little compunction as though she had been an animal whose existence was no longer desirable. He was apprehensive the girl would come between him and his patrimony, and he would probably have killed any other woman who menaced his future in the same way.

The interest in this case attaches to the criminal himself. When brought to trial he courted conviction, asked for it, and absolutely pleaded for it. He seemed to have no consciousness of having committed a crime. He simply recognized the fact, that the law declared it a crime punishable with death.

The act itself was to him no more criminal than the killing of a chicken. He asserted this in court and at all times, and it was impossible to arouse in him any consciousness of a wrong deed done, for the doing of which he ought to be stricken with remorse.

Lemaire was, however, conscious that in the want of moral nature he differed from mankind in general. He regarded himself as an anomaly, and believing that there was, as he expressed it, something curious in the formation of his brain, he desired that, after his death, it should be examined. This was among his last expressed wishes. Accordingly, after his execution, a post mortem examination was held, and attended by many distinguished physicians, surgeons, and men of science. Inquiry has of late been directed to the physical causes of crimes, and Lemaire furnished a capital subject for pursuing the investigation. A more pronounced case of apparent want of moral nature, from some physical or mental deformation, was never placed on the dissecting-table. The examination was minute, and here is the result, according to the account of a writer who took especial interest in the case:



"The cerebral mass, which was unusually large, and showed extraordinary intelligence, deformed by large protuberances in that section where science has located the sanguinary instincts (Destructiveness, particularly); and after the examination the eminent doctors gave it as their opinion that the vice of murder had been transmitted to Lemaire; that it was fatally transmissible, like diseases of the skin and blood, and that, had Lemaire lived to have had grandchildren, they would, inevitably, been brutal and impulsive in nature, and would, doubtless, have been guilty of shocking [This is true only in part.]

This puts the case too strongly, and is the language of the surgeons, not of phrenologists. Had Lemaire had children, they would have inherited, doubtless, something of the father's severity. Lemaire's "sanguinary instincts" may have been enhanced by circumstances, by culture through conversation or reading, or observation. Should such a man marry, he ought to select for a wife a woman very deficient in the force elements, which would serve to modify, perhaps, to a proper size and strength the forceful organs of the children. Proper culture and guiding restraint of children do much to modify naturally excessive faculties or propensities. The better qualities of mind and heart can be strengthened by moral and religious culture. Is it unreasonable to suppose that wrong influences shall strengthen the "house of Saul" in the soul?

AMERICAN SURGICAL APPARATUS IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

In the field of surgery, America can be considered scarcely behind those nations of Europe which have had their established schools of medicine and chirurgery for nearly two centuries. Dr. Mott compelled the admiration of Europe by his bold and wonderful essays on living subjects; and Doctors Carnochan and Wood would not hesitate to attempt anything in vivisection which their trans-atlantic cotemporaries thought within the bounds of probable success.

The important department of operative surgery is scarcely more worthy of consideration than that branch of the same science which has for its object the invention and adaptation of apparatus to remedy malformations, or deformities resulting from injury to the person. In orthopædy, the French surgeons have generally taken the lead; the inventive genius of Americans has not shown any special interest in that branch of art, and those among us who are studying to perfect new and original devices for the relief of the crippled and deformed, can be counted easily on one's fingers. Yet some of these who took the trouble to send their appliances to Paris, and had them in the Exposition, have received testimonials of the highest character. The sanitary collection of Dr. Evans procured the highest prize awarded to orthopædic apparatus. The "Howard Ambulance" obtained a silver metal, and the Imperial Commission, in its official report on surgical instruments and apparatus, awarded to Dr. Charles F. Taylor, of New York, the honor of having in the Exbibition the only improvements in apparatus for supporting and correcting curvatures of the spine. The following extract of the report will explain the nature of the apparatus:

"The orthopædic corset (corset-spinal apparatus) of Dr. Taylor is very remarkable, and differs entirely from analogous apparatus in the Exposition. We can not do better than reproduce the remarks of Dr. Bouvier, one of our most competent French surgeons, made to the Academy of Medicine.

"'The apparatus which I have the honor to present to the Academy,' said Dr. Bouvier, has been on exhibition in the American section of the Exposition. It differs essentially, as may be seen, from those ordinarily employed in the treatment of angular curvature of the spine. It combines all the advantages of horizontal position, while at the same time it gives the patient the advantage of exercise and fresh air. With this brace Dr. Taylor endeavors to protect the diseased vertebræ, as is done in the recumbent position, without the aid of the instrument. Like a bed securely attached to the back, the brace makes an equable pressure on the vertebral column, as would result from the patient's weight when in bed. This force is uniformly antero-posterior. The apparatus is a simple lever, which raises the superior part of the spinal column by using the transverse processes as a fulcrum, so that while pressure on the articulations of the transverse processes is safely increased, pressure on the bodies of the diseased vertebræ is considerably diminished. The instrument is hinged, and acts as a supplementary vertebral column. Its arrangement enables the physician to appreciate exactly and to modify the degree of force employed, and also to render the treatment constantly and regularly progressive. It also favors the contractions of the spinal muscles. The ability of the patient to be in the open air, while the seat of disease is protected from all shockthis constitutes the superiority of this mode of

"'The other apparatus is for counter-extension in hip-disease. The idea of counter-extension originated with Dr. Davis, of New York; but this instrument is, nevertheless, the invention of Dr. Taylor. It consists, 1st, of a belt, to which are attached two straps, which embrace the perineum, producing extension from above; and 2d, of a long extensible splint, one end of which is received under the foot by a strap, which is a continuation of the adhesive straps which are applied to both sides of the thigh and around the limb. This strap produces counter-extension. Elongation is accomplished by a lateral screw. Not only is the muscular tonicity overcome, and the joint preserved from pressure or shock, but, during locomotion, the weight of the body is sustained by the instrument, because the body rests on the straps which embrace the perineum.

"'The result of Dr. T.'s experience shows that when the tonicity of the muscles of the hip is completely overcome, and the parts are guarded from pressure and shock, locomotion is not only free from danger, but, on the contrary, it is very advantageous, as the patient can thus profit by the potent measures which hygiene places at our disposal."

THE INDIAN WEED.*

THE official catalogue of the London Exhibition, vol. 1, page 180, contains the following curious remarks on tobacco smoking: "The total quantity retained for home consumption in 1848 amounted to nearly 17,000,000 lbs. North America alone produces annually upward of 200,000,000. The combustion of this mass of vegetable material would yield about 340,000,000 lbs. of carbonic acid gas; so that the yearly increase of carbonic acid gas from tobacco smoke alone can not be less than 1,000,000,000 lbs.; a large contribution to the annual demand for this gas made upon the atmosphere for the vegetation of the world. Henceforth let none twit the smoker with idleness and unimportance. Every pipe is an agricultural furnaceevery smoker a manufacturer of vegetation, the consumer of a weed, that he may rear more largely his own provisions."

The Dean of Carlisle, in a recent lecture on the use of tobacco, calculated that the entire world of smokers, snuffers, and chewers consume 2,000,000 tons annually, or 4,480,000,000 lbs. weight—as much tonnage as the corn consumed by 10,000,000 of Englishmen, and actually at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn eaten in Great Britain. Five millions and a half of acres are occupied in its growth, chiefly cultivated by slave labor, the product of which at twopence per pound would yield thirty-seven millions of pounds sterling. The time would fail to tell of the vast amount of smoking in Turkey and Persia. In India, all classes and both sexes indulge in this practice; the Siamese both chew and smoke. In Burmah, all ages practice it—children three years old and of both sexes. China equally contributes to the general mania; and the advocates of the habit boast that about one fourth of the human race are their clients, or that there are certainly 100,000,000 smokers!

It costs more than education or religion, the army or navy. It costs England and America a sum sufficient to support 50,000 ministers with a salary of \$1,000; or more than 100,000 missionaries. The students in one college pay more than \$6,000 for cigars yearly. It tends to idleness, poverty, strong drink, and the whole family of vices. It tends to debility, dyspepsia, palsy, cancers, insanity, delirium tremens, and sudden deaths. It weaves a winding sheet around 20,000 in our land every

It is estimated that in New York city more than twice the amount is puffed away in cigars than is expended for bread!

Some eighty diseases are traced by Dr. Shew to the use of this vile narcotic.† It injures the



^{*}We commend this statement as worthy of republication in all magazines and newspapers.—Ed. Phren. Jours.

† See prize essay on Tobacco, published at this office.

health of the body, mind, and soul! The habit is indecent—the example is pernicious on the rising youth. The expenditure is wicked, the gratification of a vitiated appetite. It leads to strong drink. Said a poor Indian: "I want three things: all the rum in the world, all the tobacco, then more rum. I smoke because it makes me love to drink." The use of this poisonous drug blunts the moral sensibilities, grieves the Holy Spirit, hinders prayer. "I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul."

The excuses for using the dirty tyrant are frequent. One uses it for his teeth; another, for his general health; a third, for his corpulency; a fourth for his leanness; a fifth for a watery stomach; a sixth, to help digestion; another, because some ignorant, sottish, wine-bibbing, tobacco-chewing, or smoking doctor recommends it:—thus and thus, till the catalogue of excuses and subterfuges is filled out.

It is a matter of devout and hearty thanksgiving to God, that the most respectable, learned, and eminently successful of the medical faculty, with united voice, veto the "accursed thing," warn their patients to lay it aside forever.

"Friend, do not excuse yourself," says the Hon. Gerrit Smith, "by saying that some great and good men use tobacco. The great and good men who do so are in danger of sinking into very little and very wicked men before they die.

"Tobacco and Rum—what twin brothers! what mighty agents of Satan! What a large share of the American people they are destroying!

"As Paul said to Timothy, so say we to you, 'Keep thyself pure.' Be clean in your person, and be clean in your heart. But, depend upon it, you can be neither if you use tobacco."

"Where lurk ye, thou blot on thy race?
Still dwell ye with civilized men?
Why crawl ye not into some desolate place,
The lair of a wolf, or a den
In the clefts of the rocks, in the desert away
From the gaze of mankind and the light of the day."

OUR HAND-BOOK FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT. The Highland Democrat says: "This valuable compendium of information necessary to every man of any pretensions to respectability in life, deserves the attention of everybody. It tells how to write letters, how to write compositions upon any and every subject, how to prepare copy for the printer, and contains, besides, a multitude of suggestions from which many great men might derive wholesome instruction to their own benefit and others, especially the poor printer who has to revise and guess out their manuscript. The anecdotes in this book are exquisite specimens, some of which illusare exquisite specimens, some of which illustrate points of etiquette admirably, and in such a way that any one who reads 'How to Behave' can not fail to become 'a wiser and a better man.' Every boy, girl, young man, or young woman especially, should read this book, and it is so written that if they once read it, they will forever remember the valuable suggestions it contains." Price, post-paid,



A LARGE HEAD.

EDWARD HAYCOCK, the child represented in the portrait, is about five years of age. His head is of great size, having been hydrocephalic in early infancy; otherwise his general health has been good up to the present time. When about three months old his head commenced to expand rapidly, and at the expiration of a year had attained a circumference of twenty-six inches. Since that time no further growth in its size has been observed—the disease having apparently suspended its activity.

His mental abilities do not appear to be seriously impaired. He was a little backward in learning to talk, but his memory is excellent, and he seems to understand things as well as children of his age and opportunity. Of course his knowledge is limited, the great size of his head rendering him unable to walk and sustain himself independently, and thus preventing him from much of that personal observation and experiment which children are inclined to

He has a fine clear eye, a clear and healthy complexion, but his limbs and general frame are small and his flesh very spare. The expansion of the head has occasioned a very appreciable separation of the bones of the skull; the fontanel, or opening in the tophead, is about two and a half inches in diameter, and at this opening the pulsations, as usual, are distinctly seen and felt.

He appreciates keenly any efforts on the part of others to amuse him, and when not embarrassed by the notice of strangers, is lively and talkative. Should there be no further hydrous secretions in the brain of this boy, a sufficient growth of body may ensue to render him in a few years able to balance his large head, and to dispense with the now indispensable assistance of others. Our portrait was engraved from a photograph taken at our request by Mr. Abraham Bogardus, the enterprising photographer of Broadway, this city.

TEMPERANCE IN MENTAL MANI-FESTATION.

ALL physiologists and students of human nature call attention to the fact that temperance in our various mental manifestations, and an even, pleasing disposition, tend to prolong life, and in a corresponding degree make it enjoyable. To be happy, we must obey the laws of nature in regard to both our minds and bodies. We must neither exercise them too much nor too little, too violently nor too sluggishly, always preserving that happy medium which shall render us ever ready but not forward, make us love work, but which shall keep us from overworking, make us kind but not officious, beautiful but not showy, which is in fact that "jewel of the first water," propriety.

We should avoid extremes; we must curb our passions and control our thoughts. Violent expressions, whether of sorrow, joy, remorse, or anger, must be restrained until reason resumes her throne, or disturbances of the nervous system will be the result. Public speakers have expired in a burst of eloquence. Long continued grief, or sorrow in excess, is radically defective of the life functions.

We may overwork the mind by too long intense application on a highly exciting subject, but not without very materially injuring its present healthfulness and future usefulness. Nature's laws are paramount. They demand exercise, and then rest; neither in excess, but in equal proportion. Cheerfulness and equanimity of temper are not less than virtues, and they are aids to both spiritual and physical growth.

How beautiful in old age is one who has his mind preserved in almost its youthful vigor and force, susceptible of joyous impressions as in days gone by, and as such a living proof that "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

J. A. R.

CHANGES.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

Mourn, oh, rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying;
Each one some treasure takes—
Each one some blossom breaks,
And leaves it dying.
The chill, dark night draws near
Thy sun will soon depart
And leave thee sighing.
Then mourn, rejoicing heart,
The hours are flying.

Rejoice, oh, grieving heart!
The hours fly fast;
With each some sorrow dies—
With each some shadow flies,
Until at last
The red dawn, in the east,
Bids weary night depart,
And pain is past.
Rejoice, then, grieving heart,
The hours fly fast!





HUMAN DECADENCE.

THE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH.

Man is undoubtedly subject to a general law of progress. The great tide of life on our globe tends, and probably will forever tend, steadily onward; but as within the resistless current of the mighty Mississippi the voyager encounters eddies, whirlpools, and minor countercurrents, so in the general forward movement of mankind there occur recessions and retrogressions innumerable, affecting larger or smaller numbers. Individuals sink into degradation; families deteriorate; nations revert from civilization to barbarism; and even races fall from a higher to a lower position in the ranks of humanity.

The advancement and even the perpetuation of civilization depend on certain fixed conditions, one of which seems to be the association of many individuals in a permanent community. Sparse populations and migratory tribes are apt to decline rather than rise in culture and the arts, and individuals, left to themselves, are sure to adopt the usages of the savage-in some respects at least.

The refined and cultivated dweller in cities finds his silver fork and napkin indispensable, and is disgusted with the rudeness of the country boor, who crams his food into his mouth with his knife, or takes a chicken bone in his fingers at the hotel table. But throw this cultivated and refined individual into some mountain forest, with a dog and a gun as companions, and mark the change. Look at his fingers, begrimmed with smoke and shining with grease! See him tear the half-roasted flesh from that bone with his teeth. Perchance he brought his silver fork and napkin with him, but he has no use for them here; and as for feather beds and downy pillows, he soon learns to look upon them with contempt. Give him half a dozen associates in this wild life, and, provided there be no women among them, his manners will not be improved. On the contrary, the whole party will fall into many of the ways of the savage; and that not merely as a matter of necessity, but readily and from choice.

Of course these men do not become savages by assuming temporarily the habits of savages, but they thus take the first step backward or toward rude nature. Whether they are, or not, losers by this step I will not stop here to inquire.

It may be remarked, further, that civilization is sustained and advanced only where incitements to bodily and mental activity are provided. Here in the South, we had formerly a class of persons from whom a certain amount of bodily activity was required-who were subjected to compulsory labor, but from whom its rewards were partially withheld. If they made any advance, it was simply through contact with their social superiors.

There was another class who, through the operation of causes which will be set forth hereafter, were effectually debarred from the privilege of labor and, through the poverty thus induced and perpetuated, from all social consideration.

The results of this deprivation of all inducement to exertion either of mind or body are seen in the present condition of the "poor whites" of the late slave States, whose miserable cabins seem like so many ugly patches on the fair face of this pleasant country, and whose uglier selves cross my path at every turn, tempting me to exclaim with the poet-

> "These are no brothers of my blood: They discredit Adamhood.

The actual origin of the class variously denominated "poor whites," "poor white trash," and "mean whites," in the South, is involved in some obscurity. It seems probable, however, that the difference which separates this class from the dominant or planter caste dates back beyond the earliest settlement of this countrythat the progenitors of our poor whites were the servants, followers, and dependents of the proud and wealthy cavaliers from whom the higher class claims descent. It would seem impossible that the few generations which we can count on American soil can have created so wide a gulf as now exists between these classes.

The causes which have widened and deepened this gulf, by constantly elevating the one class and as persistently depressing the other, are evident enough.

The introduction of slavery at once created a monopoly in the hands of the wealthy. The poor man could not enter the field at all in competition. His poverty prevented him from owning slaves, while the existence of slavery not only entirely superseded the demand for his services, but, by degrading labor, created a strong antipathy against it, and engendered a love of idleness and sloth. So the poor whites were from the first not only debarred from the privilege of labor, but predisposed to reject it with scorn had it been offered.

It will be readily seen that no career was opened for this class. Life had no purpose beyond the gratification of the mere animal wants. Having no chance to rise out of their debased condition, and unable to sustain themselves even on the low plane on which they stood on their introduction into the country, they sunk gradually lower and lower, till they reached a depth of degradation almost incredible; while the causes which led to their decadency, was elevating to the loftiest heights of opulence and culture the dominant or planter class.

Here and there an individual of the lower class, endowed with a better organization than his fellows, rose above the general level and, becoming a mechanic (a very poor one, in most cases) or a small trader, laid the foundation of social respectability for his descendants; but cases like this were rare.

Such a class as I have described could exist only in a mild climate; but here, where the absolute necessaries of life, with such people at least, are few, their acquisition involves very little exertion either of body or mind.

Being generally squatters on the vast estates of the planters, and paying no rent, there is little call for cash outlay. A small patch of corn, a few rows of sweet potatoes, and a little garden, given up mainly to "collards" and turnips, and cultivated by the women and children, supply their bread-stuff and vegetables. In most cases they own a few hogs and a pineywoods cow or two, which it costs nothing to keep; or if they do not, their richer neighbors do, which often serves their purpose quite as well. For the rest, a little hunting and fishing. which their laziness sometimes permits, helps them to keep soul and body together.

A late magazine writer, an intelligent and trustworthy gentleman of the planter class, who is familiar with the condition and habits of the poor whites, after dwelling on the causes which have led to the existence, perpetuation, and continual retrogression of the class, continues:

"No statement of causes, however potent. nor any mere general description, could prepare the mind of one unaccustomed to the South for the reality of the condition of this people, as it was exhibited in those sections where this state of things existed in its fullest development. * * * Their habitations were uncomfortable structures built principally of logs, not at all superior, in many cases, to the wretched huts of the poorer class of peasantry of Ireland. Many of these tenements were so small as to contain but a single room, within the narrow limits of whose crazy walls whole families, men, women and children, indiscriminately, were to be found crowded together.

"The appearance of these people accorded with their miserable condition. Ignorance and vice stamped their features with a brutal and forbidding aspect. The poverty and insufficiency of their food and their uncomfortable mode of life, added to the effects of an unhealthy climate, rendered them, with hardly an exception, lean in person and pallid in complexion,* while a proverbial uncleanness and raggedness of attire completed the revolting traits of the unhappy picture."+

The ignorance of these people is profound and almost past belief. To say that few of them can write or even read conveys no adequate idea of their lack of education. In the language of the writer just quoted, "They are all so utterly devoid of the simplest elements of information, that they have no definite idea as to what portion of the earth they occupy." But, further than this, they have no desire to learn anything, believing firmly that all education is utterly useless.

Of the moral character of this degraded class, it is painful to speak or even think. The former I will not trust myself to do, but will quote again from Mr. Seabrook, merely expressing a hope that his picture is rather too darkly colored. He admits that there are many exceptions, but declares that "the portraiture is unhappily too faithful to the class at large."

t E. B. Seabrook.



^{*} I think the climate has little to do in producing the emaciation and pallor of which the writer speaks, for I find these characteristics just as strongly marked here among the pine hills of Middle Georgia (as healthful a region as can be found in the world) as in the "low country" of South Carolina.

"The utter absence of the sentiment of honesty among them was shown in the universal disposition to petty theft, and in the continued series of robberies and depredations by which they unconsciously made reprisal upon their richer neighbors for the benefits which the latter enjoyed at so fatal a cost to them. The records of the courts showed an astonishing frequency of those flagrant crimes which are more apt to fall under the contemplation and penalty of the law, such as murder in all its degrees, even including forms to which the instincts of the human heart are opposed, as of parents by children and children by parents. That higher spirit which seems native to the inhabitants of warmer climates, and which was displayed in the case of the planters in a traditional valor and a chivalrous sensitiveness to injury and insult, declined in this class into a prevailing ferocity, which too often was evinced in the most signal instances of personal violence and outrage. Their personal encounters, prowess in which was almost the sole object of their pride and ambition, left their traces in the hideous disfigurement of many a ruffianly countenance; and cases of murder have been known, so marked by wantonness, that juries have hesitated to convict, almost willing to believe that the utter absence of motive must, of itself, have proved the insanity of the wretches who seemed merely to have obeyed the wicked caprice of a savage disposition.

"A promiscuous debauchery proved their insensibility to the obligations of virtue, or to a feeling of modesty; and the history of many localities was disgraced by instances of the grossest and most revolting incest.

"To complete the melancholy picture, that must be added which enhanced all their vicious propensities, the almost universal prevalence of intemperance to a degree which knew no limits or restraint, except from the insufficiency of the means."

A dark picture, truly! but a ride of a few miles through our "piney woods," any fine day, will give you a glimpse of the living reality from which it has been sketched.

Here we come upon one of their cabins in the midst of the forest, with its little clearing (if "deadening" the pines makes a clearing) surrounded by a dilapidated fence of rails or brush. You need not go in. The whole family is arrayed on the "lot" stupidly staring at us.

The master of the house, a blear-eyed, sullen, ferocious-looking fellow, with a bushy beard and long unkempt hair, sitting on a log, calls off the dogs, three or four of which threaten us from the roadside. They are as lank as their master, and nearly as ill-looking. The mother and two or three grown-up girls, in home-made cotton, somewhat the worse for wear, and with dirty bare feet and ankles, block up the doorway. They are rather less sinister in their physiognomical expression, but scarcely less ugly and untidy than the head of the family. The children form an intermediate group in the tubleau, and are not unworthy of their parentage. Their hair is almost invaria-

bly of a yellowish white tint, and their complexion is of the same hue, their faces having the appearance of half-dried clay. You will look in vain for the faintest tinge of healthy color on cheek or lip. No roses bloom here, nor lilies either, for their pallor is not whiteness.

You may find red-faced men occasionally, where bad whisky can be had, but blooming women and children, never; and it must be remembered that I am not writing in the unhealthful regions of the "low country," or referring to the denizens of swampy and malarious districts, but describing these people as I see them going and coming every day among the pines, in one of the most salubrious regions in the world. It would not be proper to describe them as walking corpses, for their appearance is far more sickly than that of a dead person. They seem to be victims of a permanent torpidity, nothing being alive in them except the lowest instincts and passions of human nature.

The heads of these people are small, broad at the base and narrow above, with low foreheads, usually hidden under coarse bushy or long straight hair. Their eyes are small and dull; thin noses, often of the class called "snub," and always coarsely cut; their mouths gross; and their chins weak and retreating. Every feature bears a record of their abasement—an authentic and legible inscription commemorative of human decadence.

What is to be the ultimate destiny of this singularly unfortunate class of people?

Mr. Seabrook, in the article from which I have already quoted, predicts their gradual elevation under the new order of things consequent upon the abolition of slavery and the decline of the planter class. He argues that the opportunities for employment now opened will breed habits of industry, and that with them will come higher aspirations, a desire for education, and an appreciation of the comforts and refinements of civilized life. "Already," he says, "their services are for the first time in general demand, and simultaneously all over the country many of them have been taken into employment. They are recovering the place from which they too long have been driven, and this point reached, they will stretch upward to higher aims and better attainments."

Let us hope so.—Ex.-Ed. Down in Georgia:

BRITISH WORKMEN.

In a London letter to one of our city dailies we find the following allusion to British manufacturring, and some of the stupid usages of trades unions. As it will be seen, the letter was written some time ago, during the Paris Exposition. Are not the tradesmen of our large cities adopting these European customs too much?—or, rather, are they not being planted here by workingmen from foreign shores?

The revelations of the Paris Exposition relative to the superiority of foreign over English manufactures have caused much excite ment among all reflecting Englishmen. The

British manufacturers have been beaten in their own departments, and notably in that of machinery, upon which they fondly prided themselves. There is now a loud clamor for themselves. There is now a fold claimer for scientific schools, and many employers are writing letters to the papers urging working-men to visit the Exposition. Cheap trains are being run, and one employer (Bennett, of watchmaking fame) advises workingmen to pawn their watches and go to Paris. All this will do no good unless the present trades unions be better regulated. The true British workingman prefers the alchouse to a scientific school, and has no watch to pawn. No wonder that he should be excelled at every point when he resists every improvement and joins trades unions to murder those who will not "strike" for higher wages. Only recently a man who has invented a machine for paper-hanging was fairly driven out of London, in fear of his life. He had been decoyed into various places in order to be beaten, and the models of his ma-chine were repeatedly smashed. This was done, not by men confessedly uncivilized, but by professedly respectable workmen, who are earning good wages and have just been admitted to the right of suffrage by the Reform bill Such men can not be reclaimed. England's only hope is in the rising generation, redeemed and educated by a system of free schools like that in America.

You have heard a great deal about the outrages of the trades unions-how they blew up refractory workers and hired assassins to kill off non-unionists; but there is another phase of the unions almost equally remarkable. masons of Manchester, for example, will not allow stone worked at the quarries to be brought into their district, under penalty of a "strike." If it come from Yorkshire it may be worked on one side; otherwise it must come in the rough. Now, the stone can often be better worked at the quarries; it is cheaper when thus worked, and of course it is easier to convey, and the freightage is less; "but, no matter," say the Manchester mason, "we will strike work if you do not bring us the rough stone and let us work it." One firm was bold enough to buy some delphstone steps, worked at the quarries, because Manchester masons often refused to work this stone; but forthwith the masons struck, and the stone had to be reworked by the union men. Another firm had stone polished elsewhere, and these had to be actually defaced so that the Manchester masons might repolish them, or else work would have been stopped. The brick masons are equally tyrannical, and will not permit brick to be sold or used in any district in which they are not made—the said districts being determined by the unions. The manufacturers are watched, and if this rule be infringed, the bricklayers "strike" at once. In several cases employers have been compelled to pay union men for the time they would have worked, because nonunionists or unionists of other districts had been allowed a certain job. These facts are taken from the sworn evidence before a royal commission.

How can labor prosper in any country where laborers perpetrate such outrages?

A NEW SUBSCRIBER, residing at Hartford, Conn., says: "After a careful perusal of a few past numbers of the Phrenological Journal, which I have purchased from newsdealers, I am obliged to say that it takes the lead of any reading matter that I have examined, for solid knowledge, such as will promote the mental growth of him who is earnest in his efforts at self-cultivation."

EMINENT BUSINESS MEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PORTRAITS, CHARACTERS, BIOGRAPHIES.

NEW YORK CITY is the great commercial center of the Western world. From the earliest settlement of Manhattan Island, by the Dutch, to the present time, trade has flourished here in the most conspicuous manner.

The merchants of New York have ever been characterized by their shrewdness, tact, and sagacity; and some of them for boldness of venture and extent of business operation have been surpassed by none in the large commercial cities of the old world. In no other city have fortunes been realized from business enterprise in so short a time as in New York city; and in no other city is the proportion of wealthy merchants so large. Among our active business men are many who, though advanced in years, still hold the helm, and administer affairs successfully. From these we have selected some who, for industry, energy, temperance, and integrity, are eminently worthy of the thoughtful consideration of all our readers, and especially of our young readers, who long to ascend the slippery ladder of fortune. We present in this number three gentlemen, each a business man, but in a different sphere, viz., a manufacturer, a banker, and a steamboat manager.

PETER COOPER.

This gentleman has naturally a strong and vigorous constitution, and exhibits qualities of endurance both in his physi-



PORTRAIT OF DANIEL DREW.

cal and mental organization. The motive temperament is well indicated by the strong frame and large muscles; and the mental temperament also is well manifested by the size of the brain and the general fineness of the constitutional texture. A careful and abstemious life has developed a naturally good organization, and now, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, he enjoys vigorous health, and is able to attend to the administration of a



PORTRAIT OF PETER COOPER.

large estate and of a prosperous business. Perseverance and determination are among the most prominent qualities of his character. Whatever he determines to do, he follows earnestly and persistently, and with difficulty is turned aside from any object which he entertains. There are also the indications of a strong moral sense, and the appreciation of those responsibilities which devolve upon him as a member of society. Inclined to be cautious—disposed to avoid public prominence-and to adopt those measures only which commend themselves for their honesty, integrity, and safety, he is not by any means rash, headlong, or careless. He is a practical man in the main, appreciative of the actual—the tangible. He takes into account all the details of whatever subject claims his attention, and is seldom mistaken in his impressions of things. He is a good judge of qualities, conditions, and general characteristics. He is no imitator; not inclined to follow the customs and usages of others; not given to conforming to the ways and usages of society; but rather "individual," or, in the estimation of the world, eccentric, following the bent of his own inclinations, acting out his own opinions and in his own way. He would adopt, in his mode of dress and manners, that which appeared agreeable to his taste and common sense, without reference to their harmony with the prevailing custom of the day.

He has considerable natural force and impulse of character. The organs which minister to executiveness and activity are large. As a business man, he would be energetic, prompt, and thorough; while his carefulness, responsibility to the obligations which devolve upon him in the progress of his calling, would command the respect and esteem of those with whom he had dealings.

He has a rather warm, social nature. Is cordial in his friend-ships; appreciative of the pleasures and ties of *home*, and usually retains those whose affection or regard he has acquired.

With such elements of character, having fair opportunities in life, he would not fail to make it successful.

BIOGRAPHY,

This eminent New York philanthropist was born on the 12th day of February, 1791. His father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army during the war for independence. The business of his father was that of a hat manu-



PORTRAIT OF CHARLES A. MACY.

facturer; and in early youth Peter was employed in the business, and labored assiduously until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Wardwell, a coach-maker. In a few years he became

skilled in this trade, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, continued working as a journeyman until the opening of the war of 1812, when he abandoned coach-making for the manufacturing of machines for shearing cloth.

This last business he carried on successfully to the close of the war, and then entered into the manufacture of cabinet ware, which he subsequently quitted, and opened a grocery store. This business, however, he found to be rather out of his line, and he soon returned again to manufacturing. The department which now interested him was that of the preparation of glue and isinglass for the market, a business which he carries on at the present time.

He became interested, while yet a young man, in the development of the American iron interest. In 1830, he established extensive iron works near Baltimore; and afterward started a rolling and wire mill in the city of New York, where he made the first successful attempt at the adaptation of anthracite coal to puddling iron.

This mill was afterward removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where it was from time to time enlarged, until it became the most extensive rolling mill in the United States. Vast quantities of railroad iron and wire have been turned out of this manufactory.

At present, the business of this establishment is in the hands of a company, of which he is a prominent manager. The first locomotive in general use on this continent was built by Mr. Cooper, at Baltimore, after his own designs, and worked on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Having at heart not only the manufacturing, but also the scientific interest of his country, Mr. Cooper has ever prominently identified himself with all important public undertakings tending to the development of science.

He was warmly interested in the electric telegraph from its earliest conception; and invested liberally in enterprises having in view its establishment.

He has also been associated with the city government of New York, and won a prominent position by his earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the community.

He has made his name particularly famous, however, through his many large charities. The cause of education, has ever found him a warm advocate. His sympathy in this matter finally culminated in the erection of a splendid building in the central part of this city, at great cost, and devoting it to the free education of the working classes. His designs in this respect have been carried out, and thousands of worthy but needy youths have been educated in the higher branches of knowledge in The Cooper Institute. In connection with the educational advantages thus thrown open to the public, Mr. Cooper has established a large and neatly appointed reading-room, which is open to all comers, and contains a large and valuable collection of books, and the current periodical literature of the day.

DANIEL DREW.

We have here a strongly marked head and face. The brain is something above the ordinary size—high, broad, long, and full. It is especially large in the region of the moral sentiments, the more prominent of which is Conscientiousness, which gives a sense of justice and integrity. It is large in Hope, which lifts one up in times of adversity, and inspires him to put forth every energy to accomplish a purpose. There is large Benevolence, indicating a broad charity, earnest philanthropy, and brotherly kindness.

We do not perceive any deficiency in intellect, in Constructiveness, mechanical ingenuity, or in economy, regard for property, and appreciation of money's real worth.

There is also great executiveness, indicated by the breadth of brain immediately above the ears, with strong Firmness, giving stability, steadfastness, decision, and perseverance.

There are, also, method, order, a correct eye for measuring forms, sizes, proportions, and distances; a good general memory, especially of principles and experiences, if not of minor facts and details.

There was originally very strong affection in this character, but these feelings were always subordinate to the intellectual and moral sentiments. Nor is there any indication of the sensualist, but every indication of temperance and self-regulation.

Such a brain, with its fine quality, being fairly educated, would almost inevitably become a power in the world, making its own way, originating, planning, contriving, and managing, rather than imitating or running in a rut. His accountability would be first to his God, next to himself, then to others. He could not knowingly violate his own sense of justice. Such a nature, however, is liable to become rigid, opinionated, and, in a measure, austere. But while permitted to pursue his own course without interruption, with no one to thwart or disturb him, he would go on peaceably to the end. If competitors cross or wrong him, they will wake up a lion, who will clear his track and free himself from the annoyance.

Conscious of being governed by correct motives, seeking to be governed by

high principles, he is compar tively indifferent to praise or blame. This is a type of the energetic, go-a-head, self-made American, and the following biographical sketch confirms our statements, and must prove instructive to the reader.

BIOGRAPHY.

The subject of our phrenological remarks just stated was born at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 29, 1797. His early years were passed on his father's farm, and his education in youth was such as a country district school afforded. When fifteen years old his father died, leaving him to carve a fortune for himself. He directed his attention chiefly to the personal driving of cattle to market, and selling them, until 1829, when he made New York city his permanent residence, and there continued the cattle trade by establishing a depot, and purchasing largely through agents and partners. In 1834, Mr. Drew was induced to take a pecuniary interest in a steamboat enterprise. From that time his history is identified with the inception and growth of the steamboat passenger trade on the Hudson River. By shrewd management, low rates of fare, and good accommodations, the line which Drew promoted grew in favor with the traveling community notwithstanding the powerful opposition brought to bear on it by other steamboat men, among whom was Commodore Vanderbilt. Competition ran so high, that at one time the steamboat Waterwitch, in which Drew had invested his first venture, carried passengers to Albany for a shilling each.

In 1840, Mr. Isaac Newton formed a joint stock company, in which Drew became the largest stockholder. This was the origin of the famous "People's Line," which commenced business by running new, large, and elegantly fitted-up steamboats, and from time to time added new and improved vessels to their running stock. When the Hudson River Railroad was opened in 1852, it was confidently expected by many that the steamboat interest was doomed. Drew thought otherwise, and refused to accept the advice of his friends, who admonished him to sell his boats and withdraw from a business about to fail. The event justified his course. The railroad served but to increase travel, and rendered the steamboats more popular than ever. The large steamers now attached to the "People's Line," which command the admiration of every visitor and traveler on account of their superb decorations, and the extent and comfortable character of their accommodations, attest the prosperity attendant upon the management, a leading spirit of which Mr. Drew has been from the beginning. The Dean Richmond, St. John, and Drew are unsurpassed for model, machinery, speed, and finish by any river steamboats in the wide world.

Mr. Drew has not only boldly adventured in "steamboating," but has won reputation and wealth in the much more uncertain sphere of



stock-brokerage. In 1840 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Nelson Taylor and Mr. Kelly, his son-in-law, in that business, which was carried on with marked success for more than ten years. Both these partners, although much younger than Mr. Drew, are sleeping in the tomb, while he is still employing some of his large capital in the same line through confidential hands.

The noble deed which has brought him into special prominence, and rendered his name, like those of Cornell and Peabody, a synonym for active benevolence, is the founding of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, Morris County, New Jersey. To this end Mr. Drew, at the recent centennial of Methodism, offered half a million dollars. The property purchased for the seminary is pleasantly situated in one of the most thriving towns, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in northern New Jersey. Its distance from New York city is only twenty-eight miles.

Besides this large benefaction, Mr. Drew has contributed extensively to various religious and educational institutions, among which the Wesleyan University and the Concord Biblical Institute are prominent.

In Putnam County he owns upward of a thousand acres of land, on which large numbers of cattle are raised for the market. The pursuit of his early manhood has for him still strong attractions, but here again his management is marked by a generous spirit. On this estate he has been chiefly instrumental in the building of a church and school-house. In the latter, the advantages of a good education are afforded gratuitously to the children of the place.

In form and physiognomy Mr. Drew is not especially impressive. His height is about six feet, his person slender, and his general expression and manner unassuming and mild, but firm. He stands before us an example of the persevering, energetic, shrewd, and successful business man, and not only that, but also as an example of the practical workings of an earnest and sincere philanthropy.

CHARLES A. MACY.

This is a symmetrically made man. He stands six feet high, weighs about 170 lbs., and has a well-developed frame, a healthy body, and a good-sized brain.

We have in this gentleman an excellent example of temperate habits and perfect health. It will appear in the following biographical sketch that health has been the rule of his life. Free from dissipation in eating, drinking, or in other matters, he has lived a regular and even life, enjoying all that belongs to human existence, and escaping those infirmities which arise from excess. There is no dyspepsia, no consumption, no headache, sideache, backache, or heartache here,

but each organ of the body performs its function regularly and healthfully; so each organ of the mind performs its office in the same clock-like manner.

This is a splendid head on a splendid body. It is long, high, and sufficiently broad; but the upper portion predominates, and he lives in the intellect and in the moral sentiments rather than in the passions and propensities. As a reasoner, he would be sensible and sound. As a business man, industrious, methodical, persevering, and prudent. As a Christian, he would be devotional, kindly, charitable, trusting, and honest; socially, he would be affectionate, mindful of those depending on him, surrounding himself with all the comforts of life, contributing as liberally as his means will permit for charitable objects, and gaining the respect, esteem, and affection of all with whom he comes in contact.

But there is resolution as well as kindness here. He would trifle with no one—no one would think of trifling with him. He is youthful, jovial, and playful, yet always respectful and dignified.

Language is well indicated here, but he would talk sound thoughts rather than empty words.

There is dignity without austerity, decision without obstinacy, resolution without severity, force of character without malice, and economy with liberality and generosity. There is also integrity without rigidity or censoriousness, benevolence without prodigality, and devotion without bigotry. Altogether, we present this as a model character, and an excellent example for our young men to follow. Indeed, there are no faculties of the brain or body wanting in this man, and we present him as one possessing fewer faults than is common to one of our kind. It is no flattery to say that Mr. Macy may be pronounced one of the handsomest men in America.

BIOGRAPHY.

Charles A. Macy, son of Josiah and Lydia Macy, was born upon the island of Nantucket, Mass., on the 3d of July, 1808. There he lived and was educated until the spring of 1823, when his father with his family removed to New York. Immediately on arriving in this city he entered the counting-house of Isaac Wright & Son (who were largely engaged in the shipping business), and remained as a clerk with them until the 1st of January, 1831, when he entered into business for himself with his father and brother (Josiah Macy & Son), who

were engaged in the shipping and general commission business. In this connection he continued until the 1st of January, 1834.

From that period until 1855 he was engaged in the auction and dry goods commission business, most of the time as a partner in the house of Corlies, Haydock & Co.

In 1855 the New York Co. Bank was established in 14th St., corner 8th Avenue. Of this Mr. Macy took the presidency. When the Park Bank was organized in 1856 and commenced business, he was appointed cashier. and acted in that capacity until the summer of 1863, when he retired, and with Mr. R. W. Howes commenced the business of private banking under the firm name of Howes & Macy. In this business he is at present engaged. Having been blessed with a good constitution and lived temperately, he has been constantly employed, and for a period of upward of forty-four years has not been absent from business for any cause at any one time over two weeks, and very rarely as long as that.

Mr. Macy was married in 1831 to the daughter of Benjamin Corlies, a Quaker gentleman and an old resident of this city.

In religious matters, Mr. Macy accepts the tenets of the Friends or Quakers, and is attached to that portion of the Society known as Hicksites.

Strictly retiring in his habits, he has never taken any part or been identified with any political party, though his predilections have been with the Democratic interest.

The following interesting extract from the History of Nantucket relates to the ancestor of Mr. Macy, who settled in New England among the earliest emigrants:

"In the year 1640 Thomas Macy, being then a young man, moved with his family from the town of Chilmark, in Wiltshire, England, and settled in Salisbury, county of Essex, Massachusetts

"He lived here in good repute twenty years, where he acquired a good interest, consisting of a tract of land of one thousand acres, a good house, and considerable stock. But when this part of the country became more thickly settled by the English, dissensions arose among the people in regard to religion and religious denominations. Notwithstanding the purpose of their emigration from the mother country was that they might enjoy liberty of conscience in religious matters, they themselves commenced the work of persecution, and enacted laws to restrain people from worshiping God according to the dictates of their consciences. Among other restraints, a law was made that any person who should entertain one of the people called Quakers should pay a fine of five pounds (\$25) for every hour during which he so entertained them. Thomas Macy subjected himself to the rigor of this law by giving shelter to four Quakers who stopped at his house in a rain storm.

"This act was soon sounded abroad, for, being influenced by a sense of duty, he had used no means to conceal it. He could now live no





longer in peace and in the enjoyment of religious freedom among his own nation; he chose, therefore, to remove his family to a place unsettled by the whites, to take up his abode among savages, where he could safely imitate the example and obey the precepts of our Saviour, and where religious zeal had not yet discovered a crime in hospitality, nor the refinement of civil law a punishment for its practice. In the fall of 1659 he embarked in an open boat with his family and such effects as he could conveniently take with him, and proceeded along shore to the westward; when they came to Boston Bay, they crossed it, passed round Cape Cod, extended their course by the shore until they were abreast the island to the northward, thence crossed the Sound and landed on Nantucket, without accident. The same undaunted courage which enabled our forefathers to breast the storm and dare the wave in search of a free altar and a safe home, prompted him in search of the same blessings to meet the same dangers.

"He sacrificed his property and his home to his religion; he found both in a remote region hitherto hardly known. His religion, we mean, not its name, but its spirit, has been transmitted to the present generation unsullied by the crime of persecution or by the disgrace of inhospitality."

At that time the island was inhabited by about fifteen hundred Indians.

"Thomas Macy, being cited to answer for the offense, addressed the following letter to the Court, the original of which is preserved in the cabinet of the Nantucket Athenæum:

"This is to entreat the honoured Court not to be offended because of my non-appearance. It is not from my slighting the authority of the honoured Court, nor fear to answer the case; but have been for some weeks past very ill, and am so at present; and notwithstanding my illness, yet I, desirous to appear, have done my utmost endeavour to hire a house, but cannot procure one at present. I, being at present destitute, have endeavoured to purchase one, but at present cannot attain it—but I shall relate the truth of the case, as my answer would be to the honoured Court; and more cannot be proved, nor so much. On a rainy morning, there came to my house Edward Wharton and three men more; the said Wharton spoke to me, saving they were travelling eastward, and desired me to direct them in the way to Hampton, and I never saw any of the men afore except Wharton, neither did I enquire their names or what they were; but by their carriage I thought they might be Quakers, and said I so, and therefore desired them to pass on in their way, saying to them I might possibly give offence in entertaining them; and soon as the violence of the rain ceased (for it rained hard) they went away, and I never saw them since. The time that they staid in the house was about threequarters of an hour; they spoke not many words in the time, neither was I at leisure to talk with them: for I came home wet to the skin immediately afore they came to the house, and I found my wife sick in bed. If this satisfy not the honoured Court, I shall submit to their sentence. I have not willingly offended. I am ready to serve and obey you in the Lord.
"Signed, Thomas Macy.
"27th of 8th Month, '59 (1659)."

FAMILY RECORDS.

ONE of the most important, as well as interesting, considerations relating to the social position of all enlightened human beings is a knowledge of their ancestral history. Every male and female who properly appreciates their standing in the present world, and who feels an interest in the antecedents of the family of which they constitute a branch, can not but be desirous of knowing through what line of humanity their existence was derived, and who were their progenitors for as many generations as can possibly be ascertained. Every child has a claim upon its parents for knowledge of the names, nativity, and other circumstances of the lives of its ancestors to the greatest possible extent, and every parent should record, for the benefit of his children, all the circumstances of their infantile and juvenile history, and also his or her own, in order that each may be well acquainted with his or her own life, and that of their parents, to enable them to appreciate to its fullest extent the value of life and their duties to the family and to society at large

The biographical details of every individual, from the first to the last day of his existence, are matters of irterest not only to himself, but also to his family and descendants; especially should every adult know the history of his and her own growth, the means supplied by the parents for their education and position in society, and the sources of physical, moral, and intellectual development, so that those subsequently dependent upon them as fathers and mothers may profit by their experience.

As every individual has two parents, four grandparents, and eight great-grandparents, it is very plain that without a systematic and continuous record of each, it is impossible for an individual to keep a knowledge of his ancestral relations, or of the details of their lives, beyond a very limited extent.

To insure this important matter, and to secure to all future generations a full knowledge of the antecedent line of each individual, together with the details of the biography of each member of the family, an ingeniously arranged Family Record has recently been prepared by a professional gentleman of New York, the simplicity, completeness, and comprehensiveness of which must attract the attention of, and prove valuable to, every intelligent person. It is entitled The Biographic and Photographic Family Record, arranged for recording in detail the Personal Incidents of each Member of the Family. By John H. Griscom, M.D.

The first page, besides containing the record of the names, birth, marriage, etc., of both husband and wife, and a space for the photographs of each, to be inserted at several different ages, is arranged for recording the name, date, and place of birth, and death of the parents and grandparents of each, including three generations. In addition to which there are spaces for recording other incidents in the life of each.

The remainder of the volume is appropriated to the records of the descendants of the first-named parties, an entire page being devoted to each, containing the name, date, and place of birth, with space for five photographs, at different ages; also for the character and period of whatever diseases they may have, and the height and weight at different ages, with the schools, occupations, and other events of their lives. An additional blank page for each child enables the parents to record whatever other incidents may seem desirable to be remem-

The superiority of this ample form of record over the very meagre ones usually contained in Bibles, must be apparent to all parties, and being a separate book, the persons using it are enabled to record a great number of events which would be inadmissible in the Bible record, because the latter must necessarily be subject to the observation of strangers as well as of the family, while the separate Family Record may be always kept private. Especially will this be valuable to the female members of the family who may not desire to communicate their ages to others.

Without such a record as this, almost every adult is necessarily ignorant of very many of the incidents of his early life, because of the indifference or forgetfulness of the parents. For instance, how few persons now living at the age of twenty-five are enabled to say whether they

have ever had the diseases incidental to juvenile life! There are many who know not the places of their own nativity, and some are ignorant even of the precise date of their birth. Very few are able to recite any of the circumstances of their physical growth, of their early family connections, or to respond to inquiries respecting the ages, nativity, and other circumstances, of their grandparents, and much less of their previous progenitors. By the use of the systematic Family Record herein alluded to, the individual of every generation of the family may know the history of every progenitor; and every succeeding generation, by its steady use, will of course increase the numbers recorded, so that each century will render the members of at least three additional generations fully cognizant of all their predecessors.

Without some such record as this, almost every orphan child must pass through life without any distinct knowledge of its parents, leaving it an isolated human being in respect to ancestral relations; but if left in possession of such a record, containing the history of its parents, and their photographic likenesses, it has a substitute for their persons almost equal to the reality. This form of Record is, in fact, a happy verification of the sentiment contained in the following verses from a poem by Charles Sprague, entitled

THE FAMILY MEETING.

We are all here! Even they the dead-though dead so dear. Fond memory to her duty true. Brings back their faded forms to view. How lifelike, through the mist of years, Each well-remembered face appears! We see them as in times long past; From each to each kind looks are cast: We hear their words, their smiles behold: They're round us as they were of old-

We are all here! Father, mother, Sister, brother, You that I love, with love so dear. This may not long of us be said; Soon must we join the gathered dead; And by the hearth we now sit round, Some other circle will be found. Oh! then that wisdom may we know, Which leaves a life of peace below! So in the world to follow this, May each repeat, in words of bliss,

We're all-all here!

We are all here!

Another very valuable consideration connected with such a Family Record relates to the life insurance interests of the family. Every company that grants a policy therefor, requires information concerning the health and longevity of the ancestors of the applicant, and also his private sanitary history. Such a record as this at once answers the questions, and it would be to the interests of every family, the members of which are likely to apply for life policies, to have such a record to satisfy the company's medical inquiries.

Moreover, every family needs such a felicitous arrangement for recording the history of their individual lives, to enable them to appreciate to its full extent the value of their own existence, and the importance of a good record for future use. And by putting on record the incidents of the life of their children, every parent would present to them an incentive to good conduct in all their social, moral, intellectual, and business relations in

In the marriage record of the parents, on the first page, a space is appropriated for the signature of the clergyman or officer who performs the ceremony, thus making it a Certificate of Marriage.

The Publisher of the Phrenological Journal has it in contemplation to issue the work above referred to, and it will be put to press on the receipt of a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant the outlay for a very handsomely printed and substantially bound work. Its price will not exceed two dollars, and initiatory subscribers will be supplied with it at 25 per cent. discount therefrom. All persons procuring ten subscribers therefor will be entitled to an extra copy.

Address Editor of the Phrenological Journal, 389 Broadway, New York.



NEW YORK,

FEBRUARY, 1868.

"IF I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they full upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself."—In Fig.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

WHAT IS THE USE OF IT?

THE New York *Daily Times* publishes the following:

"Phrenology in the Montreal Post-"Office—A Curious Story.—From the "Montreal Telegraph, December 12 .-"The post-office is not a place that would "be suspected as a source of fun, far less "as the field for the acting of a serio-"comic drama. It appears that phreno-"logical qualification is now necessary to "retain a position in that office. "some time past the postmaster was not "satisfied that all was right, and being a "firm believer in the development of cer-"tain bumps, the significance of which is "explained by a class of men distin-"guished as phrenologists, he had the "heads of the clerks of the establish-"ment examined, and the result was "most unsatisfactory in the case of three " of those employed in the office. "moral and intellectual bumps were "found deficient, so much so that it was "impossible to retain these gentlemen "any longer as public servants. The in-"terests of the public must at all times "be protected, and it will be a delight-"ful satisfaction that a science so much "abused by some, can be applied with "such conclusive results. It is not "known whether the same experiment "will be made in the other branches of "the public service."

The Montreal postmaster is right. In his case the new Dominionists have evidently "PUT THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE," and he will see to it that his clerks and other subordinates are adapted to their several places of care and trust. This is applying science and common sense in a practical manner. Now, if Phrenology is good for anything, it is good for just this. The ability of men

to read character depends on knowledge; while one is easily deceived—imposed on by every bogus pretender and wicked quack, another is comparatively shrewd in surmising, inferring, or quessing what manner of man he meets; and another, with more knowledge and a larger experience, can generally detect a rogue and avoid him. But, give the same knowledge and experience to one who possesses an intimate acquaintance with Phrenology, and he would read a stranger through and through "like a book"he becomes a ready detective. Now, this postmaster found among his clerks men of doubtful integrity, or those deficient in capacity. He may have been already satisfied in his own mind as to the facts, while others, in interest, differed from him; and having confidence in Phrenology, he resolved to have it applied, in order to confirm or refute his impressions, and to settle the doubt which may have existed in the minds of all. We see nothing "funny" or "serio-comic" in this, but rather the proceeding of a sound and sensible man.

Certain it is, we have in all our public departments, civil and military, any number of incompetents; and all see clearly the results in their indiscreet acts. Letters are lost or delayed, post-offices robbed, mail matter put in the wrong bag or box, and sent to China instead of Chicago. All have suffered more or less from one or the other of these causes. Stupid postmasters, dishonest clerks, ignorant letter-carriers, need not be imposed on a long-suffering community. A wise application of Phrenology and good common sense would correct the error and remove the evil by selecting those adapted to the work.

If one individual has a gift for literature, poetry, or art, another may have an aptitude for business, may be born for a banker, a broker, a merchant, or for a sea captain. And owing to the all-prevailing ignorance on the subject of choosing pursuits, and character-reading, few men ever find their right place, and most men pass through life mere ciphers—accomplishing nothing beyond "getting a living," while thousands of others live all their poor lives but one degree above the starving-point. Why? we repeat, simply because they do not know what to do, how to find out their aptitude.

Here is a thief in a situation where only one of the highest integrity should be placed. Of course he fails, and falls; a prison opens to him, and he is lost. Here is a middle-aged man, of good education and natural ability, doing a boy's work. He began life with means and high hopes; but owing to misplaced confidence, trusting those not worthy, he was easily swindled out of his property, and had not sufficient confidence in himself to try again. He will struggle on, suffering for many of the necessaries of life, but will always be dependent. Another, high-minded, ambitious, generous, and spirited, had all the qualities for success but one. He could not say the monosyllable "No." He was invited to smoke, drink, and take part in a social game of chance, where, to give it zest, a small sum was at stake. He played, he won, and was popular. His higher senses, "the still small voice," whispered, "do so no more," and he silently resolved to obey; but his resolution was easily overcome by boon companions, jovial fellows, and he yields to please them. He had too little dignity, manliness, decision, stability. "There was a screw loose." He was wanting in self-esteem and firmness.

Another is bright and brilliant, but fickle. He first tries this, then that, then something else; becomes a sort of "jack at all trades, and is perfect in none." He would like to marry, engages to one, then regrets, begs off, tries another, and deserts in disgrace; all for the want of steadiness of purpose and moral principle. He gets a situation, tending bar, peddling peanuts, cigars, and the like; but with all his versatile brilliancy, he is regarded as of "no account."

We could go on and give the history of all classes of men, tracing their success or failure to organization, habits, education, training, circumstances, and surroundings, pointing out the particular rock on which this, that, and the other were stranded—showing, when too late, in many cases, how they could have escaped and cleared the capes, shoals, rocks, and the numerous whirlpools into which the ignorant and unsuspecting are cast away or swallowed up.

But the indolent world is wedded to its idols; old customs, old superstitions are in the way—and we repeat, "the errors of the age." Careless switchmen



misplace the rails, and a train is thrown off the track and smashed; a careless engineer explodes a boiler, and the ship and all on board find a watery grave: a careless driver neglects his team, and a collision, a crash, and broken bones ensue; a careless stoker sets fire to the engine frame, and the building is destroyed; a patriotic though heedless boy tosses a fire-cracker into a heap of rubbish, and a city is burned to the ground-small Cautiousness! Our prisons are filled with criminals, who, had they been rightly placed-away from temptations when young and weak-and wisely directed through childhood, would, many of them, subsequently have made useful and honorable citizens. Our poor-houses and hospitals are filled with the unfortunate. many of whom could have been made self-supporting by timely aid and proper direction.

That society is sadly out of joint all may clearly see; but few, very few, like the Montreal postmaster, have the knowledge and sagacity to apply the remedy.

We anticipate the inquiry, "What is to be done with the three discarded P. O. clerks?" We answer, apply the same test to discover "what they can do best." If Phrenology indicates what they ought not to do, or to be trusted with, so also it will indicate what they can do most successfully; and this each and every one of us ought to be most thankful to learn. We have seen too much human suffering, too many miserable failures in the different callings and pursuits of men, not to feel a lively interest in any and in every means looking toward a remedy. We believe there will be fewer mistakes, fewer blunders, accidents, explosions, and fewer crimes, when a knowledge of Phrenology becomes general. At the worst, it can do no harm. It certainly has the promise of doing much good.

We commend the example of the Montreal postmaster to others. We recommend our merchants to learn whether or not their confidential clerks, cashiers, and others have the organs of Conscientiousness, Cautiousness, Firmness, and other necessary faculties, to insure integrity and reasonable care in their several departments. Equally useful will it prove in the selection of apprentices to learn particular arts and trades.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Making Maple Sugar.—This is the season when enterprising men living near maple groves prepare for making their year's "sweetening." Many tons are made throughout the Northern and Middle States. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and the Canadas make the most, and to a limited extent it is made in the Middle and some of the Southern States. A few trees will often produce many pounds of delicious sugar if rightly tapped and attended.

We have often been impressed with the desirableness of our farmers planting maple trees in rocky regions or in portions of their lands which could not be otherwise cultivated. A nook or a corner here and there would grow a dozen or more sugar-maple trees, and a sidehill in a glen or gorge as many more. Indeed, such trees should be set along our public roadways. Millions can thus be grown to the great benefit of all and the injury of none. The sugar maple is a beautiful shade tree in summer, and when old may be converted into timber, tools, furniture, or fuel. And we would here suggest that a young farmer can not do a better thing for himself, his town, or his State, after planting a fruit orchard, than to plant a grove of maple trees. Who will act on this suggestion? If only a few individuals be induced to do this, others will shortly follow the good example, and in time we shall have within our reach, all through the United States, the means by which we can obtain all of this kind of sugar and sirup that we need. Farther south sugar-cane and sorghum will be produced, supplying the sugars of commerce. It may be interesting to our readers to know how many pounds of maple sugar and how many gallons of molasses-sirup-treacle-were produced in the year 1860, in the United States and Territories. Doubtless a considerable more was made than was reported to the census taker. It may surprise our Northern readers to learn that maple sugar and maple molasses can be made in several of the Southern States. But some of the territory is mountainous, and the maple tree grows there

abro arco Pro 11 p mor.	·		
		lons Maple	Lbs. Maple Sugar.
Alabama			228
Arkansas		124	3,077
California		6	
Connecticut		2,277	44,259
Georgia		20	991
Illinois		20,048	134,195
Indiana		292,908	1,541,761
Iowa		11,405	315,436
Kansa 4		2	8,742
Kentucky		140,076	380,941
Maine		32,679	306,742
Massachusetts		15,307	1,006,078
Michigan		79,000	4,051,822
Minnesota		23,038	370,669
MississIppi			99
Missouri		18,289	142,028
New Hampshire		43,833	2,255,012
New Jersey		8,088	3,455
New York		131,843	10,816,419
North Carolina		17,759	30,845
Ohio		370,512	3,345,508
Pennsylvania		114,310	2,767,335

	Gallons Maple Molasses.	Lbs. Maple Sugar.
South Carolina		205
Tennessee	. 74,372	115,620
Vermont	. 16,253	9,877,781
Virginia	. 99,605	938,103
Wisconsin	. 83,118	1,584,451
Nebraska	. 275	122
Utah	. 40	
Total	. 1,597,589	40,120,205

Thus more than a million and a half gallons of delicious maple sirup, and over forty million pounds of maple sugar, are produced in our country in a single year. If we estimate the sirup at one dollar a gallon, we have the snug sum of \$1,597,589, and the sugar at 15 cts. per pound, \$6,018,030 75; total, \$7,615,619 75.

This is no small matter when viewed in the aggregate, and coupled with the pleasure of making the sugar, and the domestic joy connected with its use, the maple-sugar business assumes proportions which it is a great pleasure to contemplate. We all have "a sugar tooth," and everybody loves maple sugar. Then tap the trees, boil the sap, sugar it off, and send us a cake!

ARE WE POOR?

WE hear and read of hard times and ruin ahead, of heavy taxes, and enormous public debts. Foreign writers were sure a democratic people would not bear taxation, and that we never could pay off our great war debt. The experience of the last two years, in consolidating our national debt and in raising revenue, shows in strong light the resources and capabilities of the country. We have paid all our expenses and reduced our aggregate debt from \$2,874,000,000 in the fall of 1865 to \$2,491,000,000 as given in the Treasurer's recent Report, or \$383,000,000 in two years. When it is considered that this occurred just after a long and exhaustive war-that nearly half the country was prostrate in its finances and business facilities, the nation, we think, does not deserve to be called bankrupt. Such elasticity and enterprise is a great surprise to the people and governments of the Old World.

Let us look a moment at the resources of the single State of New York. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the year 1866 was \$1,640,000,000, the real value of which is supposed to be three times that amount. From the State Census of 1865 we take a few items—

Value of dwellings	\$1,080,000,000
Farms	1,069,000,000
Manufactories	228,000,000
Insured personal property	1,471,000,000

As not more than a third part of the personal property is insured, it will be safe to assert that the cash value of the property in the State of New York can not be short of \$6,000,000,000. The aggregate of taxes, direct and indirect, of the people of the State of New York in 1866 was about as follows:

State and school taxes	\$12,000,000
City, county, and town taxes	50,000,000
Internal revenue and customs	53,000,000
9	\$115,000,000

New York is evidently able to pay her debts easily; and no doubt all other States—at least those which did not join the rebellion—are equally able and willing to meet and redeem their liabilities. We are a young, energetic people, with room for all, and abundant natural resources in soil, climate, mines, etc., to reward industry and to invite labor from every part of the world. As a nation, then, we are not poor, and, God be thanked, we are not in fear of bankruptcy.

If Americans will stop smoking, chewing, and drinking for a few years, they can pay all their debts, and have a surplus.

"THE WORLD MOVES."

THE New York daily World newspaper recently gave expression to the following progressive idea, which is in keeping with the laws of growth and reconstruction taught in the Phrenological Journal. Read this political philosopher.

"The Democratic party must be wise enough to recognize the molding influence of great events on public opinion, and the permanence of some of their consequences. Even in the most tranquil times society and public opinion are in a state of constant, and in a new country like this, of rapid growth. In a period of convulsive turbulence and upheaving, opinion advances with an accelerated velocity. It is not possible that the mighty struggles of the last six years should not leave a deep imprint on succeeding times. The future of this country is not to depend on the opinions of men who were over forty when the war broke out, but on the opinions of those who were under thirty. Though built after the same plan, our older men will say, like those of Israel, that the second temple is not like the first. We must, nevertheless, recognize facts. It is a fact that all the flower of our young men were engaged in, and educated by, the war. All the youthful vigor, daring, enterprise, love of adventure, thirst for honor, pride of country, marched with our armies. In the army they lived a deeper life than falls to the lot of ordinary sluggish generations. Their whole manhood was a hundred times put to the proof; the experience of four years was more than the common experience of a life. And it came at an age when the character is yet pliant and yielding, when the opinions are either not formed, or are not settled into dogmatic stiffness. The mold was applied while the clay was yet soft, and it will continue to bear impress. There is an ineffaceable difference between the generation of men that is going out and the younger generation that is coming in; and no party which ignores this difference will be in sufficient sympathy with the rising future to guide its politics. Our elderly men, whose habits of thought became fixed before the war, will be every year deserting, in obedience to a summons they can not resist. As between the old epoch and the new, they will be a constantly dwindling minority; but as between the living and the dead, they are 'passing over to the majority.' Their indurated habits of thought will pass with them, and the country will be ruled by the generation whose character was shaped in these later stirring times."

HISTORY ON CANVAS.

Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, whose portrait, character, and biography we published last October, has recently given to the public a panorama, with views of important events in our national history, commencing with the discovery of America, and continuing to the close of the civil war; including a look—in a picture—at our new Russian possession!

But Mr. Nast is a humorist. He is the Mr. Punch of America, without the drawbacks to the London man. Mr. Nast caricatures everything and everybody, save sacred subjects. These he would not, could not profane, for he is himself a man of high moral principle and deep religious convictions.

The interest which will be taken in this panorama by a spectator will, in a great measure, depend on his political opinions, the direction in which his sympathies ite. The artist, we may state, is a staunch Republican. That many of the representations, aside from the burlesque vein which ramifies them, are faithful portraitures of sectional or public sentiment, as the case may be, it can not be denied.

The series of paintings is lengthy, comprising thirty - three on canvas, nine feet by twelve. Among those which the spectator usually considers most noticeable, are "Columbia and Jonathan at Home," "Hunting in the Swamp and the Underground Railroad," "King Cotton," "The Uprising of the North." (There is something grand in this representation.) "Contraband of War," "Peace in New Orleans." (In these last two pictures Ben Butler's countenance wears very significant expressions.) "The Ogre of Andersonville," a reproduction from life. "Ulysses the Giant-killer," "Sherman's Bummers," a spirited and effective caricature, "Palace of Years," "Reconstruction."

So far as the paintings themselves are concerned, they manifest a great expenditure of time, color, and industry. Some of the scenes are elaborate and striking, and required no little patient consideration for the perfection of their designs. Altogether, the panorama will be regarded as a powerful campaign device, and will do real service in its way. If exhibited in the country, it must attract large audiences.

THE RESURRECTION.

From one of our foreign exchanges, Le Mouvement Medical, of Paris, we translate the following paragraphs, which occur in a discussion on the nature of the soul. The statements are interesting, as they furnish the views of an eminent French medicist on the resurrection:

"On the day of the general resurrection the

immortal souls will repossess the bodies which they occupied during their mortal life, and they will reanimate the bodies to die no more, with the characteristics which they had, or which they would have had, at the age when Christ's resurrection took place. The diversity of the difference of the sexes will be maintained, but the bodies of the elect will be endowed with great privileges: they will have no defect, and will enjoy all the completeness of their sensibilities; they will be undisturbed, that is to say, they will be sheltered from all physical suffering as well as freed from all intellectual and moral infirmity. They will be luminous, that is to say, they will shine as the sun; they will be active, that is to say, they will be able, at the monition of the soul in her desires, to transport themselves instantly from one place to another; they will be subtile, that is to say, they will be able to obey with the greatest facility the inclinations of the soul.

"Here is what you would know if you had not forgotten your catechism, or if you had read Bergier; this is what you will learn some day, if ever you find a place among the elect, which I doubt.

"Such is the belief which divine revelation imposes on us; and behold the consequences which this dogma sets forth according to ascetic theology. Belief in the resurrection of the body ought first to cause us to give thanks to God, because he has, in his good pleasure, revealed this mystery to us. Second, it ought to console us on the death of our parents and friends. Third, it ought to be a sort of compensation in all physical and moral infirmities incident to mortal life. Fourth, it ought to incite us to merit, by good works, our admission into Paradise."

THE VIRTUOUS LIFE.

THE virtuous life may be likened to a pillar of mosaics; so long as the process of construction is going on-so long as there is one incomplete spot where the rude masonry and the unwrought material are exposed, so long we fail to mark the beauty of the whole. However rich the design, however exquisite the execution as far as completed, however solid the masonry or sturdy the material, as long as the symmetry of the whole is marred by a blemish, so long we fail to recognize the merit of the work. We are always watching the builder, we see the temporary scaffolding-the litter of waste material, but we do not observe that beauty which in the end will be presented to our view, because we are too occupied or too idle to exercise that philosophy which enables us to judge the superstructure from the foundation.

So when the virtuous life is finished—when the litter and the scaffolding are taken away we behold with surprise and admiration the work of the builder.

Then let no one despond if engaged as conscience dictates. Let him push on to the last, and as sure as the last is to come, when the builder descends from the shaft and lays aside his tools, he is sure to receive a just reward.

JOHN DUNN.



PLANT A GARDEN.

This is the season of the year to obtain seeds, and for preparing the ground so as to be ready for early spring planting.

Ladies may now design their flower gardens. Take paper and pencil, draw a plot: arrange it on scientific principles, and very soon the time will come to plant the seeds. shrubs, and vines. Every dwelling, every church, every school-house, and, indeed, every railway station, ought to have its flower-beds-as they have in the old countries. We remember a young lady who, when advised to plant flower seeds, replied, "What is the use? we can neither eat nor wear them." In other words, "they are neither food nor clothes," therefore useless. We do not envy that young lady's taste; but this is a rare exception, and belongs not to high civilization, but rather to low heathenism.

If wives would exert a silent though powerful influence over their husbands and sons, if daughters would secure the approval, not to say the affection of those whom they would win, let them cultivate flowers. Men may sometimes ridicule the thing, but they are nevertheless influenced by fragrant flowers.

There is no culprit so hard, no human being so low, but would be touched by this beauty of nature; and though they may not turn aside or go out of their way in the least to cultivate them, they can not help but admire them, and cherish the heart and hand that cultivated them.

With the view to beautifying our homes, parks, churches, and school-houses, we have arranged with leading seedsmen in New York to supply all that we can use; and we publish in our advertising department a list of various seeds - flower and vegetable - with prices, which will be sent in packages, postpaid, by mail. A few shillings will get a small assortment; a few dollars, enough to beautify a large garden or a small park; and we commend the subject to all our Journal readers. Let every one cultivate flowers, and thereby cultivate their finer sensibilities, all of which will tend toward lifting up and purifying them. We regard this one of the means, however slight, of bringing about purity, refinement, and even a higher civilization. Then plant a flower garden, plant a vegetable garden, plant trees, shrubs, and vines, plant with care, with taste, with hope and with faith, and God will bless your good works with rich luxuries, and with health, beauty, fragrance, and love.

BEGIN RIGHT.

BY CRAYON BLANC.

BEGIN right! First the alphabet—then the printed volume; first the tiny blade, then the ear of corn fully ripe. A little time, a little patience, and then all will come out straight, if only you begin right!

"Ten minutes more sleep can't do a fellow any harm," says drowsy Tom, and so he rolls over for another nap. He is late at breakfast, late at school, late all day long, and more probably late through life—one of those people who are always arriving at depots after the cars are gone, and calling to stage-drivers to "wait!" If he had only learned how to begin right!

"I'm worked to death," says the poor household drudge, as she sinks into a chair at the day's end, too weary to care whether her hair is smooth or her collar straight. "And after all, there has Mr. Mite rushed out and left his newspaper on the sofa for me to fold, and his slippers in the middle of the floor, and his pipe on the table, and his hair-brush on the mantlepiece. It's too discouraging!"

Well, ma'am, you did not begin right with Mr. Mite. You have followed him round through life, picking up and putting up after him, when you should have let him do it for himself. "But it wouldn't get done." Yes, it would. Mr. Mite would not rest quiet very long in such a chaos if he wasn't waiting for you to reduce it to order. There was a time when he was younger than he is now—a time when you might have made what you would of him, but you did not begin right!

Is your boy disobedient, careworn parents? Does he set your wishes, even your commands, openly at defiance? Why should you wonder? Do you remember the days of his babyhood, when you laughed at his freaks of temper, and allowed him to over-ride all rules and regulations, "because he was only a child?" How many tears and pangs you would have saved yourselves had you only begun right!

What's the matter, friend? Is it an unlucky day when everything comes out wrong and disasters thicken around you, and nothing is as it should be? Man, there is no such thing as luck. The day is all right—it is you that are wrong. Did you commence it with a prayer? Did you take God's hand in yours before you left your room, and gather strength and calm from its contact? No! you did nothing of the sort; you tumbled out of bed and into the breakfast-room; you scalded your mouth with boiling coffee, and snubbed your wife when she asked you a question. You went off to business with such a face that your children breathed freer when you were gone! And yet you are not by any means an unprincipled man or a bad husband and father. Yesterday all went smoothly, and your temper was as serene as May sunshine. To-day, things were entirely different-you did not begin

There is a right and a wrong end to everything, and if you only get hold of the right one, how nicely the "chain-stitch" of life unravels. Nothing is too difficult for a man of ordinary resolution, if only he begins right. Some people begin in the middle—some people begin where they ought to have left off, and some people never begin at all! Luck gets the blame often — Providence sometimes — the wrong scapegoat always. It is so easy to slip off the responsibility on to somebody else's

shoulders, whether it belongs there or not. But in nine cases out of ten, if a man comes to grief, you can trace the chain of misfortune back to his own hand—he did not begin right.

ONE-SIDEDNESS.

Some persons seem to be really "cut on the bias." Their thoughts, aims, purposes in life, their characters, even, seem to be hopelessly askew. To convince them of any error is almost an impossibility—it would be, in point of fact, like "cutting across the grain."

In order to get along with such people, one must sacrifice many personal peculiarities, and consent to become a nonentity. If you have any ideas of your own, you might as well keep them to yourself in their presence, unless you are fond of wordy discussions—quarrels, I call them—and do not mind being thrown "hors de combat" mentally, if not physically.

One-sided people have Combativeness large. Galileo had to deal with just such kind of persons I am describing, and his reiterating "It does move, though," may have strengthened his own convictions, but had no effect on theirs. True genius will not allow itself to be biased by the opinious of others, for genius is synonymous with power, and one must meet opposition with opposition in order to cut a path for himself.

One-sidedness is a fault in personal education; one of those excrescences which, if allowed to grow, will destroy the beauty and uniformity of the most promising character.

It is not according to nature, and one needs to guard himself against leaning too far away from the true center, just as much as the tree needs to be straightened and propped that misses the guiding stake. VIRGINIA VARLEY.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

OH, evening winds! whose restless feet
Now wander to and fro;
Oh, stars! whose radiant gems complete
The crown on Nature's brow;
Oh, bright-eyed moon! whose golden disk
Swings in the vault of night,
And like a hooded friar walks
The star-begirted height;
Oh, forest deep, and mountain high,
And ocean wide and free,
The presence of the living God
Is manifest in thee!

I hear His voice amid the rain
That patters on my roof;
I see His eye amid the flowers
That weave a golden woof.
I feel His presence in my soul,
His hand upon my heart;
My life is subject to His will,
Of His own self a part—
A tithe, ev'n, of the wondrous skill
His handiwork displays.
And with all Nature will I lift
My voice to hymn His praise.

NELLIE A. MANN.

Why is the letter D like a drunkard's life? Because it always ends bad.

ACQUISITIVENESS vs. BENEVO-LENCE.—No. 2.

BENEVOLENCE, as has been shown in a previous article, must look to Acquisitiveness for all the money she wants to spend, but it is none the less true that Acquisitiveness must look to Benevolence for health. If it be true that it is not good for Benevolence to be alone, and that, indeed, she can not live without frequently putting her hands into the pockets of Acquisitiveness, it is just as true that Acquisitiveness can not live and be in health without the help of Benevolence. So their mutual relation is plain. Benevolence is weak and almost helpless without Acquisitiveness, and Acquisitiveness is sick and diseased without Benevolence.

It is not forgotten that Benevolence can give much else besides money. Charity, patience, gentleness, kindness, sweet words, and sweeter looks are all her gifts, and for these she does not have to look to Acquisitiveness; but when she wants money to feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, and build asylums, she must ask Acquisitiveness for it, and, therefore, divorced from Acquisitiveness, she can not perfectly fulfill her mission to the world. But Acquisitiveness, as has been said, suffers quite as much without Benevolence.

On a sightly eminence, on the brow of a hill, there once stood a palatial residence. It was "carved within and without." It shone in splendor within and without, and its rich owner was the talk of all his friends and his enemies. He was a very *industrious* man. He never, even for a day, neglected the care of his money, and his time and thoughts were so absorbed in this one great care, that he was obliged to give out that he "never read begging letters," and "never received calls from philanthropists or from beggars of smaller size."

"My time," he wrote to a friend, "is actually all taken up with my money. I have acquired an immense property, and I must now see to it-in other words, I must be 'diligent in business,' according to the Scripture command, and that leaves me no time to read the begging letters that pour in upon me by hundreds and thousands, or to see those who are always 'seeking an interview with me,' that they may lay before me this or that charitable object. It may be I am thought a very hard man, but my money, and, I might add, my house and grounds, consume all my time. am even cheated of my rest at night, and can not be said to enjoy life. So no one ought to complain that I do not answer begging letters. I can not answer them, nor even read them. And much less can I see those who are continually trying to see me 'on business.' I always know exactly what their 'business' is, and as their 'name is Legion,' I never see any of them. My letters and my calls are, I think, beginning to grow less, for it is coming to be understood now that I have no spare

Now, what was the matter of that man-of that conscientious man, who felt that he "must be 'diligent in business,' according to the Scripture command?" He was simply diseased, diseased in the organ of Acquisitiveness. And how came he so? "There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof, to their hurt." Eccl. v. 13. Here you have the answer. The man "kept" his money. When his money began to accumulate, he "kept" it. When more and more had been accumulated, he "kept" it, and when the burden of his riches grew so great that he could not "enjoy life," and had "no spare time," he refused to lighten the burdenhe "kept" it all-"kept it to his hurt." His widowed sister, in a neighboring town, sews for her support—yes, sews, sews early and late, sews the year round, and her rich brother has "no spare time" to send her any money-"no spare time" to write to her and tell her to stop sewing and live on him.

You, poor man, and you, man of moderate means, who have not been tempted to nurse your organ of Acquisitiveness into disease, will no doubt execrate the man who can thus close his heart against the duty and the luxury of Benevolence, and you will perhaps ask if such a monster really lives.

Yes, and such as he is you may become if, having an opportunity to roll up a fortune, you allow your organ of Acquisitiveness to grow faster and grow larger than your organ of Benevolence. It may be thus that some phrenologist has examined your head, and putting his hand on the organ of Benevolence has said, with an ominous shake of the head, "Small, very small."

Now, what are you to do in such a case? Will you sit down and do nothing? Will you say that you believe more firmly in fate than ever?—that a man is just what he is fated to be? Will you come out, unblushingly, and say that Phrenology makes fatalists, or will you go to work like a man at that poor, halfgrown organ of Benevolence, and work at it until it assumes the majestic proportions that the organ of Benevolence should have on every man's head? Cease to prate about an unfortunate mental constitution, and begin to work bravely to bring up that weak organ to the size of health. If you make money-and you are no doubt trying to make all you can-give away as much of it as you can possibly spare. Let your money slip through your fingers easily, and don't give it a farewell pinch as it drops. Don't be afraid to give-don't be afraid you'll not have enough laid up for "a rainy day." These rainy days that some men are always preparing for sometimes never come, and the owners of bonds and mortgages and vast estates suddenly pass away after "heaping up riches," without knowing "who shall gather them," and without having gathered anything but these perishable riches for themselves. Therefore, don't look too far into the future, or lay up too much of what, in a few years, you

It may be that your organ of Benevolence is

so small that you feel no inclination to give of your substance. Well, no matter. Give until you do feel the inclination. Give simply in self-defense, if for no other reason. Give to prevent the organ of Acquisitiveness from becoming diseased, and by-and-by you will feel in your soul the healthful glow of benevolent feelings, and will enjoy earning money just for the sake of giving it away. And then, if the phrenologist put his finger on your "bump" of Benevolence, he will tell you that it has taken a start, and will tell you no more than the truth, for you have taken a start, a start in the right direction. You have become a benevolent man, and therefore (now laugh, oh, unbeliever, at our credulity) the shape of your head has changed!—yes, positively changed! and you will find that you may build what you will in your brain. Phrenology says to no man: "You are what you are, and nothing can change you." On the contrary, it shows a man in what he needs to be changed, and how he may be changed, and shakes a warning finger at those whose brains are being developed too much and too fast in the wrong direction. It seizes men on the verge of ruin and pulls them back. And surely none more need to be thus suddenly arrested than those whose course in life has been such that the organ of Acquisitiveness is large, and the organ of Benevolence small, for they are on the verge of ruin. If they continue to be successful in heaping up riches, and heed not the calls of Benevolence, their testimony at last will be that they "do not enjoy life," and that they have "no time to spare" for anything but taking care of their

The organ of Acquisitiveness, when divorced from the organ of Benevolence, is a dangerous foe in a man's brain, but let Acquisitiveness and Benevolence live together and work together, and the man is saved from the ruin of "riches kept by the owners thereof, to their hurt."

MEN ONE WOULD RATHER NOT MEET.—Men that tell stories that run into one another, so that you find it very difficult to get away at the end of any of them.

Men who have quarreled with all their relations.

Men who have been betrayed and abandoned in the most heartless manner by all their friends.

Men who have been persecuted and swindled by a general conspiracy of everybody.

Men who imitate popular actors.

Men who are always asking "Don't you think so?"

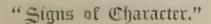
Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who agree with you too much.

Men "who feel inclined to join issue with you there."

Men who oppose Phrenology, and have never examined it.

Men who will not subscribe for the Phre-NOLOGICAL JOURNAL, but prefer to borrow yours, "just to look it over," before you have had an opportunity yourself to examine it.



Of the soul, the body form doth take,

For soul is form, and doth the body make.--Spenser.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER IN THE HAIR.

Coarse black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, with a tendency to sensuality. Fine hair and dark skin indicate strength of character along with purity and goodness. Stiff black hair and beard indicate a coarse, strong, rigid, straightforward character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibilities with great strength of character. Harsh upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spirit, a stubborn and harsh character. Coarse red hair and whiskers indicate powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth, glossy hair denotes strength, harmony, and evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head, and superior talents. Fine, silky, supple hair is the mark of a delicate and sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character of the owner. Crisp, curly hair indicates a hasty somewhat impetuous, and rash character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution; and we may add that besides all these qualities there are chemical properties residing in the coloring matter of the hair tube which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus, red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with almost pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points to peculiarities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the backs of their heads .- Exchange.

[Our neighbor is too arbitrary in his ascriptions of character to the different colors and qualities of hair above specified. That there is much of character evidenced by the hair is undoubted, but we would not attempt to assign positive mental characteristics so unequivocally to this or that quality and color.]

BARON WODEHOUSE, LORD-LIEU-TENANT OF IRELAND.

Baron Wodehouse has a large brain, symmetrically formed; and he would pass anywhere for an evenly-balanced, well-organized person. We see nothing in excess—nothing which would mark him as peculiar. He is fond of display; ambitious to rise and shine. If dressed like a plain, democratic republican, he would pass for a good fellow; perhaps he



PORTRAIT OF BARON WODEHOUSE.

would be esteemed rather "nice." He was born to position, and there was no special occasion, we presume, for any extraordinary effort on his own part; and he would be likely to take life easily, his wants being already anticipated and supplied.

The Right Hon. John, third Baron Wodehouse, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was born in 1826, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1846, on the death of his grandfather, his father having died in 1834, he succeeded to the English peerage, and in the same year took his seat in the House of Lords. In 1852 he was elected to the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which position he held for four years, when he accepted the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia at the conclusion of the Crimean war. In this embassy he continued until March, 1858. He afterward returned to his former position of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1863 he was selected as Envoy from England to the Court of Denmark, to negotiate with reference to the Schleswig-Holstein question. On his return, he represented the East India Department in the House of Peers; and in 1864, on the death of the Earl of Carlisle, he was appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Ire-

Baron Wodehouse is decidedly liberal in his opinions. He possesses a conciliatory spirit, indefatigable industry, a strong love of truth, and a vigorous and practical mind. By an honorable career, both in public and private life, he has acquired a good reputation among his countrymen generally.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, saw only five drunken persons in all Europe. Of course the Bishop kept the best of company.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY.*

BY REV. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

Its name indicates its character; but the book itself must be examined before any idea can be formed of the vast field over which it ranges for its facts and the sources of its information; and if, as all naturalists declare, any given bone of an animal is so indicative of its whole structure, that from it all the others can be designed, and so the animal be reproduced as far as form and features are concerned. though its species may have been lost from the earth for a thousand years, and at last but a single bone found from which to judge of what it was, and if it is true that the form indicates the character in the lower animals, and is, as it were, but the clothing of the spirit of man, then it is but reasonable to suppose that there is, or may be, a science of Physiognomy as certain, as well defined, as readily attained as any other; and if it be so, then it should take precedence of most others, since it opens to every person the true characters of those around them, and enables us to select our friends, companions, agents, and servants from such as will neither abuse our friendship nor betray our confidence. A good physiognomist is rarely cheated, and need never be betrayed.

It is undoubtedly true, that mentally, physically, morally, we are largely molded and shaped by our own efforts. In other words, our lives form our characters. We become very largely in all respects what we choose to make ourselves. The man who gives his life to reflection, is every day expanding his reflective organs more than others, and every line in his face is drawn into sympathy with them. Reflection becomes the habit of his life. He shows it in everything-in his head, his features, his countenance, his deportment; and what is true of reflection is equally so of the exercise of any faculty or passion. There is one type of head and features peculiar to the clergyman, another to the lawyer, another to the soldier, another to the gambler, and in each case they become more marked in their own direction by length of time and activity of exercise. If this is so, then each person not only molds his own character, but he makes his own head, shapes his own features, gives character to his own form, and so himself gives to the world infallible signs by which to read and know him as he is.

Physiognomy was earlier taught than Phrenology, by some centuries; but as the features receive character from the brain, it is only now taking its legitimate position as the younger sister of Phrenology, rather than an independent science, and it is so treated in the book of Mr. Wells. For the multitude, the "New Physiognomy" is well treated, being broken

^{* &}quot;New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character as manifested through temperament and external forms," by Samuel R. Wells, New York, is a handsome octavo of 768 pages of clear, good-sized type, good paper, fair margins, and 1058 illustrations. Price in muslin, \$5. Heavy calf, \$8. Turkey morocco, gilt, \$10.

up into short chapters, each bearing directly upon the signs of character, and thus keeping alive the interests of the inquisitive reader.

Among the most interesting and instructive chapters are those treating upon "Good Principles," "The Law of Correspondence," "The Law of Homogeneousness," "The Law of Quantity," "The Law of Quality," "The Law of Temperament," "of Form," "of Functions," and "of Latency." The various Doctrines of Hippocrates, Gall, and Spurzheim, the Systems of "Lavater," "Walker," "Hall," and others. "The Effect of Climate upon Character," "National Characteristics," "Ancient others. "The Effect of Climate upon Character," "National Characteristics," "Ancient Types and the Physiognomy of Classes," all of which abound in evidences of research, are full of facts, and handsomely illustrated by apt examples. There is no other book like it. It comes from good authority, and should be read by every one who cares to know either himself or his neighbor. - Austin (Tex.) Jour.

THE SEASONS OF LIFE.

LIKE the green buds unfolded, just peeping to view In the Spring of the year with the morning's fresh dew, Is the mind of the child in his new-born estate, As with joy we behold, and its progress await.

And the warmth of Love's sun with a joy-beaming face, As it nurtures, develops each sweet, gentle grace ; And the heavens are cloudless, the deep azure skies Are reflected again from smiling blue eyes.

And the little mind grows more and more every day Under tears that Love showers, while rainbows display In their rose-colored hues the bright promise of joy, As the mind of the babe becomes that of the boy.

And the trees break in blossoms as May tripping past, Sees the youth with his books to the school hieing fast, And the voice of the lad with a merry peal rings : 'Tis the time of the year when the lark gayly sings.

And now June, all effulgent, adorned as a bride, Thou art welcomed with warmth and a joy-giving pride: There's no rose-bud so lovely, nor lily so meek. As the glance of thine eye and the blush on thy cheek.

And the young man of heart with the prize of a wife, Nerves himself for the heat and the battle of life; Like the horse clothed with thunder, his eyes flashing fire, He delights in his strength, while he curbs fierce desire.

But at last comes July like a hot fever pest, As the spark of Ambition flames up in his breast; There are clouds that are rising, with low thunder's din, Clouding heavens without, and the heaven within.

Soon it darkens, and gloom like a pall overspread, Now descends like a type of despair and of dread; In his bosom there wages a flercer campaign Than the war of the elements, thunder and rain.

But the torrents of feeling and doubt will subside, For as Time speeds along there's an ebb in the tide; And the voice of the Victor will sing a new song, As the days of September come gliding along.

Rich and varied are now the thoughts that transpire, Like the leaves of the forest in Autumn attire; And the stillness of Indian summer's calm sleep Does but herald the truth that "still waters run deep."

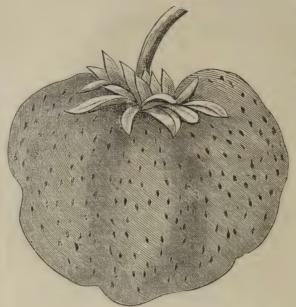
Now the fruits of the great Tree of Life are in store. For the winter's approaching, with wafts from Death's door;

And the leaves are all drooping, the air waxes chill, And the blood does but feebly its office fulfill.

Ay, the snows are now whit'ning December's last page, As the hairs of the veteran are silvered with age: And the fierce northern blast, with its icy-cold breath Sweeps along, neither sparing destruction nor death.

And yet Nature but sleepeth; not dead are the trees, For within there's a life that no mortal eye sees, And the shadowy "Valley of Death" 's but the door That shall open to view blooming spring evermore.

WM. HENRY FABER, Brooklyn.



A NEW FRENCH STRAWBERRY.

Ir size alone were the measure of greatness or goodness, the above would, no doubt, be the best strawberry in the world. But is it as good as it is big? It is not unusual to meet with a great, big, lubberly man who is so dull, sleepy, and lazy that a smaller and more supple man leads him in all things. But we grant that size and quality, other things being equal are the measure of

The above engraved illustration shows one thing very important for all to know, viz., the effects of culture, Compare this with the common wild berry, and note the difference. So is an intelligent, cultivated, developed man as much superior to the ignorant, uncultured savage. If there be a limit to the growth and improvement of man, animal, or plant, we have not yet discovered it. It is safe, therefore, to continue our efforts in the culture and perfection of all things, including strawberries and man. The French lead the world in foolish fashions and in large strawberries. Be it ours to grow the best specimens of humanity. To succeed in this we must turn over a new leaf, correct our bad habits, stop dissipation, and conform to the laws of life, health, and longevity, The Philadelphia Gardener's Monthly, an excellent twodollar magazine, to which we are indebted for the use of the engraving, says: "This fruit was raised by Dr. Nicaise, of Chalons-sur-Marne, from seed in July, 1861, ripening its first fruit in June, 1863. It is the 'largest that has been known until this day,' does not fruit all at once, but has a less sensible 'diminution of the volume of fruit from first to last' than a great number of others. Leaves 'abundant and vigorous,' yet 'permitting all the fruit to receive the rays of the sun.' Color bright red, flesh white and juicy, very sweet and highly perfumed."

Americans! can we not equal this piece of French enterprise? We grow the best pears, apples, plums, and peaches in the world. Why not the best strawberries? Let us try.

"MAN IN THE IMAGE OF GOD," ETC.

PROF. AGASSIZ and many other prejudiced religionists claim "that man is made in the image of God." It is idle to assume, by any, that this passage is intended to convey the spiritual image of God, as such perversion of language has no meaning which can elevate to it the modern conception of Delty. Image is exclusively a material, a copy, likeness, or resemblance of material form; and all form, prototype, or copy is, necessarily, material. Nine tenths who accept that passage do so in the true sense of the word, a material image or form, and they can have no other defined conception of it. This general material impression, based on Prof Agassiz' clear adoption of it, while, exclusively, lecturing on comparative animal forms, man's superiority to be "in the image of God." I thus wish to controvert this desecrating doctrine.

If man is the image of God, then God is. necessarily, the prototype of man; the form of man; like unto the whole body of man in form, exteriorly at least. If man is an animal, then such doctrine presumptuously degrades the Creator of all to the form of His created, a mere animal form. Is it not presumption for the finite to conceive the infinite, further than His self-evident at ributes of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, which we see in all the works of creation? Has man any power of conception of form which has not its representation in created things, that are tangible to his senses? and does he claim that God is tangible, that he thus conceives His form? Does man, in claiming that God has a form like himself, imagine that He is ubiquetous. omnipresent? then he must imagine, consistently, that such form is expanded into all space, interpenetrating and embracing everything within His form. Can man's wildest imagination grasp such an idea of form, still retaining the form which man has ?-impossible!

God has no definite form to finite, rational conception; it is only His three attributes which we can take cognizance of, and those three, to our comprehension, are always infinite wisdom, power, and beneficence-therefore eternal. If God is infinite, and man finite, then God is infinitely beyond man, so that comparison is infinitely impossible.

Man can not conceive of any form not known in existence, even sup rior to his own, because we have no power of creating, and what we do not know of as created. we can not possibly conceive of, as such conception belongs exclusively to a creator. If we, then, can not conceive the unknown finite, how immeasurably and presumptuously impossible to attempt to conceive the Infinite being infinitely in advance of the finite! Such attempted conceptions are simply resolvable into prejudice; and this prejudice has its root only in early Jewistical inculcation. All attempts at conception of infinite form is simply going back to image worship-ido'atry. If God works by will, flat, only, then form would not avail Him.

Prof. Agassiz says: "Chemical and physical agencles act now as they have from the beginning." Previously he says, "that carbon, during the carbon ferous era, existed in such quantities that the presence of warm-blooded animals would have been impossible." Again he a-ks, "Are, then, the different animals which have existed at different times the result of causes which do not vary-which ever act in the same way? Again, he says: "It is not logical to ascribe the diversity which exists among living beings to causes which exhibit uniformity of nature and action." Putting these sentences together, in his last New York lecture, points the most inconsistent and contradictory doctrines imaginable; is such Prof. Agass z' logic? or only his antagonistic prejudice finding hasty expression in place of his usual calm, consistent reasoning on tangible mat-

Prof. Agassiz limits creative power to the existing form of the human brain! He says, speaking of the human brain, "Beyond this there is no progress possible." What should prevent the very great enlargement of the existing human brain, on the present pattern, and that organ and its nerve connections made so immeasurably more sensitive, as to permit an immense increase of mental power; and what limits the further extension of the fame of man to mere adaptable purposes? certainty, in neither case, nothing short of the ex-reise of creative well, as far as finite minds can foresee. Presumptuous finite man must be a creator, equal to the infinite, before he can set bounds to infinite powers—a self-evident contradiction.

I regret that so worthy and estimable a scientist as Prof. Agassiz should allow his religious prejudices to convict him of such inconsistencies before a world of scientific inquirers after simple truth.

CHAS. E. TOWNSEND.



Communications.

Under this head we publish such voluntary contributions as we deem sufficiently interesting or suggestive to merit a place here, but without indorsing either the opinions or the alleged facts.

PRINCIPLE.

THE word principle is used to a great extent; therefore it is necessary that every person using that word should have a correct conception of its meaning.

All central facts—truths—are principles; but every fact is not a principle. The sun is the principal source of light, but a ray of light is not the sun; yet they are both facts.

The principal person in a school is the teacher; from him instruction and order flow as do rays from the sun. Instruction does not flow from the scholars.

In all machines there is a principle involved—a central idea. In a plow the central idea is, that it can turn a furrow over; but the pin which attaches the plow to the whiffletrees is not a principle, it is an item, bearing a relation to the central idea.

The central fact on which a steam-engine is built is that steam is expansive, and every wheel, screw, and bolt about a steam-engine bears a relation to the principle of expansion. The builders of these engines are ever careful that no wheel, screw, or bolt shall be introduced into their engine that will in the least degree militate against the principle on which the machines are built.

Philosophy is the conception of principles. Science actualizes principles, and so renders them subservient to human wants—gives them tangibility and use.

The cultivation of the soil involves two opposite principles; consequently, as either the one or the other governs the cultivator, the land retains or loses its fertility. The soil, in connection with its surroundings, contains the elements which constitute our bodies. The grain-bearing grasses-corn, rye, barley, wheat, rice, -are but the means, the mechanical and chemical instrumentalities, to extract human food from the soil. These cereals can not supply us with food if the land loses its fertility. Land which once yielded thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and now yields but ten, has been cultivated on the wrong principle, unwisely, unscientifically, and ultimately such cultivation will prove unprofitable. Land so treated is cultivated in violation also of a great moral law, or principle, couched in the words, "Do unto others as ye would others should do unto you." Land lessened in fertility imposes increased labor on those who succeed us in its culture. "Love your neighbor as yourself," is the Christian precept. The next generation is neighbor to this.

It is scarcely ever thought of that the financial practices and money laws of a country affect the fertility of that country. The Scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt take no usury," had a direct tendency to induce the farmers of Judea to invest their capital in improving their land and beautifying their homes. The direct tendency of the financial practices and money laws of this country is to induce the farmer to get all out of his land he can, and invest his nett proceeds in stocks, bonds, and mortgages. He reasons thus: "I can only get about three per cent. by investing in my farm-I can get six or more by investing elsewhere; therefore I will get all out of the farm I can and put the proceeds at interest-at usury. The consequence is, the farm runs down, his home lacks beauty, and, after a while, his stocks, bonds, etc., take to themselves wings and flee away. Here we learn that there are false principles as well as true ones, bad as well as good. The same manner of operating that runs a farm down, if universally carried out, would ruin and depopulate a country.

"Owe no man anything." These four words contain a rule of life—a principle by which to govern human action, of more weight and magnitude than is visible to every eye. The disregard of this Apostolic injunction by what is called the Christian world is rapidly hastening modern civilization to a crisis. The enormous public and private debts of the so-called Christian nations press with so much weight on the masses that there is no assurance of the stability of European civilization for a single day. Many millions die before their time, and

millions of human lives are in jeopardy, because this rule of Christian life is set aside.

Usury, the everlasting concomitant of debt, has practically enslaved those nations who are nominally free; and has as thoroughly poisoned the moral atmosphere of Christendom as does the choke damp the air of a coal mine.

The indebtedness of the Southern States to the Northern put the peace and safety of the latter (during the progress of the great rebellion) in much peril. The question of civil war among ourselves at a certain time hung in suspense. The attitude of the chief magistrate of this State in those critical hours increased the danger and caused much uneasiness. Had the efforts of certain parties at that time prevailed, and the North been unable to put down the rebellion, the slave power would have assumed the ascendency on this continent; the ruling powers of Europe and it would have coalesced, and crushed out from this planet all liberal ideas based on truth and right. And had such a catastrophe occurred, it would have been mainly due to the fact that the injunction, "Owe no man anything," was disregarded.

"Owe no man anything," shall be the watchword of the righteous, the harmless, and the pure. He who lends, hoping for an increase of gain, is practically a slaveholder (see Prov. xxii. 7), and in that particular is not in the work of "Peace on earth, good-will to man."

It has been observed that the steam-engine involves one principle. The human body is also a machine, but it involves more than one; in it we find the principle of vegetative or involuntary growth, and the principle of voluntary action. To keep this machine in running order requires the united action of several departments or functions of vital power, and each department involves some principle, and some of the functions involve chemical as well as mechanical principles. Indeed, the human body is an assemblage of living co-operative principles, powers, or functions—a vital co-operative wonder of mechanical skill and chemical action. These functions all act in harmony for the common good. This wonderful machine, this embodiment of principles, is committed to the care of a man or a woman, as the case may be, who lives within it. And if it gets a good start -a good constitution to begin with-and the person inside of it makes no other use thereof than to live rationally, it will run about a hundred years, and sometimes longer, but generally does not run quite so long.

Earthly things, we see, involve principles; moral and spiritual things involve them also. The Government of these States involves a great moral principle—a great central fact—"all men are equal." This principle, not being carried out by all the States, brought about an awful disturbance of the moral machinery of the country. And more loss, havoc, ruin, and suffering have ensued than can be covered by the past labor of the bondman. Hence we may learn that "there is no wisdom in wickedness;" nor profit either, in the final summing-up of any wicked thing.

The principles we have been looking at are important in their places, but their scope and sphere are subordinate to some others. There are principles which embrace the whole range of human action. Jesus the Christ established one, and for nearly two thousand years he was but in part comprehended. At length a woman comprehended the Divine Man, and squared her spirit accordingly. And in obedience to the Divine Pattern Christ, she brought forth an order of people—a Church, embodying the same principles which brought forth the Pentecostal Church, but more complete and perfect in its details. Jesus couched that principle in these words: First, negatively, "Call no man on earth father." Second, positively, "Those who do the will of my Father who is in heaven, the same is my brother, sister, and mother." In these few words He abrogated in His Church the Adamic-the procreative order, and instead thereof He established the divine order of human society-the brotherhood and sisterhood of Christ-the angelic form of life upon this earth, as it is in heaven. "Those who neither marry nor are given in marriage are as the angels are in heaven." The testimony of the Shakers against the generative life is founded on the above principle. And when any one within the sound of that testimony hankers after fleshly things and fleshly relations, they hanker after that which is an abomination in God's house, and at variance with the Divine require ment.

Here we have in Jesus an explicit and practical avowal of a Divine principle. Set it aside, and the religion of Christ is a nullity. Put it fully and faithfully into operation, and a new social order—the new heaven and the new earth—springs into being.

Jesus was strictly practical; he did not give his mind merely to the conception of principles and then deal them forth in swelling words, as did the ancient philosophers, and as do those of our day. Those who lived as Christ lived can not be philosophers after that fashion. They are called to be doers of the heavenly word—to be earnestly and devotedly engaged in carrying out every moment of their lives, first, divine principles; second, correct earthly ones, with an eye single to God's glory, being neither time-servers nor self-seekers. It is easy to go with the current, but it requires energy and might to stem the tide.

D. FRASER.

SHAKER VILLAGE, MOUNT LEBANON.

PREMIUMS.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the PhrenoLogical Journal:

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Steinway Rosewood Piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Horace Waters five Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Horace Waters five Octave Melodeon, worth \$100.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style, worth \$60.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, complete, worth \$12.

For 10 subscribers, a \$3 each, a Clothes Wringer, the Universal, worth \$10.

For 7 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsomely finished Stereoscope, a beautiful and useful article for home amusement, with 12 views, worth \$6.

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from our catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted.

Or for premiums of or under the value of \$12 we will send such book or books as may be selected from any New York publisher's catalogue, the regular price of which is that of the premium rate.

All subscriptions which have reference to premiums must commence with the January number.

Literary Notices.

[All works noticed in the Phrenological Journal may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.]

PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION by the Swedish Movement-Cure, with directions for its Home Application. By David Wark, M.D. New York: S. R. Wells, publisher. Price, post-paid, 30cts.

The author says that pulmonary consumption can be cured with appropriate exercise of the various parts of the body. Rubbing, we know, will sometimes remove lameness and bruises; why should not rubbing serve to promote health in the tissues, whatever may be the complaint? As we increase vital power, the facilities for the removal of disease are increased.

The Movement-Cure is becoming popular—can be brought into use everywhere; and thousands suffering from tendencies to consumption, rheumatism, dyspepsia, or general debility, can be improved by the methods herein laid down. There are various engraved illustrations in the book, which make the processes easily understood.

SEXOLOGY AS THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE; implying Social Organization and Government. By Mrs. Elizabeth O. G. Willard. 12mo.. 483 pp. Price \$2. This is a most remarkable work, and we must defer a notice till another number.

THE POETICAL WORKS of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Diamond edition. Complete. 363 pages. Price \$1 50. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1867. Anything more than a simple announcement of this work would be superfluous. The name and fame of our Longfellow has a world-wide reach, and it is enough to state that a very handsome edition of his poems may now be had for the insignificant sum named above. "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," etc., are each the delight of a true lover of poesy. The volume is portable, well adapted for one to take with him when on the wing.

NEWMAN HALL IN AMERICA. His Lectures on Temperance and Missions to the masses; also, an Oration on Christian Liberty, together with his reception by the New York Union Club. Reported by Wm. Anderson. One volume, 12mo., 137 pp. Price \$1. For sale at this Office.

The speeches, orations, addresses, and sermons of this distinguished Englishman, delivered in America, would make a huge volume. But we have here the gist, as it were, the substance, in a nut-shell; and those who would have a memento of the ripe scholar, the eloquent orator, and the genial Christian philanthropist, may secure it in this handy handsome pocket edition. It will be sent by return post on receipt of price.

THE DAY OF DOOM, or a Poetical Description of the Great and Last Judgment, with other Poems. By Michael Wigglesworth, A.M., Teacher of the Church at Malden, in New England, 1662. Also a Memoir of the Author, Autobiography, and Sketch of his Funeral, by Rev. Cotton Mather. From the Sixth Edition, 1715. New York: American News Co., 1867. 12mo., 120 pp. Price \$1.

A literary curiosity, which would be readily inferred from its title. It is in this that its chief merit consists. Mr. Wigglesworth was evidently a very pious man, but this does not imply that he was either a prophet or the "son of a prophet." His aim, however, was in the right direction. Peace to his ashes.

The Widow's Son. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. 12mo., 649 pp. Price \$2. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut St., 1867.

One of the most prolific story writers in this or any country is Mrs. Southworth. It would be unnecessary for her to change her occupation. It seems to be as easy for her to produce a book, as for a child to blow soapbubbles. But she has her admirers among a large class who, it may be hoped, will take to stronger meat after nursing time. The widow's son was very much like anybody else's son, and there was the same amount of mystery, revelations, investigations, surprises, and mutual admirations, as falls to the lot of most young men. The story begins as many stories do, with some startling natural phenomena. "It was a wild night! Never had a storm burst upon the earth with more fury, than that which raged over the land and the sea upon that memorable 15th of July of the year in which this strange story opens; and nowhere was its devastating violence felt with more fatal effects than along the sea-coast and water-courses of the lower counties of Maryland and Virginia. The sky was black as soot! the earth was drenched with rain! the rivers rose to flood tides! the sea roared! the wind howled, and the thunder crashed and rolled as if at every peal a planet had exploded!" etc. Rather grand, if not sublime, and quite an appeal to one's cautiousness. Wonder if this lady understands Phrenology? Phrenology?

THE TEETH—their Health, Disease, and Treatment. By J. P. H. Brown, Dentist, Augusta, Ga. We must pronounce this a well-written treatise on a subject of painful importance to most people nowadays. The observations on Treatment are free from professional technology, and sufficiently practical to recommend the work to all readers.

CHILD-PICTURES. From Dickens. With Illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Cloth. Price \$1.25.

Those interesting children in Dickens' novels are here collected and described by appropriate selections from the author's text. Little Nell comes in for a large share of attention. The ragged, be-thumped, and half-starved Marchioness finds also a prominent place, while Master Paul Dombey, the fat boy, tiny Tim, Smike, and Oliver Twist are brought before the reader in the minute and characteristic delineations of the writer elecutionist.

LOEW'S BRIDGE, a Broadway Idyl. By a Lady. New York: M. Doolady, publisher. \$1 25.

A beautifully illustrated little poem, in which sundry objects are Idyl-ized by the vivid inagination of the fair authoress. We regard this as simply a promise of a more elaborate effort.

Poems, By John Hutcheson Millar. Paisley, England: Alex. Gardner, publisher.

A copy of this new collection of poems has been recently received from the author. Mr. Millar is evidently a young man of some cultivation, but there is a freshness and a simplicity of style in many of his verses which commend them. Some of the poems are very sweet. One of the happiest is the "Delights of Nature," commencing:

with appressistic "Delights of Nature," comme "Tis sweet to smell the scented air Upon a lovely morn in Spring, When Nature's face is fresh and fair, And binds are on the wing;

To hear the merry plow-boy's song, And blackbird's note so sweet and clear, While from the fold the lambkin's bleat Falls plaintive on the ear."

He has attempted nothing of a lengthy character, but gives us in a few metrical sentences his sentiments on any chosen subject. An excellent photographic portrait accompanies the volume. ——

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC, 1868. Edited by O. W. Holmes and D. G. Mitchell.

Instead of a business analysis of the past year's doings; instead of the usual statistics published in annuals, we have here a kind of sketch book, with handsome pictures, representing scenes common to each month in the year, and very pretty pictures of other scenes, drawn from different publications, such as, Owen Meredith's "Lucille," Lowell's "Sir Launfal," Whittier's "Snow-Bound," the "Lover's Diary," etc., making altogether very handsome and a very readable octavo pamphlet. It is sold for fifty conts, and is well worth the money.

CHRISTMAS STORIES. By Charles Dickens. People's Edition. With Illustrations by H. K. Browne. 12mo., 511 pp. Price \$1 50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brother.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By Charles
Dickens. People's Edition. With Illustrations by
Marcus Stone. 12mo., 932 pp. Price \$1 50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Messrs Peterson & Brothers have displayed their usual good taste and enterprise in the publication of these portly volumes. The type is large enough, the paper white and good, the illustrations numerous, the binding substantial, and those who wish to stock their libraries with this author's literature, need look no further.

THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL, supplying excellent Dishes for Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, from cold fragments, as well as a large number of new Receipts for cooking and preparing all kinds of Soups, Fish, Oysters, Terrapins, Lobsters, Meats, Poultry, Game, Tea-Cakes, Jellies, Rolls, Preserves, Pies, Puddings, Dessert-cakes, Pickles, Sauces, etc., with miscellaneous Receipts and invaluable Hints for Economy in every article of household use. By author of "The National Cook-Book." 12mo., 675 pp. Price \$2. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Another popular Cookery Book, useful to inexperienced or "to-be" housekeepers. There is little danger of our people knowing too much about proper cookery. Nor do we pretend to say that this author bases her teachings on hygienic principles. She goes about her work, however, in good earnest, to teach what she knows, or rather what she thinks she knows, and sensible persons would get useful hints and suggestions from this handsome volume. —

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF RURAL AFFAIRS FOR 1868, with nearly 150 Engravings. By J. J. Thomas. Albany: Luther Tucker & Son, publishers. Price, post-paid, thirty cents.

Of all the American agricultural literature, this series of annuals is the best. There are now four handsome volumes, which sell for \$1 50 each, embracing the twelve annuals. The four volumes contain nearly 1,300 pages, and 1,700 illustrations, which may safely be pronounced the best agricultural library, considering its dimensions, now extant. The work complete may be ordered from this office at \$6, or the single Annual of 1868 for thirty cents.

Ruskin's Works are much in demand, and we give a brief list, with prices, in advertising department.

AMERICAN NOTES. For General Circulalation. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Paper. Twenty-five cents. Now that Mr. Dickens is in the United States a second

Now that Mr. Dickens is in the United States a second time, after a long interval, no book of his could be more significantly read than this.

ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEA. A Story of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. A sequel to "The Draytons and the Davenants." By the author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family." New York: M. W. Dodd. Price \$2. 12mo. Cloth.

The appearance of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family"

The appearance of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family" gained for the talented authoress (Mrs. Charles) the immediate recognition of the literary world for sterling worth as a writer. Since that time no production of hers has struck the vein of popular interest with more effect than the "Draytons and the Davenants," a pleasing picture of domestic life in the civil war which lost Charles I. his head. The sequel, with which we head these remarks, is apt, and continues the train of incident pursued in the "Draytons and Davenants." The historical features of the times, of the Protector and of the restoration of royalty, are so nicely woven in with the narrative that they seem to give it spirit and point.

THE STUDY OF THE HUMAN FACE. Illustrated by twenty-six full-page steel engravings. By Thomas Woolworth, Esq., Historical Engraver to the Queen. London: William Tweedie. Royal octavo. Price, post-paid, \$5 50. Address this Office.

In this very striking work we find characters, dispositions, and faces associated. Pride, tyranny, cunning, conceit, grave and gay, envy, spite, affectation, amiability, and the many other passions, feelings, and emotions to which the human mind is subject, are portrayed with a facile and accurate pen. Beauty-abstract, intellectual, spiritual-is elucidated and illustrated. Plainness with and without intellectual indicia is also described. The merits of the long, short, round, and oval face are discussed at considerable length, and the many perplexities which exist on the subject of various faces acknowledged as beautiful but very unlike each other, are artistically exemplified and naturally explained. Artificial beauty, too, finds a place in the book, and its chief constituents are carefully defined. Many valuable suggestions occur in the progress of the work: how grace may be acquired; how the features may be naturally improved; how to dress becomingly, and how to choose colors to suit the complexion and figure. The artist will gather much instruction from the careful observations of the writer of this handsome book, and be enabled, if a true artist, to work more successfully in the tasteful disposition of his figures and in the portraiture of feeling.

The New Republic, or the Transition Complete, with an approaching change of National Empire, raised upon the Commercial and Industrial Expansion of the West, together with Hints on National Safety and Social Progress. Second Edition. By L. U. Reavis. Octavo pamphlet, 124 pp. Price fifty cents.

One who has not visited the West, knows little or nothing of the spirit of Western men. There is an allpervading zeal, energy, ambition, push, and go-a-head, seen nowhere else. The blood of a Western man courses more rapidly in his veins than in the Eastern man or in the European, and he thinks, talks, and acts on a large scale. The Western farmer wastes more in a year than the Eastern farmer saves. He may lack refinement, but he has a generous heart for his friends, and a deal of pluck for his enemies. His religion is less sectarian, less bigoted, and more broad, catholic, and truly Christian. The pamphlet under notice is written in this spirit. It glorifies the great West-it cannot magnify it-and proves to the satisfaction of Westerners that theirs is to be the center of the Western world! It will do every one good to read it, and if circulated in Europe it will induce emigration to these shores. The New Republic is printed in St. Louis, Mo., but may be ordered from this Office.

LE PETIT MESSAGER, for January, contains the newest fashions for ladies and children. Price \$5 per year. Fifty cents a number.

DIE MODENWALT, for January, appears freshly charged with *modes* for the new year, and is extensively illustrated. Price \$3 a year. Thirty cents a number.



THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER, and additional Christmas Stories. By Charles Dickens. With Original Illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. Diamond Edition. 18mo., 382 pp. Price \$1 50. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This completes the works of Mr. Dickens in the hand-somest and most compact style in which they have ever before been produced. We say handsomest and most compact—just the size for the pocket—but we commend it simply as the smallest and most portable. Its type is quite too fine for ordinary eyes, and will do them more harm than the reading of the stories can do the mind good. This volume is made up of matters not before collected, and completes the author's works to date. The Boston publishers have done the author much honor by the exquisite style in which they have published his works.

THE PULPIT is a spirited—as well as in many respects spiritual—monthly, published at \$1 50 a year, in Chicago, Illinois, by "The Pulpit Co." The January number contains Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.'s great sermon, "The Liberty of Preaching;" "Exegesis of the Epistle to the Ephesians," by the Dean of Canterbury; "Eulogy on Gov. John A. Andrew, of Mass.;" "Speech of Bishop Simpson in favor of the Lay Representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church," and other matters, especially interesting to preachers, lecturers, and others. Twenty cents will secure a sample copy, post-paid, by return mail.

The Skandinavisk Post, a New York weekly, says: "'The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy for 1868' är utkommen och indehaller en rik samling af originella, saväl praktiskt nyttiga som lärorika och underhallande artiklar, hvaribland en, 'the Marriage of Cousins,' är af särdeles intress, om den ocksa för den bildade läsaren ej utvecklar nagon ny ide, Utomdess innehaller den i typografiskt hänseende väl utstyrda boken följande: 'Advancement of Phrenology'; 'Circassia and Circassians'; 'Jealousy-Its Cause and Cure'; 'The Rulers of Sweden' (med medaljör-porträtt af alla svenska regenter ifran och med Gustaf Wasa till och med Carl XV.); 'George Peabody'; 'Senator Wilson'; 'D'Israeli'; 'Peter Cartwright'; 'Victor Hugo'; 'Miss Braddon'; 'How to become a Phrenologist'; 'Monsieur Tonson'; med 12 illustrationer; 'Mind limited by Matter'; 'Two Paths of Womanhood'; med 8 illustrationer; 'Bismarck': 'To Phrenological Students'; 'Phrenology and its Uses.'-Hela kalendern är fö sedd med talrika illustrationer, och innehaller, utom medaljörporträtten af 19 svenska regenter, porträtter af Peabody, Senator Wilson; D'Israeli, engelska statsmannen; Rev. Peter Cartwright; Victor Hugo; Miss Braddon (ett väl träffadt porträtt af den be ömda engelska föafattarinnan). Pris blott 25 Cents, och till salu hos alla tidningshandlare, samt hos förläggaren S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway.

A SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, monthly, \$1 a year, John T. Heam, Shelbyville, Ky., publisher, is announced. On receipt of the numbers we will make a further notice of this periodical.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, publishers, of Boston, enter upon the new year with enterprise and vigor. The Allantic Monthly enters upon its twenty-first volume with new attractions, and may be said to represent New England literature. It contains 130 octavo pages, and the terms are \$4 a year.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS—same publishers—is a first-class monthly magazine, now in its fourth volume. Terms \$2 a year.

EVERY SATURDAY—same—now in its second year, gives the best light literature from European magazines, and is published at \$5 a year. The aim of this house is to furnish, through their serials and books, a class of unobjectionable reading matter.

YOUNG ENGLAND. This is an English miscellany of over 750 pages, quarto style, handsomely bound, gilt, containing portraits and biographical sketches of some of the most distinguished personages of the day, and historical likenesses of all the kings and queens of England, from the Conqueror to Victoria. It

has a history of all the British birds of prey, with accurate drawings of each from nature, a description of all the postage stamps in the world, an account of ships from the earliest time to the present. It has also an easy introduction to gardening for boys and girls, with full instructions as to tools and how to use them, the ground and how to prepare it, the plants and how to set them. The young naturalist, through many delightful and easy chapters, is allowed to ask all sorts of curious questions, and obtain ready and pleasant answers. The amusements are various and abundant—round games (or games played in a party) not a few, for the new year, common games for any time, picture puzzles, and original riddles in profusion. Price, post-paid, \$6 50. Address this office.

MESSRS. PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, are issuing a cheap edition of Dickens' works. The entire series may be had at \$4 in paper covers, or a story complete in one volume for twenty-five cents. We should judge that there must be great competition among the publishers of Dickens' works, and that these Philadelphia gentlemen have decided not to be underbid in the cheapness of these publications. We have received the "Christmas Stories," "Dombey & Son," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," and are promised the balance in rapid succession. The edition is entitled "Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Million of Dickens' Works,"

THE LADIES' FRIEND is a popular monthly magazine of literature and fashion, edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, and published at \$2 50 a year, by Messrs. Deacon & Peterson, of Philadelphia. Send twenty-five cents to the publishers, and ask for a sample number, by which the reader can judge whether or not he may desire the work. We infer that it is adapted to the most moderate capacity—say to that of young school girls and other misses.

New Books.

Notices under this head are of selections from the late issues of the press, and rank among the more valuable for literary merit and substantial information.

Beginning Life. Chapters for Young Men on Religion, Study, and Business. By John Tulloch, D.D. \$1 25.

THE NEW LIFE. By Horace Bushnell, D.D. Upward of twenty thousand sold. 75 cents.

THE SUNDAY EVENING BOOK. Short Papers for Family Reading. By Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., John Eadie, D.D., Thomas Binney, J. R. Macduff, and others. 85 cents.

THE THREE GARDENS, EDEN, GETHSEMANE, AND PARA-DISE; or, Man's Ruin, Redemption, and Restoration. By W. Adams, D.D. 12mo., 284 pp. Cloth. \$2 25.

A HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. Compiled and Edited by C. A. Dana. Eleventh Edition. Illustrated. Royal octavo, xxvii., 816 pp. Morocco, full gilt. \$2 50.

DAY BY DAY. A Book of Private Prayers. Cloth. 30 cts.

CHRISTMAS STORIES; AND SKETCHES BY BOZ. By Charles Dickens. Diamond Edition. Cloth, \$1 25. Illustrated, \$1 50.

Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. By Charles Dickens. Globe Edition. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1 75.

SKETCHES BY BOZ. By Charles Dickens. Library Edition. Illustrated. Cloth. \$2 25. (London print.)

Boy Artists; or, Sketches of the Childhood of Michael Angelo, Mozart, Haydn, Watteau, and Sebastian Gomez. From the French of Mme. Eugénie Foa. \$1 25.

ORIGINAL LETTER WRITER. A Complete Collection of Original Letters and Notes upon Every Imaginable Subject. With a Table of Synonyms. By S. A. Frost. Boards. 60 cents.

THE SKATER'S MANUAL. A Complete Guide to the Art of Skating. Revised Edition. By E. L. Gill. Illustrated. Paper. 15 cents.

A Grammar of the English Language. By S. S. Greene. 12mo., 323 pp. Cloth. \$1 25.

LANDSCAPE (A) BOOK. By American Artists and American Authors. Sixteen Engravings on Steel, from Paintings by Cole, Church, Cropsey, Durand, Gignoux, Meurett, Miller, Richards, Smille, Talbot, and Weir. Small quarto, 108 pp. Cloth, \$8. Full Morocco, \$11.

Macé's Fairy Book. Home Fairy Tales. By Jean Macé. Translated by Mary L. Booth. Illustrated. Cloth. \$2.

A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE. A New Year's Gift. By Prof. C. W. Shields, D.D. Cloth, full Gilt. 90 cents.

Who was Jesus? Octavo, 711 pp. Cloth. \$3 50.

AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
With Exercises, Readings, Conversations, Paradigms,
and a Vocabulary. By J. H. Worman. Cloth. \$1 75.

THE CHURCH ALMANAC FOR 1868. Paper. 12 cents.

Les Idées de Madame Aubray. Comédie en quatre Actes, en Prose. Par. A. Dumas fils. Paper. 70 cents.

The Handbook of History and Chronology. Embracing Modern History, both European and American, for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries. For Students of History, and adapted to Accompany the Map of Time. By Rev. J. M. Gregory. Cloth. \$1 50.

FAIRY BELLS, AND WHAT THEY TOLLED US. Translated from the German by S. W. Lander. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1 40.

LOVERS' (THE) DICTIONARY. A Poetical Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses, and Dilemmas. Indexed with nearly Ten Thousand References, as a Dictionary of Compliments, etc. Cloth. \$4.

Masonic Ritualist; or, Monitorial Instructions in the Degrees from Entered Apprentice to Sciect Master. By A. G. Mackey, M.D. Cloth. \$1 40.

BOOK OF LOVE LETTERS. With Directions How to Write and When to Use Them, and One Hundred and Forty Specimen Letters. Suitable for Lovers of any Age and under all Circumstances. With the Author's Comments. By Ingoldsby North. Boards. 60 cents.

THE SCIENCE OF SELF-DEFENCE. A Treatise on Sparring and Wrestling. Including Complete Instructions in Training and Physical Development. With a Course for the Reduction of Corpulency. By E. E. Price. Boards. 90 cents.

A PRACTICAL METHOD FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF CHORUS CLASSES. By F. L. Richter. In Two Parts. Part 1. Paper. \$1 25.

BOOK OF COMIC SPEECHES AND HUMOROUS RECITATIONS. For School Exhibitions and Evening Entertainments. 16mo., 192 pp. Boards, 60 cents. Paper, 30 cents.

YOUNG FARMER'S MANUAL. Volume 2. How to Make Farming Pay. Giving Plain and Practical Details of General Farm Management. With a Chapter on Soils. By S. E. Todd. Portrait. Cloth. \$2 75.

ORTHODOXY; ITS TRUTH AND ERRORS. By James Freeman Clark. Muslin, pp. 512. \$1 25.

A New Translation of the Hebrew Prophets. Third edition, with a new introduction and additional notes. By George R. Noyes, D.D. Hancock Professor of Hebrew, etc., and Dexter Lecturer in Harvard University. 2 vols., 12mo. \$2 50.

A New Translation of the Book of Psalms and of the Proverss. With introduction and notes, chiefly explanatory. By the same. \$1.25.

A New Translation of Jo3, Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles. With introduction and notes, chiefly explanatory. By the same. \$1.25.

A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF THE CULTURE OF VOICE AND ACTION, and a complete Analysis of the Human Passions. With an appendix of readings and recitations designed for public speakers, teachers, and students. By Prof. J. E. Frobisher. \$1 75.

RUDIMENTS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. Exercises in Pronouncing, Spelling, and Translating. By Dr. F. Ahn. American Edition, Improved and Enlarged. Boards. 45 cents.

REPLY TO DR. MARSH ON TEETOTALISM. By D. R. Thomason. Including a Letter from Howard Crosby, D.D. Paper. 20 cents.





Co our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will try to respond in the "next number." Your "Best Thoughts" solicited.

What is the meaning of the star on the symbolical head printed on the cover of the JOURNAL?

Ans. It means simply that the function of that part of the brain is unascertained.

RIGHT AGE TO MARRY.—I wish to know if there is any disadvantage in a man marrying a woman the ee years older than himself? I am twenty-four, and am engaged to a lady three years my senior.

Ans. B-iog engaged, of course you must marry her. But you should have a-ked advice before compitting yourself. It would be better for the gentleman to be three or four years the senior. So far as companionship is concerned, we do not suppose there will be much incompatibility in disposition, though the lady be two or three years the elder.

Wants to Marry His Cousts.—A young friend of mine is about to engage himself to marry his first-cousts. I am fearful the result may not prove for the best. How can I convince him?

Ans. If he is already committed; if the two have promised, the only way to proceed is to appeal to their reason—convince their judgment, by giving them facts and knowledge. Show them the effects on offspring of consanguineous marriages; and leave it for them to take the consequences of their own acts. If they be not infatuated, they will consider, and obey the laws of nature and of God.

The best thing we can now suggest for their enlightenment is the new Annial of Phresology and Physiconomy for 1868, covering the ground of the question, "May I Marry my Cousin?"—stating who may and who may not marry.

ORIGIN OF RACES—WHITE AND BLACK.—If the curse of Noah (as many thousands contend) made Ham black, where did he get his negro wife?

Ans. We do not belong to that array of many thousands who without much of a foundation on which to sustain their opinion, endeavor to maintain that the negro derived his color and racial characteristics from the malediction pronounced on Ham by Noah. We can not subscribe to such bigotry and to such evident lack of ethnological information. If the negro owes his dusky hue and low mental condition to the operation of a curse, to what must we attribute the color and equally low, if not lower, mental capabilities of the South Australians, the Fuegians or the Boroa Indians? The two latter are enumerated among the indigenous races of the earth, and accounted among the descendants of Japhet, while the Australian is supposed to be a descendant of the honorable Shem. It will be remembered, perhaps, that an old darkey, when asked how he became black, replied "That the Almighty one day took a piece of clay and made a man, but before he had breathed into his form the breath of life, he left him lying on the ground a few minutes to attend to so nething else, and during the interval the devil thought he would seize a good opportunity to mar the Creator's work, so he hastily daubed the inanimate. Nations.

returned, He found his subject changed very much in color, but approving rather than disliking the alteration, on account of the variety which would thus be introduced into the human race, He gave it life." The question mooted brings up the much discussed subject of the unity of races. In relation to this we quote the words of a great authority, Wilhelm Von Humboldt. He says: "Whether the gregarious condition [of the human race-Ep.] was original or of subsequent occurrence, we have no historic evidence to show. The separate mythical relations found to exist independently of one another in different parts of the earth, appear to refute the first hypothesis. and concor in ascribing the generation of the whole human race to the union of one pair. The general prevalence of this myth has caused it to be regarded as a traditionary record transmitted from the primitive mon to his descendants. But this very circumstance seems rather to prove that it has no historical foundation, but has simply the identity of human conception, which everywhere leads mankind to a similar explanation of an identical phenomenon. * Vainly would thought dive into the meditation of this first origin: man is so closely bound to his species and to time, that one can not conceive a human being coming into the world without a family already existing and without a past."* This opinion is entertained also by Alexander Von Humboldt, and quoted in "Cosmos." Some of the ablest ethnologists o this century maintain similar opinions. Johannes Muller and Dr. Morton hold, in their writings, that mankind is one species, existing in diverse forms, which perpetuate themselves, but that to trace the existing races of man to one or many primitive pairs is not within the scope of human experience.

Dr. Nott and Mr. Gliddon, in their "Indigenous Races of the Earth," have collected a mass of authorities on this subject, and consider the historical individuality of Adam not satisfactorily sustained, but look upon him as "the general representative of a race-of humanity." Some comparative physical geographers allege that the diverse complexions and cerebral phenomena of the different races are due mainly to the influence of climate and geographical location. This opinion, however, does not bear a close scrutiny. Mr. Prichard, in his 'Natural History of Mankind," urges, with many interesting illustrations drawn from recorded phenomena in animal and human propagation, the unity of the human species. He says: "We contemplate among all the diversified tribes who are endowed with reason and speech the same internal feelings, appetencies, aversions; the same inward convictions, the same sentiments of subjection to invisible powers, and, more or less fully developed, of accountableness or responsibility to unseen avengers of wrong and agents of retributive justice, from whose tribunal men can not even by death We find everywhere the same susceptibility, though not always in the same degree of forwardness or ripeness of improvement, of admitting the cultivation of these universal endowments, of opening the eyes of the mind to the more clear and luminous views which Christianity unfolds of becoming molded to the institutions of religion and of civilized life; in a word, the same inward and mental nature is to be reccognized in all the races of men. When we compare this fact with the observations which have been heretofore fully estab-

*On the Varieties of Languages and Nations.

shape with black mud. When the Creator returned, He found his subject changed very much in color, but approving rather than disliking the aberation, on account of the variety which would thus be introduced into the human race, He gave it life." The

So much difference of opinion exists among the most eminent scientists with reference to the diversity of races and their distribution, that it would be difficult for any one to determine which has the greater weight of evidence on his side. But assuming the unity of the human family, can we find greater variety between individual members of it than between individuals be longing to the same species of the lower animals, or between some specimens belonging to the same variety of vegetable growth? The spaniel and Danish dog are more unlike than the dog and the wolf; and some members of the same species of fruit trees differ more from each other than from trees of another variety. Instances are on record of negroes turning white, and of white persons becoming black. The cases of white children being born of black parents are not infrequent. and that, too, in Africa, where probabilities of racial intermixture could not be entertained. Albinos now excite but little comment, yet the phenomenon seems no weak argument in support of the negro claim to an affinity with the "fair skinned" races. We can not own that weak pride which many confess to, but will, without esteeming it a condescension, accord "Cuffy" a place among the tribes of the earth, and account him one of the links in the great chain of humanity.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.—We are informed that in Story County, Iowa, there is an Agricultural College in process of erection. The building is soon to be completed, and is intended to be sufficient to accommodate two hundred students. A thorough course will be taught, and each student can pay his tuition, and a portion of his board, by working a few hours aday, in a garden or on a farm. Students will be admitted in the spring. Will the managers of the college send us their announcements that we may give it a more specific notice?

Spelling.—Should a pupil pronounce the word after the teacher, before spelling? If so, what would be the benefit?

Ans.-We are not aware that this is generally practiced, but we think if it were, it would be beneficial in several respects. It would show that the pupil understands the word, and if he mispronounced it through mis-hearing, that mistake would be corrected; and if he pronounced the word correctly and distinctly, it would be a great aid to him in the spelling of it. Half of the bad spelling comes from the mispronouncing of words, and half of the bad pronunciation comes from ignorance of the just mode of spelling. It could perhaps be set down as a fixed fact, that those who pronounce badly, spell badly; and that their bad pronunciation is occasioned by their not understanding how to spell. We bappen to know a family the members of which are all poor spellers; not so much from a lack of general education, or of opportunity to learn spelling, as from an apparent defect or incopacity to spell, which runs through the whole family. They generally pronounce their words correctly, but such spelling as they make in writing! For instance, science is written by one of them "cionce." If they wanted to find out how to spell the word by consulting a dictionary, they would not know whether to look under the head of "S" or "C." It costs a

good deal of labor to learn to spell in the English language, because, unlike other languages the pronunciation does not always indicate the spelling. In most cases, the speiling is not phasetic. In other languages, the speiling is to a great extent phonetic, the seme sound generally appertaining to each letter. The sound "O" is a not spelled "ow" nor "ou.h." If we had a phonetic method of spelling, and no silent letters, the productation would always fedicate the spellin, and poor spelling would be henceforth unknown.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. -Whittington, the hero of this old English legend, was a poor country lad who went to Lordon and obvained a situation in a merchant's family as cook's seu'lion. Here he led a somewhat unhappy life, being abused by the cook, and obliged to sleep in a garret that wa- infested with rats and mice-Having obtained a penny he purchased a cat, which soon rid him of his nightly tormentors. Shortly after his purchase of his cat, his master having loaded a ship with a cargo for the East, gave his servants permission to make a trial of fortune by sending something to be sold on their account at the ports where the vessel stopped to trade. Whittington had nothing besides his cat to venture, so he sent that. In the course of the ship's voyage it was driven by a storm to the coast of Barbary, where the officers were kindly received by the king, and invited to dine with him. At dinner a swarm of rats and mice invaded the table, and so annoyed and mice involed the table, and so annoyed the company that the ship's captain sent for Whittington's cat, which, on being released in the dining-hall, made such a firrea assault on the termin that they were driven completely out. The king was so much pleased with the cat's performance that he offered a very high crice for it, and obtained it. The money thus nequired by Whitington started him in business, and he succeeded so well that he married his old master's daughter, was knigoted by the king, and became finally Lord Mayor of London.

Publisher's Department.

LIBRARIES SUPPLIED.—It will give us pleasure to fill orders for books for public or for private libraries. We have facilities for collecting all works published in America or Europe, on the most favorable terms. Sunday-schools, district-schools, seminaries, and colleges will have our prompt attention.—

LAST YEAR'S VOLUME—A few complete sets of the A. P. JOURNAL for 1867, handsomely bound, may now be had, at \$4 a volume, post-paid. A few odd numbers or broken sets yet remain. These will be sent as long as they last, to complete imperfect volumes, at 80 cents each. We offer no premiums to single subscribers.

OUR PREMIUMS and Club rates will remain open up to the 1st of Max next. Many clubs have been completed, and dupticated—while others remain but partially fitled; and auditional time is asked to go over the ground again. This we cheerfully grant, promising to supply all additional subscribers with all the numbers from the beginning of the year and volume. We shall be glad to have the lists in as soon as convenient.

BIND YOUR JOURNALS.—
It is worth while to have the numbers bound at the end of each year. Any bookbinder can do it at a cost of a dollar, if in plain muslin; or in morocco backs, with matbled sides and edges, at \$1 50; more elegantly, at from \$1 50 to \$2. We can furnish a few copies for 1867, nicely bound in embossed muslin, lettered on the back, at \$4 a copy.



Personal.

Mr. J. C. SMITH is lecturing on Phrenology in Dundee, Scotland.

THEOPHILUS FISKE, formerly a preacher and lecturer, fell dead in the street, before his own door, in New York, Dec. 13th.

MR. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., has published the seventh edition of his beautiful Guide for the Flower Garden and Catalogue of Seeds, full of illustrations and instructions.

Dr. E. C. Angell has erected a Turkish Bath at 51 Lexington Avenue, New York, which must prove a great convenience to up-town residents.

General Items.

How to GET A FLOWER GARDEN.-SPECIAL PREMIUM FOR LADIES. -For every two new subscribers to the JOURNAL, at \$3 each, during the months of February and March, we will give the worth of \$1 25 in flower seeds-including not less than twenty varieties of seeds. Please bear in mind, this proposition is made with a view, first, to increase the circulation of the JOURNAL and place it in the hands of those not now among its readers; and, second, to give every lady the means by which she may possess a beautiful flower garden, the fragrance of which shall be a rich perfume for the enjoyment of the minds and hearts of thousands.

NEBRASKA AGAIN.—A Correspondent, referring to our article on Nebraska, published in the August number of the Phrenological Journal for 1867. calls our attention to certain points of interest to those contemplating a settlement in the West. He specifies Dakota City as likely to become one of the most flourishing cities in the State, and Dakota County as affording superior advantages to the business man and agriculturist, on account of its geographical position, fertility, and general adaptation to the production of fruits and vegetables. Nebraska has already taken a great stride in the line of progress and improvement, and will probably lead the Rocky Mountain States ere long. The Pacific Railroad has given affairs in the extreme West a tremendous ameliorating impulse, and we may look for a rapid growth there in all that constitutes American civilization.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE, a Boarding and Day-school for Young Ladies, is one of the most prominent institutions of its kind in the country. Its advantages in the various departments of academic training are unsurpassed, while its charges are comparatively reasonable. Pupils who board at the Institute and receive instruction in all departments, including French and Latin, pay \$650 per annum. Day pupils pay from \$50 to \$180 per annum, according to the grade of scholarship and the number of branches pursued. The school year commences in September, but new pupils are charged from the time of enrance. The circular of the Institute bears upon it the indorsement of many distin-guished clergymen and others. Send to Rev. C. H. Gardner, principal, 34 West 32d Street, New York, for a circular.

COULDN'T DO WITHOUT IT. -Letters like the following from old subscribers are not rare visitors at this office:

"Mr. Editor-I send you \$3, for which please enter my name as a subscriber for the American Phrenological Journal for the following year. My subscription closed with the July number of last year; and my expenses in sustaining my family being about as much as my limited income can meet, I thought I would try and get along without the JOURNAL. But my experience during the six months past without it has been such that I have determined upon taking it for the remainder of my days. we find it impossible to get along without it. The instruction and the profitable entertainment afforded by its columns are indispensable in any well-regulated family. Yours truly and obligedly,

ORATORY IN THE WEST.-It is an encouraging fact that oratory is extensively cultivated in the West, where the unfettered minds of young and vigorous men are developing with wonderful strides. If the East is the human carden and nursery, the West is the farm and the orchard. In the University of Chicago they have a special department devoted to the study of oratory, at the head of which is Professor NATHAN SHEPPARD, a ripe scholar and a fine speaker. Prof. Sheppard not only instructs his class, but gives popular lectures before associations on useful themes. His lectures on "The Tongue," "The Disposition," "Motives," "The Pathos and Humor of a Human Life," "The Bending of the Twig"-a lecture to young men, "The Love of Money"—a lecture to business men. "The Manliness for Woman," have been well received wherever delivered. We commend the subject of oratory to all Americans who would work and

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. The intelligence and judgment of the Imperial Commission, in the matter of awards, are clearly evinced in the following extract

talk their way through the world.

THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ILLUS-TRATED.

("Publication authorized by the Imperial Commission"):

"By their skill, universally recognized, Messrs, Wheeler & Wilson added to Howe's system of sewing machines important modifications, which have placed them in the front rank of manufacturers.

"The gold medal which has just been awarded them affirms, moreover, that none of the machines from the workshop of Howe, or of the principal tributaries, unite the qualities of simplicity and solidity of mechanism by which these machines are distinguished above all others.

distinguished above all others.

"In their machine, remarkable for its form and elegance, they have substituted for the shuttle of Howe a small flat disc, which revolves vertically with unvarying swiftness. Hence this machine is the most simple of all, and notwithstanding its great precision in operation, its price is not above that of the most imperfect systems.

systems.
"Elegance, perfection of work, simplicity, solidity of mechanism and facility of management, such are the essential qualities united in the Wheeler & Wilson machine, constituting a superiority which the jury has, with unanimity, recognized and proclaimed

claimed.

"To these gentlemen the gold medal was awarded as manufacturers of machines; to Mr. Elias Howe a similar medal was awarded as propagator. The distinction made by the jury explains itself.

"The original machine of Thimonnier only needed to pass into the skilfful hands of Wheeler & Wilson to receive the highest perfection. To-day, thanks to its cheapness, their machine is accessible to all. Its simplicity assures it not only a place in the chamber of the seamstress, but its clegant form wins its admittance into the most sumptuous parlor."—Evening Mail.

Business.

Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our cir-Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

THE MOVEMENT - CURE. — Chronic Invalids may learn the particulars of this mode of treatment by sending for Dr. Geo. H. Taylor's illustrated sketch of the Movement-Cure, 25 cents. Address 67 West 38th Street, N. Y. city. Aug., tf.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 295 ADELPHI STREET BROOKLYN.

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular, Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PAPER.—A national religious newspaper, to be called "THE ADVANCE," will be published weekly, from the first of September onward, in the city of Chicago. It will represent Congregational principles and polity, but will be conducted in a spirit of courtesy and fraternity toward all Christians. The form will be what is popularly termed a double sheet of eight pages, of the size and style of the New York Evangelist. The pecuniary basis is an ample capital furnished by leading business men and others, to be expended in the establishment and improvement of the paper, which is intended to be second to none in the country, in its literary and religious The purpose of its projectors is indicated in the name: their aim being to ADVANCE the cause of evangelical religion, in its relations not only to doctrine. worship, and ecclesiastical polity, but also to philosophy, science, literature, politics, business, amusements, art, morals, philanthropy, and whatever else conduces to the glory of God and the good of man by its bearing upon Christian civilization. expense has been spared in providing for its editorial management in all departments, while arrangements are in progress to secure the ablest contributors and correspondents at home and abroad. The city of Chicago has been selected as the place of publication, because of its metropolitan position in the section of the country especially demanding such a paper, and the fact that it is nearly the center of national population, and in a very few years will be the ecclesiastical center of the Congregational Churches. Issued at the interior commercial metropolis, "THE ADVANCE" will contain the latest market reports, and able discussions of financial subjects, such as will make it a necessity to business men in all parts of the country. The editor-in-chief will be Rev. Wm. W Patton, D.D., who resigns the pastorate of Patton, D.D., who resigns the pastorate of the leading church of the denomination at the West for this purpose, and who has had many years' experience in editorial labor. The subscription price will be > 2 50 in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. Address THE ADVANCE COMPANY, P. O. Drawer 6,374, Chicago, Ill. S.6t.

TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS. -Ten-Minute Speeches delivered in the House of Representatives on the occasion of the First Meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society. One 12mo vol. sent by first post for 25 cents, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Read what the papers say.

From the Republic: "The title of this book is decidedly refreshing, assuring one that there is such a thing as Temperance in Congress, and its matter cheers one as he reads it, and is encouraged with the hope that a movement has commenced that will ere long absolutely prohibit persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor from holding seats in our National Council Chamber. These speeches, short and pithy, are truly interesting and instructive.

The Clearfield Republican says: "A reformation could not have broken out in a better place, as the intemperance of Congress for years has been a disgrace to the

The Halifax (N. S.) Morning Chronicle says: "Our temperance societies could not do better than procure a few thousand copies of this work for circulation "

The Christian (Va.) Sun says: "We would gladly see a copy in the hands of every young man in the country.

The Texas Vindicator says: "It is made up of ten-minute speeches, which abound in facts and fancies that can not fail to warm the heart of the genuine temperance reformers "

THE CHURCH UNION.—The largest and best Religious Family Newspaper in the world.

Owing to the unprecedented reception of this paper, it is now enlarged to twice its original size.

It is devoted to Liberty and Union in the whole Church of Christ, opposes Ritualism and Rationalism, and advocates Radical Doctrines in both Church and State.

It favors universal suffrage, and equal rights for every man and woman of every nationality.

It is the organ of no sect, but will endeavor to represent every branch of the Church, and every society organized for the purpose of converting the world to Christ.

It is Trinitarian in creed, but favors free discussion by all Religionists of every

It will advocate a free communion table for all the Lord's people, and a free pulpit for all his ministers.

It will print a sermon from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in every issue. This sermon, published at twelve o'clock every Monday, will be selected from one of the two sermons preached by Mr. Beecher the day before publication. It is not copyrighted, nor is it prepared for the press by Mr. Beecher.

Terms—\$2 50 yearly. \$1 to agents for every subscriber. Sold by American News Company at 5 cents, and by Publishers.

Address, CHARLES ALBERTSON, 19t. Church Union, 103 Fulton Street, ew York. Sept., tf.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERI-DEMORESTS I OUNG AMERICA.—The Best Juvenile Magazine. A Casket of Games, Fon, Frolic, Music, and Literary Exc-llences, adapted for the juvenile minds. Every teacher recombends it, and every parent approves it. Do not fair to scure this valuable household freasure. Single copies, 15c., maited free; yearly, \$1 50, with a good brass-mounted Meroscope, or a good Knife as a premium. st 30, with a good brass-mounted Mero-scope, or a good Knife, as a premium. Specimen copies, mailed free, 10c. Dem-orest's Monthly and Young America to-gether, \$3 50. Addres W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.





THE KITTATINNY, introduced by the subscriber, is everywhere acknowledged the very BEST BLACKBERRY yet known. Having the original stock, we are enabled to furnish fruit growers and amateurs genuine plants in large or small quantities at low rates.

We have also the Wilson Blackberry, and a good stock of the BEST Raspberries. Strawberries, Currants, and Grapes

Reader, if you want genuine plants of the best varieties that will give satisfaction, we can supply you at low rates.

For catalogues, etc., address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

See Journal for October, 1867.

[For five new subscribers to the Phreno-LOGICAL JOURNAL, at \$3 each, we will send one dozen first-class plants, worth \$5, postpaid by mail. Address this office.

N. B.—This offer relates strictly to NEW subscribers

Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for advertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL
MONTHLY, Devoted to Popular Instruction
and Literature.
Contents for January, 1868:
I. Inner Life of Reform School. The
Rauhe Haus, Hamburg. (With full page
cut of the original Rauhe Haus.)
II. The Classification of the Sciences.
III. The Object of School Training.
IV. The Intervention of Government in
Education. England and the English
Colonies. From the French of M. Emile
de Laveleye.

de Laveleye.

V. Grammatical Notes. Verbs modified by Adjectives.

VI. "Cloverbobs;" or, How Dr. Rounder Beat his Boys.

VII. The Year. Editorial.

VIII. Shall the Truth be Told about School Books. Editorial.

IX. Where are the Mothers. Editorial.

XX. Play Grounds. Editorial.

XI. A Benediction. Editorial.

XII. A Benediction. Editorial.

XII. Educational Intelligence: United States, Great Britain, Italy, British America. France, Austria, Hayti, Prussia, Austrialia.

Schools.

Price, \$1 50 per annum. Specimens by Mail, prepaid, 15cts.

Premiums and club rates are liberal.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Publishers, 430 Broome St., New York.

Wanted—Agents.—\$75 to \$200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine IM-PROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be ent, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg Pa., or Boston, Mass.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon WANTED-AGENTS.-\$75 to

SECOMB & Constitution of the second of the s

Collections of Flower Seeds.—Long experience in selectand our usual full assortment of the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported from the most reliable Seed Growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarer sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season, and true to name.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

100 7	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials a	and Perennials,	for	,	 	 	 	\$6	50
50	do.	do. do.	do.	6.6		 	 	 	3	50
20	do.	Annuals,				 	 	 	1	25
10	do.	do.		6.6		 	 	 		75
20	do.	More Rare Annuals,		6.6		 	 	 	2	50
10	do.	do. do.		6.6		 	 	 	1	50
20	do.	Choice Green-House	Seeds,	66		 	 	 	5	00
40	do.	do. do.	do.	66		 	 	 	9	00
20	do.	Hardy Biennials and	Perennials,	6.6		 	 	 	1	25
20	do.	American Seeds, for	European Cult	nre		 	 	 	2	25

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE

FAMILIES.				
Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
to suit Small and Large Gardens.	\$6.	\$12.	\$21.	\$28,
Beans Early Snap Short	1 pt	1 qt	1 qt	. 2 gt.
Early Dun Colored			1 qt	. 1 qt.
Horticultural Pole			1 pt	. 1 qt.
Large Lima	1 pt	1 pt	1 qt	. 1 qt.
Beet Extra Early Turnip	1 oz	2 OZ	4 OZ	. 8 oz.
Blood Turnip] oz	2 oz	8 oz	. 8 oz.
Brancelli Brancelli			4 oz	. 8 oz.
Broccoli Purple Cape			¼ oz	. ½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts			½ oz	
CabbageEarly Ox-HeartEarly Winningstadt	1/ 00	1/ 05		.½ oz.
Drumhead Savoy	78 02	74 UZ	⅓ oz ⅓ oz	1/ 07
Large Flat Dutch	1/ 07	1/ 07	1 oz	1 07
Red Dutch for Pickling	/2 02	1/ 02	½ oz	1/ 07
Carrot Early Horn	1/ 07	1/ 02	Î oz	1 02
Long Orange	1 02	2 07	4 oz	4 02
Cauliflower Nonpareil	½ 0Z	1/ OZ	½ oz	. 1 oz.
CeleryGiant White Solid	½ oz	½ oz	½ oz	. 1/2 OZ,
COTH Mammath Spoar		1 pt	1 qt	. 2 qt.
Evergreen	½ pt	1 pt	1 qt	. 1 qt. '
Corn Saia:		1/2 OZ	1 oz	. 2 oz.
Cress. or Peppergrass			4 oz	
Cucumber Early White Spined	½ oz	1 oz.,.	1 oz	. 1 oz.
Long Green	1/		½ oz	. 1 oz.
Egg Plant Improved New-York Purple	⅓ 0Z	½ oz	⅓ oz	. 1 oz.
Scarlet Chinese	1/00	* /		. ½ OZ.
EndiveGreen Curled	½ 0Z	½ OZ	1 oz	. 2 OZ.
Kale Green Curled Scotch Kohlrabi Early White Vienna			1 oz	
Leek Bost Floor			1 oz	
Leek Best Flag Lettuce Early Curled Silesia	1/ 07	1/ 07	½ oz	1 02.
Butter			½ oz	
Ice Drumhead			½ oz	
Tennis Ball			½ oz	
Melon Nutmeg	½ oz	½ oz	Î oz	. 1 oz.
White Japan		1/4 oz	1/2 OZ	.½ oz.
lce Cream Water	½ 0Z	1 oz	2 oz	. 2 oz.
OkraLong Green	1 oz	2 oz	4 oz	. 8 oz.
Onion Yellow Danvers		1 oz	2 oz 2 oz	. 4 OZ.
White Portugal	1 02	1 OZ	2 OZ	. 4 OZ.
Baselow Carled			2 oz	
Parsley Extra Curled			1 oz 4 oz	
Parsnip Sutton's Student Peas Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke	1 pt	1 of	2 qt	2 qt.
				. 2 qt.
Champion of England	€ 1 pt	1 qt	2 qt	. 4 qt.
			1 qt	. 1 qt.
Pepper Sweet Mountain		1/4 oz	1 q̂t ⅓ oz	. ½ oz.
Large Bell			1/4 OZ	¾ OZ.
Radish : Searlet Turnip	1 OZ	2 OZ	4 OZ	. 8 OZ.
Yellow Turnip		½ ()Z	1 oz	. 4 oz.
Long Scarlet	1 oz	1 oz	4 oz	. 4 OZ.
Chinese Winter	1/00	% OZ	½ oz 4 oz	1 oz.
Salsify Spinach Flandre	1/ th	2 UZ	½ tb	. 0 02.
Spinach Fady Roch	1/ 07	1/ 07	1 oz	9 07
Squash Early Bush Hubbard	½ OZ	1/2 OZ	1 0Z	. 1 0%.
Yokahama	1/ 07	1/4 02	½ oz	. 1 oz.
Tomato Early Red Smooth	1/2 OZ.	1/4 OZ	½ oz	. 1/2 OZ.
Yellow Plum		1/4 OZ	1/2 OZ	. 16 OZ.
Lester's Perfected	¼ oz	1/4 OZ	½ oz	. 1 oz.
Turnip White Strap Leaf	1/2 OZ	% oz	½ oz	. 1 oz.
White French		2 oz	2 oz	. 4 OZ.
Yellow Stone	1 oz	1 oz	2 oz	. 4 oz.
Herbs(Five Varieties)			1 pa.ea.	
Orders promptly filled, and forwarded by mail o	f express,	on recei	pt of price.	by S. R.

WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG-Demorest's Monthly Magazine.—The January number of this popular monthly, with extraordinary attractions, valuable information, original Stories, Music, artistic Engravings, full-size Patterns, and other novelties, now ready Everylady is astonished to find how much is offered in each number of this Magazine. Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; single 80c; specimen copies, 10c; either mailed free. Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, N. Y.
Twenty subscribers' secures a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, or the Pecrless Cooking Stove, and a premium to each subscriber. Now is the time to make up Clubs for 1868.

Clubs for 1868.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR

Old Books.
Cheapest Book Store in the World.
100,000 Old and New Books on Hand.
Catalogues free. Send a stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau Street,
New York.
J. 1y.

ACTIVE AGENTS can make

from five to ten dollars daily in selling
Mr. and Mrs. Lyman's new and brilliantly
written book—THE PHILOSOPHY OF
HOUSEKEEPING. High percentage and
exclusive territory given. For circulars and
agencies apply to GOODWIN & BETTS,
Hartford, Ct.

Price EARLY IN JANUARY. EARLY IN JANUARY. P'ICE
20 cents. No. 1 of the New Volume of
ROUTLEDGE'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS
—an Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Conducted by Edmund Routledge, editor of
Every Boy's Book.

Thomas Miller will contribute THE GABOON; or, ADVENTURES IN GORILLA
LAND. To which Mr. J. B. Zwecker will
contribute illustrations.

Miss Campbell will contribute THE
LOST CHAMOIS HUNTER. To which
Mr. W. W. Ridley will contribute illustrations.

Mr. W. Ridley will contribute illustrations.
Lieut. C. R. Low will contribute A BOY'S YOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA. A Sea Tale of Fifty Years Ago.
Sidney Daryl will contribute SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS, with colored illustrations, each month.
In addition to the above, many interesting tales will also appear in the Numbers for 1868. Papers on Scientific Subjects and Natural History, written by our best anthors, in a popular style, will be given every month. Games and Sports, suitable for every month in the year, will also be published in this Magazine.

"This is a magazine for boys, not for girls or for children, but boys,"
Terms: Single subscriptions, \$2 25 a year; in clubs of five or more, \$2 each; and for clubs of twenty, a copy gratis to the getter up of the club.
Address the Publishers.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, 416 Broome Street, New York. 25 cents a Month.
GOOD WORDS.
Edited by Norman Macleod, D.D.
Arrangements for 1868.
Previous to his departure for India, where he has gone to visit the Mission Stations, at the request of the Church of Scotland, Dr. Macleod made full arrangements for the efficient conduct of Good Words during his six months' absence. These arrangements are such as can not fail to give the Magazine a higher position than it has yet occupied, and to make it more worthy of a universal circulation. Already its circulation in England is larger than that of any other Monthly Magazine; and during the current year the publishers have had the satisfaction to hear from one gentleman traveling in Jamaica, that he saw in houses in the Blue Mountains; from a second in Australia, that he saw it in houses in the Blue Mountains; from a fair the fair way and from a fourth, that it is largely read in South Africa. The following is such an out-of-the-way tribute, that the publishers hope they may be excused for quoting it. It is from a letter received by Words in their hands; from a second in Australia, that he saw it in houses in the Blue Mountains; from a canoe to the boatswain of the Bounty, and is now invested with

Poet Laureate.

III. SOME PAPERS. By the Duke of Argyll.

IV. HISTORICAL STUDIES. By A. P. Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

V. "ECCE HOMO." By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

VI. PEEPS AT THE FAR EAST. By Norman Macleod, D.D.

And also Contributions from nearly all those other writers who have raised Good Words to its present condition.

Single numbers sold and subscriptions received by GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, 416 Broome Street, New York.



Walking Fish, Climbing Fish, Leaping Fish, Eving Fish, and Shooting Fish; Robert Bonner and the Secret of his great "Ledger" Success; Modern Physical Degeneracy; Japanese Magie, wonderful Butterfly Trick; Training for Health and for Athletic Contests; How to Tame Birds; Cures for Intoxication; Youatt's Cure for Hydrophobia; Rich Men of the World, and How they Gained their Wealth; How People See Glosts; Art of Foretelling the Weather; Maple-Sugar Making; Artificial Honey; Wasteful Advertising, showing how advertisers are fleeced; Exposures of Humburg, by the author of the celebrated and widely circulated book, "Rogues and Rogueries;" Recipes; Miscellany; etc., etc., in January number of WALKING FISH, Climbing

HANEY'S JOURNAL.

HANEY'S JOURNAL.

A neat, medium-sized, moderately illustrated paper of interesting and valuable reading for farm, household, workshop, or store. Its aim is to benefit and help its readers, warning them against frauds and impositions, and telling them whatever we think will prove useful, interesting, or profitable to them. Only 25cts. a year, or bets. a copy—none free.

HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau Street, New York.

Guide to Authorship, a practical and valuable aid to all who wish to engage in Literary Pursuits of any kind for pleasure or profit; with hints for securing success, and preparation, value, and disposal of MS. Also, Editing, Proof-reading, technical terms, estimates for publishing ste. 50cts.

ing, technical terms, estimates for publishing, etc. 50cts.
"It will save them asking a great many questions, or making a great many blunders."—N. Y. Eve. Mail. "Will be of great service to those who contemplate a trial of the pleasures and pains of a literary life."—Godey, "Useful to all, old and young, who write for the press."—Phrenological Journal. "Were the instructions in this little work carried out, we should have more writers and fewer scribblers."—Yankee Blade. "Gives some rather amusing details of the technics of literary handicraft."—N. Y. Tribune.

Secures Worth Knowing.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, DECRETS WORTH KNOWING, tells how to make medicine, perfumery, toilet and dental articles, cosmetics, soaps, dyes, vermin remedies, candies, wines, cordials, cheap and delicious temperance beverages, veterinary remedies, manufacturers' secrets, and many articles in universal use, made at trifling cost and sold at large profits. 25cts.

ROGUES AND ROGUERIES, new, revised, and enlarged edition, exposing all tricks and traps of cities, and all swindles and humbugs. Illustrated. 25cts.

PHONOGRAPHIC HANDBOOK, for Self-Instruction in the modern, improved, and simplified art used by practical reporters. Easiest and best. 25cts.

HANDBOOK OF VENTRILO-QUISM, and how to make the Magic Whistle. 15cts.

"Really a valuable aid,"—Boston Wide World. "Will enable any one to produce the most wonderful vocal illusions."—
N. Y. Attas.

HOW TO MAKE BAD MEMORY Goop and Good Better, a new art valuable to all, teaching how the most wonderful feats of memory may be performed, and how all defects may be remedied. Useful to all, especially students (particularly when preparing for examination), teachers, elergymen, and all professional men. 15cts.

COMMON-SENSE COOK BOOK. COMMON-SENSE COOK BOOK. a reliable guide for the preparation of a wide range of dishes suiting all tastes and all purses. One decided attraction is the number of delicious but inexpensive preparations which are included in the work. The proportions of ingredients are carefully given, as well as their manipulation and proper serving up. The book contains a very large amount of matter for the price, and even if you already possess a good cook book, you can not fail to find many things in this one amply worth the cost. 30cts.

ORPHEUS C. KERR'S COMI-CALITIES, with 150 humorous illustrations.

To be had of all booksellers, or free by mail on receipt of price. HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau Street, New York.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MINING, FOR 1868.

THE BEST AND LARGEST PAPER OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of the numerous sources of wealth which this country possesses, none are more important, either in richness or extent, than her minerals. These have added largely to her prosperity, and afford a profitable means of investment for capital, and an extensive field for labor. The American Journal of Mining is acknowledged by the public and the press to be a faithful and accurate exponent of the important interests dependent on Mining; and to more fully meet the demands of circulating valuable and reliable information, it is now increased in size to sixteen large quarto pages, thus making it the largest paper devoted to mining on this continent.

It contains: Illustrated descriptions of the latest improvements in Mechanical appliances used in opening, working, and draining mines; crushing and treating the ore. Original Papers on Geology, Metallurgy, Assaying, Chemistry, and various Scientific subjects, contributed by able Scientists, in a popular style and with scientific method and exhaustiveness.

A Summary of Mining News, collected from all parts of the continent, and classified geographically and mineralogically.

Original Editorials, devoted to a review of the legislation affecting mining, to a denunciation of fraudulent speculation, to an advocacy of such measures as will advance the interests of miners or will increase public confidence in legitimate mining, and to a consideration of all other matters of value to those interested in mines.

Interesting Correspondence, giving the opinions of the public on topics of the day.

Miscellaneous Articles, culled from a selection of the leading scientific publications of Europe and America.

consideration of all other matters of value to those interested in mines.
Interesting Correspondence, giving the opinions of the public on topics of the day.
Miscellaneous Articles, culled from a selection of the leading scientific publications of Europe and America.

Reviews of New Publications on Science, Statistics, and other subjects immediately connected with the objects of the paper.
Reports of the Proceedings of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, and other Scientific bodies.
Statements of the formation and progress of Mining Companies, of their meetings and dividends, assessments, etc.
A comprehensive and correct Market Review of Stocks and Metals.
Reports on the Slate Trade, now rapidly increasing in importance.
Coal Trade Reports that will be found to surpass in extent and accuracy those given by any other paper, comprising accurate tables showing the shipments of Coal over the principal roads and canals during each week, and the increase or decrease as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the prices of coal, home, provincial, and foreign, the rates of transportation, and the various tolls.

Iron Trade reports and statistics, which, in point of completeness and accuracy, deserve the favor they have received. Each week contains carefully prepared statements of Iron imports and productions in various sections of the country; Market prices in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and London; miscellaneous statements of great value, and special items of news invaluable to every from merchant or manufacturer, besides a correct and unbiased review of the Market for the past week.

Reports on the Foreign Metal Markets.
Notices of Patent Claims interesting to Miners and Metallurgists, etc., and lists of Scientific Books.

The advertising columns afford a very full directory of the chief Manufacturers of Machines used in Mining, of Chemistry, etc.

As soon after the close of every year as possible, there will be published, in the American Journal of Mining, a complete and accur

SUBSCRIPTION:

MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORI-MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORE-TUM OF FASHION, 473 Broadway, New York. Plain and elegantly trimmed Patterns of every new and desirable style for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Full sets of fitteen articles, elegantly trimmed, including Show Card and duplicates to cut by \$5. Sent on recept of price. Branches appointed everywhere. Send for Circular.

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JEROME-KIDDER'S Highest Premium Electro-Medical Apparatus, warranted greater magnetic power of any called magnetic.

The patent labels of the United States, England, and France are on the machine itself, as the law requires for all genuine patentee districts.

"The best yet devised in any country for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hanmond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the patent labels of 1860 and 1866.

Address DR. J. KIDDER, tf. 478 Broadway, New York. ELECTRO VITAL.—Dr.

THE BEST FASHION MAGA-THE BEST KASHION MAGAZINE, and the only reliable Fashions published in America—Demoress's Monthly. The splendid January number, with extraordinary attractions, all the latest and most reliable Fashions, full-size Pattern, Holiday Novelties, New Music, etc., etc. Single, 30c.; yearly, \$8, with a valuable Premium to each subscriber, and splendid Premiums for Clubs. Only 20 subscribers secures a new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, or the Pecrless Cooking Stove.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. Specimen numbers mailed free.

MENTAL AND SOCIAL CUL-TURE; a Book for Families and Schools, By L. C. Loomis, A.M., M.D., President of Wheeling Female College.

Contents:

I. How to Obtain Knowledge.—II. Observation, Reading, Lectures, Conversation, and Meditation Compared.—III. Rules Relating to Observation.—IV. Of Books and Reading.—V. Judgment of Books.—VI. Of Living Instructions and Lectures.—VII. Rules of Improvement by Conversation.—VIII. Practical Hints: How and When to Speak and What to Say.—IX. Of Study or Meditation.—X. Of Fixing the Attention.—XII. Of Enlarging the Capacity of the Mind.—XII. Of Improving the Memory.—XIII. Of Self-Control.—XIV. A Cheerful Disposition.—XV. Politoness.—XVI. Practical Hints on Behavior.

Price, post-paid by mail, \$1. Contents

Price, post-paid by mail, \$1. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Publishers, 430 Broome St., New York.

DESIRABLE COMPANION with a good temper and perfection in every point, and one that will stick by you through thick and thin—MME. DEMOREST'S DIAMOND NEEDLE'S, in very convenient and ornamental cases. Price, 30 ., mulled free.

473 Broadway, N. Y.

New ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATERY celebrated for the curing of Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other diseases, with instructions in its Philosophy and modes of Application. Price \$20. Address S. R. WELLS, tf 389 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The splendid January number, with unusual and brilliant attractions; popular music, storics, household matters, architecture, splendid fashions for the holidays, etc. Do not fail to see the brilliant and useful January number, now ready, universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine of America. Yearly, \$8, with a valuable premium, and other valuable premiums and terms for Club-. Single copies mailed free on receipt of 30c.; back numbers as specimens, 10c. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST. No. 478 Broadway, N. Y. The Paris Exposition Prize Medal, Peerless Cook-Stove, with all the cooking utensils, price \$48, or the best Sewing-Machine, a \$55 Wheeler & Wilson, given for 20 subscrivers. The Monthly and Young America for \$3.50. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTI-TUTE." founded 1855, is a Reliable Educational Bureau:

1. To aid all who seek well qualified Teachers.
2. To represent Teachers who desire

Positions.

3. To give Parents information of good Schools.
4. To Sell, Rent, and Exchange School

4. To Sell, Rent, and Exchange School Properties.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., Actuary, 430 Broome Street, near Broadway, New York.

"The Right Teacher for the Right Place." INFORMATION OF TEACHERS will be furnished, which shall embrace—Opportunities for education; special qualification for teaching; experience, and in what schools; references; age; religious preferences; salary expected; candidate's letter, and sometimes a photographic likeness. We nominate several candidates, and thus give opportunity for selection. Twelve years' trial has proved the "American School Institute" a useful and efficient auxiliary in the Educational Machinery of our country. Its patrons and friends are among the first educational and business men.

and business men.

Principals, School Officers, and others, should give early notice of what Teachers

Testimony for "American School Institute" from highest educational and business authorities sent when required.

*** A "Bulletin of Teachers," who seek positions, may be found in the "American Educational Monthly."

GOOD THINGS MADE DE-STRABLE, and desirable things made good, including Puzzles, Games, Toys, and other novelties, in the January number of Dealo-arst's Young America.

NEW PARLOR AND CHURCH Organs and Melodeons. Best makers. Several of the different sizes, including one very large Reed Organ, two Banks of Keys, Pedal Bass, and full number of stops. Retail price, \$600. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Address BOX 4,898, New York Post-office.

THE MODEL PARLOR MAGA-THE MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE.—DEMOREST'S MONTHLY combines all the noveltics, utilities, and attractions of all the other magazines, with the only reliable fashions. Yearly, \$3, with a beautiful Premium. Demores's Monthly and Young America, \$3.50; or Demorest's Monthly and Weekly Tribune, \$4.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

"SHORTHAND; all about it." In cents. "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's Love Letters." 15 cents. Post-paid. GEORGE J. MANSON, Publisher, 37 Park Row, New York. Agents wanted. Feb. 3t.

New York. Agents wanted. Feb. 8t.

Demore 17's Monthly
Madazine.—Demores's Monthly combines more attractions, both useful and entertaining, and at the same time offers more liberal premiums than any other; and, certainly, for no other Magazine could subscriptions be procured so easily. Now is the time to make up your Clubs for 1868. Yearly, 83, with a beautiful premium. Only 20 subscriptions secures a new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine or the Peerless Cooking Stove, with the extra premium to each subscriber. January number now ready. Address

ready. Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimen copies mailed free, 10c.

RUSKIN'S WORKS.

TRUSKIN'S WORKS.

Choice Selections, consisting of Extracts from the Writings of John Ruskin, arranged under the following heads: Scenes of Travel, Characteristics of Nature, Painting and Painters, Architecture and Sculpture, Ethical, Miscellaneous. One volume 12mo. printed on tinted paper, elegantly bound in extra cloth, gilt head, \$2 50.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, Uniform in size and style with the above, and on Tinted Paper:

and on Tinted Paper:

Beauties of Ruskin; or, The True
and Beautiful in Nature, Art,
Morals, and Religion. 1 vol., 12mo,
extra cloth, gilt head. \$2 50

Precious Thoughts—Moral and Religious, gathered from the works
of John Ruskin. 1 vol., 12mo, extra
cloth, gilt head. 20

The Ethies of the Dust—Lectures to
Little Housewives, etc. 1 vol.,
12mo, extra cloth, gilt head. 175
Sesame and Lilies—Lectures on
Books and Women. 1 vol., 12mo,
extra cloth. 150

The Crown of Wild Olive—Lectures
on Work, Traffic, and War. 1 vol.,
12mo, extra cloth, gilt head. 150

NEW EDITIONS OF

ALSO PLAIN EDITIONS OF Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1 vol.,

cloth, plates
Elements of Perspective. 1 vol.,
12mo, cloth
Political Economy of Art. 1 vol.,

Political Economy of Art. 1 vol., 12mo.
Pre-Raphaelitism—Construction of Sheep-folds—King of the Golden River. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth
Sesame and Lilies. Two Lectures on Books and Women. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth
Lecture Before Society of Architects. The Ethics of the Dust. Ten Lectures to Little Housewives, etc. 1 vol., 12mo.
Unto This Last. Four Essays on the First Principles of Political Economy, 1 vol., 12mo, cloth
The Crown of Wild Olive. Three Lectures on Work, Traffic, and War, 1 vol., 12mo, cloth
Miscellaneous Works. Vol. 5, containing "Ethics of the Dust," and "Unto this Last." On tinted paper, uniform with "Works."
Complete Works. On tinted paper, and in beveled boards, including "Crown of Wild Olive." 13 vols. in three boxes.

35 00 Sent by return mail, post-paid, on receipt

of price. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAM-MARIE. DESIGNESTS MAM-morth Bulletin Plate of the Fall and Win-ter Fashions for Lavies, 70 Figures, with ten full-size Patterns of the best. Price, \$2.50. Mailed free. Also Mme. Demo-rest's Bulletin Plate of Children's Fashions, with ten full-size Patterns, \$1.50. Mailed free on receipt of price. 473 Broadway. SOMETHING TO THE POINT.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.—THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL AND FARMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS' ADVERTISER.

A first-class Monthly Journal devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains thirty-six large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Only one dollar a year. Specimen copies free, for stamp.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

The publishers of the American Stock Journal, have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the allments or injuries of all kinds of stock, and to answer in print in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a cure. These prescriptions are given gratis, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon free of charge. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it. We will send from June until the 1st of January for 50 cents.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO. S.tfex. Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

Address N. P. BOYER & Co., fex. Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND YOUNG AMERICA, together, one year for \$3 50. Addre's, W. Jennings Demorest, 478 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED IN eVery County of the United States, to sell the New Double Map of the United States and World, showing Russian America, Pacific R.R., Atlantic Cable, and population of every County in the United States. All of the Railroads, as well as proposed roads are plainly shown. This is a rare chance for Map and Book Agents, as well as all out of employment. Send for Catalogue, giving full particulars and terms. Address GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman Street, New York, or A. B. CLOSSON, Jr., 28 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents Wanted in every New York, or A. B. CLOSSON, Jr. West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE ELEGANT JANUARY number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine ready. Do not fail to see the January number of this popular monthly.

THE MASONIC HARMONIA;

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, For the use of the

MASONIC FRATERNITY.
BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York. Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on

application MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

BEAUTY, FUN, AND VIRTUE
PORTRAYED.—Virtue, Fun, and Beauty in a
Portrait; Fun, Beauty, and Virtue in Poetry,
in the January number of Demorest's
Young America.

treats, while it may at the same time serv
as an incentive and guide to a wider rang
of investigation.

These works will be sent post-paid to an
address on receipt of price by
S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S EMPOR-MME. DEMOREST'S EMPOR-IUM OF FASHIONS, 473 Broadway New York. Plain and elegantly trimmed Pat-terns of every new and desirable style for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Full sets of fifteen articles, elegantly trimmed, includ-ing Show Card and duplicates to cut by, \$5. Sent on receipt of price. Branches appointed everywhere. Send for Circular.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK. Persons visiting the city, either for business or pleasure, can obtain board at the Turkish Bath establishment, Nos. 13 and 15 Laight Street. We have good rooms, wholesome diet, and are located near street cars that will take you to any part of the city.

city.
TURKISH BATHS, Vapor Baths, Electric
Baths, Water Cure, and Swedish Movement Cure applied to those needing such
MILLER, WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

MME. DEMOREST new style BENOITON DRESS LOOPERS.—A great improvement; 50 cents per set. Mailed free, 473 Breadway, New York. Very convenient, ornamental, and efficient.

NEW SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1868. J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John Street, New York, have the pleasure to announce that their

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

for the New Year will be ready for mailing to all applicants in January. 2t.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine, contains an attractive array of the best writers, and the most attractive features for a Ladies' Magazine. Yearly, \$3. Published at 473 Broadway New York.

KATHRINA. Her Life and Mine: in a Poem. By J. G. Holland, author of "Bitter Sweet." One vol. 12mo, about 300 pages. Price, \$1 50; full gilt,

Kathrina may be pronounced the most Raturina may be pronounced in America. During the first three months succeeding its publication the actual sales averaged nearly four hundred copies for every working day, making a total for that time of thirty thousand copies.

OTHER WORKS BY DR. HOLLAND. Letters to Young People. 45th edition \$1 50 Bitter Sweet. A Poem. 40th edition. 1 50 Gold Foil. Hammered from Popular Proverbs. 1 75

Proverbs
Miss Gilbert's Career. An American Story.
The Bay Path
Lessons in Life. A Series of Familiar 2 00 Essays Letters to the Joneses Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects...

PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. By Henry Ward Beecher. One vol., 12mo. Cloth, plain, \$1 75; gilt, \$2 50.

Cloth, plain, \$1 75; gilt, \$2 50.

In this volume there are permanently preserved a large number of these prayers, selected from those offered in the course of his regular ministrations during the last ten years, and they are given precisely as they were made, each one being complete in itself, and all form a collection which has no equal and hardly a parallel in our literature.

Itterature.

THE RACES OF THE OLD WORLD. A Manual of Ethnology. By Charles Loring Brace. One vol., post 8vo, \$2 50.

The manual is in eight divisions: the first treats of the leading races in the earliest historical period; the second, of the primitive races in Europe; the third, of the leading races of Asia in the middle ages; the fourth, of the modern ethnology of Asia; the fifth, of Oceanic ethnography; the sixth, of the races of modern Europe; and the eighth, of the antiquity of man, and the question of unity or diversity of origin. The work is sufficiently comprehensive in itself to give the student a clear understanding of the science of which it treats, while it may at the same time serve as an incentive and guide to a wider range of investigation.

These works will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price by

S. R. WELLS. 289 Broadway N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCEL-SIGN SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING, always awarded the First Premium, and now used and indorsed by nearly all the best Dressmakers in the United States. The Model, with full instructions, \$1 each. Mailed

BOOKS BY RETURN MAIL. BOOKS BY KETURN MAIL.—
Any Book, Map, Chart, Portrait, Album,
Magazine, or Paper, sent "by return of
first Post," at Publishers' Prices. All
works on Phrenology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics,
Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Encyclopedias,
and on the Natural Sciences. Address
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. New
York. Agents wanted.

MME. DEMOREST'S COMBI-NATION SUSPENDER AND SHOULDER BRACE, relieves the Hips and suspends the Weight of the Dress on the Shoulders, affording great comfort; also, expands the Chest and Lungs, and encourages a Graceful Position. No lady or child should be without them. Ladies, \$1; Children, 75cts. Mailed free on receipt of the price.

473 Broadway, New York.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS—

Printer and Gilder's Companion... \$ 1
Book Binder's do. ... 2
Cabinetmaker's do. ... 1 Brass and Iron Founder's do. Builder's 2 50 1 50 12 50 2 00 Chandler's Cotton Spinner's Miller's Paper Hanger's Turner's 1 75 1 50 1 50 1 50 2 50 Turner's do.

R.R. and Civil Engineer's do.

R.R. and Class-Book, Chemistry.

Tanning, Currying, and Leather

Dressing. Dressing.
The Art of Dyeing, Cleaning, Scour-12 50 Sent. post-paid, on receipt of price. S. .. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. 3 50 R

MME. DEMOREST'S CHIL-DEMOKESTS CHIL-DREN'S MAGIC DRESS CHART, with full in-structions for cutting all sizes of Waists, Jackets, Aprons, and Sacks for Children, from one to fifteen years of age. Fifty cents each.

Every mother should possess this invaluable Guide and Model for Children's Dress Cutting. Mailed free.

New Music.

THE GRANDE DUCHESSE OF THE GRANDE DUCHESSE OF
GEROLSTEIN. All the principal melodies
of this popular opera, among which are—
THE SWORD OF MY FATHER 40cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
SAY TO HIM. 40cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
SONG OF THE LETTERS. 50cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
SABRE GALOP. 35cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
GRANDE DUCHESSE WALTZES. 40cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
FEATHER BALL GALOP. 5.5cts.
FEATHER BALL GALOP. The Haunting

Reichardt's new Song, The Haunting Thought. "I Love but Thee," a beautiful song of moderate difficulty, by Alex. Reich-ardt, composer of "Thou art so near, and yet so far." Price 40cts.

yet so far." Price 40cts.

NEW SONGS.

Advice to Persons about to Marry, 35cts.

—For violin, 15cts. Cuckoo's Notes, a beautiful melody by the composer of "Oh! would I were a bird," 30cts.—For violin, 15sts. Come Back to Erin, words and music by Claribel, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts. Come Sing to Me Again—"Tve heard sweet music stealing"—30cts.—For violin, 15cts. Jandy Pat, comic song and dance, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts. Fellow that Looks Like Me, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts.

Juliana Phebiana Constantina Brown, 35c.

—For violin, 15cts.

Jersey Lovers, 30cts.

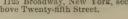
—For violin, 15cts.

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Mu-

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Bound, Musical Instruments and Instruction Books. Strings and Books sent free to any address in the U. S. on receipt of the marked price.

FREDERICK BLUME,

1125 Broadway, New York, second door above Twenty-fifth Street.





ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO FULL CARGOES OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 Half Chests by ship Golden State.
12,000 Half Chests by ship George Shotten.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Mayune districts of China, which are unrivaled for fineness and sweetness of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in the lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per coat.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for all the profit he can get.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our W: rehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and

we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$90.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

MIXED (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

English Breakfast (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb.

Young Hyson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. Gunpowder (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best. 40c., per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c, to \$1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 VESEY STREET. Post-Office Box 5,643, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.;

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor. Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry,

D.D., Editor.

**Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D.,

Editor.

Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G. Craighead. Editors.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright. Editor.

Christian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, Henry C. Bowen, Publisher.

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y., D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, July 25, 1867. Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

LORENZO WESTOVER.

Dearbornville, Mich., July 6, 1867.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express
Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of

It may be proper here to state that the tea received gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order.

Respectfully yours, AMOS GAGE.

Brunswick, Mo., *March* 26, 1867. To the Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor, compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name,

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.





A JAPANESE FUNERAL.

WHO ARE THE USEFUL MEN?

In a building, the outer superstructure attracts the eye—the foundation is hidden. A tree's leaf makes more noise than its trunk; and its roots are all concealed beneath the ground. Yet the tree shakes off its leaves each autumn. But it holds its roots forever, and even bares itself of foliage when winter comes, in order that the roots may be covered and nurtured below, and so glorify its Maker and itself in the future spring.

So in society. It is not the apparently great men, doing public things, who bless the world. Not many succeed in attracting attention and winning applause. Men do not all run to leaf, merely to get up to that green thinness which rustles for a summer, and then crisps and falls to the ground as a mere nurturer of the strong but modest roots below, that live and grow through all the years.

It is no evidence of real greatness to get into high elevations, to work on to public platforms, into legislatures, into pulpits, or even to the Presidential chair. God's universal plan is to keep the individual humble that he may be useful and happy. Each one is made for all. Yet every soul is a greater creation than a sun. You are appointed there, I yonder, somebody else between, or beyond, and each one of us must bear his own accountability, living and working according to our chances, doing everything for a purposeman's general good and God's especial glory. Every individual in the race is a free agent, and in religion as well as in all other relations should be recognized as a unit, equal in will and right, to every other. There is a Methodism in Christianity that votes and works with a purpose, not to glorify men by making them "lords over God's heritage," but rather to honor their individuality and prompt them to discharge every duty as it defines itself, to God's glory, and not to man's. ALEXANDER CLARK.

THE JAPANESE.

These singular people have exhibited so much interest in the United States during the past ten years, that we have become even better acquainted with them than their opposite neighbors, the Chinese. In manners, customs, and general intelligence they are superior to the Chinese, although, belonging to the same racial type. The empire of Japan comprehends four large islands - Nipon, Sikoh, Kiusiu, and Yesso, besides a great number of small ones, the area of which is about 266,500 square miles. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, and their farms are said to be kept in a very neat and attractive condition. The government partakes of the highest form of aristocracy. The imperial sway is hereditary, but the emperor scarcely exercises the authority of the chief executive officer, who is known as the Tycoon. In connection with the throne there are two councils of state, which are composed of the dainios, or territorial lords and princes. The higher council consists of five, and is termed Go lo sew-"Imperial old men;" the lower, of seven, termed Waka tosiyori-"Young old men." Physically, the Japanese are well made and

robust. In physiognomy, they are much more striking than the Chinese, having oval faces, high foreheads, a light olive complexion, and an animated expres-The upper sion. classes are proud, sensitive, and punctilious with respect to their notions of honor. They wear flaming dresses of rich silks, and also shave the head about three inches in front. In some parts of the country the peasantry go almost naked, but having their bodies elaborately tattooed with figures in different colors.

Among the more remarkable customs of the Japanese is that of *Harrikari*, or *Hara wo*

kiru, a mode of suicide permitted by law-only to the aristocracy. It is performed by making two cross cuts on the abdomen with a sharp knife. This is a method of dueling in vogue among the nobility, and, as may be expected, usually terminates fatally on both sides. The marriage custom is also peculiar. With a first is wedded, her teeth are blackened, her eyebrows pulled out and other extraordinary measures resorted to with the intent apparently of rendering her as ugly as possible.

The engraving represents a Japanese funeral procession. At the head walk the priests and their attendants; then follow men bearing the coffin, which is circular, and in shape like the native sedan chairs. It is made thus because the dead are buried in a sitting posture. After the bearers come the male mourners, and then the female portion of the family, in covered sedans. All the mourners are dressed in white, the Japanese token of grief. They exhibit a great regard for the dead; their cemotries are laid out with much taste, and those of long standing contain many costly and beautiful monuments of granite. The Japanese are a leisure-loving people; they have many helidays, and liberally patronize their theatrical or other exhibitions. The "national game" with them is wrestling, and they excel in feats of legerdemain, spinning tops, and jugglery. population of Japan has been estimated to be nearly 33,000,000.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more. \$2 each. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere. Address, S. R. WELLS, EDITOR, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to ADVERTISE in

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms:

		EXPRESS.		
Single Copy	mione con woods		4 00	ents
mail Danscribers, one vest			194	5 KA
				00
Price to Newsdealers, per 100,.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8	3 00
THE S	emi-week	LY EXPRESS.		
One Copy, one year, (104 issues)		\$4	00
DIA MUHITIB				50
Two Copies, one year		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	18	00
				00
I wellty-live copies one year to	address of one be	raon	50	00
An extra copy will be sent to	any person wno	sends us a club of ten	and over.	
	VEEKLY E			
One copy, one year, (52 issues).			\$2	00
SIA MOULDS			1	. 25
Three Copies, one year Five Copies, one year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	00
Ten Copies, one year.			15	00

Ten Copies, one year.	15
Fifty copies of Weekly to address of one person	50
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 60 each.	An extra copy w
be sent to every club of ten.	
Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$28 00, and any larger num	ber, same price.
Four Editions of the EVENING EXPRESS are published, at 1.80, 2.30,	8.80, and 5 o'clock.
With the latest War, Political, Commercial and Marine News.	

Reading and Speaking well. It is a thorca complete analysis of the Human Passions,

the art of Re

fin

Self Instructor

Teachers and Students, as a Numerous Illustrations and

Voice and

of the culture of the

With the latest War, Political, Commercial and Marine News.

The latest news by Telegraph from all parts of the United States and Europe.

The latest Intelligence received by Mail.

The latest Domestic and Foreign Markets.

Late Religious, Agricultural and Dramatic News.

The latest Law Reports, and with the very latest News from the adjoining Cities, States, and all the States of the Union.

Also, a complete daily record of Stocks and of the Money market to the last hour.

We particularly call the special attention of Farmers and Merchants, in all parts of the country, to our local Market and Business Reports, which are very complete.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week up to the hour of going to press.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week up to the hour of going to press.

The EXPERSS, in its Politics, is for the Country and the whole Country—for the Govern ment, more than the mere administrators of authority—for the Constitution, more than those who, however exalted they may be in place and power, seek to violate its provisions. It upholds and honors a Union of Equal States, with equal privileges, and with equal and exact justice to all its citizens. It is for the flag altogether, and the Union, and for the existing Constitution, in its spirit, letter and purpose.

Specimens of the EXPERSS sent free, upon application, to any address, and as may be wanted.

To Clergymen, the Weekly will be sent for One Dollar and fifty cents per annum.

Upon the great future rests the entire hopes of the people. The nation is now burdened with debt and taxes, and it will be the policy of the Expess to reduce these as rapidly as possible, and to restore prosperity to the whole country, North and South. The Publishers invite support and encouragement from all those who, while wishing for one of the best Newspapers in the country, also wish to have a sound Constitutional Journal.

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenological Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms,

Phrenological Journal and	Weekly Exp	ress for or	e year		\$3 50
Riverside Magazine "	"	66	66		8 00
American Agriculturist "	66	"	u /		2 50
Phrenological Journal and	Semi-Weekly	Express,	for one ye	3ar	\$5 50
Riverside Magazine "					5 00
American Agriculturist "	4				4 00
Thus offering to our sub-	sombers a ch	oina warin	tr of mond	ing and at a law pulsa	Thomas

terms are only applicable to new subscribers or renewals of subscriptions.

J. & E. Brooks,

Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York.



Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors,

Farmers,
On the 1st of January the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has been published over Twenty Years, commences a new volume.

Every number contains several splendid Engravings

Every S. R. v Get

paid for

Agency

Look

9

Broadway

gentlemen

MUSEL

the high and 1 in "

of all the latest and best Improvements in Machinery, Farm Implements, and Household Utensils. Also, articles on POPULAR SCIENCE and Industry, of the utmost value to every Manufacturer, Engineer, Chemist and Farmer, in the country.

INVENTORS and PATENTEES will find a complete account of all Patents issued Weekly from the Patent Office

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is acknowledged to be the best and cheapest Mechanical Paper in the world. Every number contains most valuable and interesting residing, prepared by the best known scientific writers. A single year's subscription costing but \$8, will make an Imperial Volume of 832 pages. New Volume just beginning. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms \$3 a Year; \$1.50 Six Months. Address,

MUNN & CO., Publishers,

No. 37 Park Row, New York.



ntent Agency Offices

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Messrs. MUNN & CO.,

Editors of the Scientific American,

Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

WITH A BRANCH OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

During the past twenty years Messrs. MUNN & CO. have acted as Attorneys for more than 30,000 Inventors, and statistics show that nearly ONE-THIRD of all the applications for Patents annually made in the United States are solicited through the Scientific American Patent Agency. All business connected with the examination of Inventions, Preparing Specifications, Drawings, Caveats, Assignments of Patents, Prosecuting Rejected Cases, Interferences, Re-issues and Extension of Patents, and Opinions of the Infringement and Validity of Patents, will receive the most careful attention.

Patents secured in England, France, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and all other foreign countries where Patent Laws exist. A Pamphlet of "Advice How to Secure Letters Patent," including the Patent Laws of the United States, furnished free. All communications confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

Phrenological Journal & Life Illustrated,

IS A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY

Devoted to the Science of Man, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Social Sciences, etc. It is the only Journal of the kind in America, or, indeed, in the world. Terms only \$3 a year, in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Besides the most cordial testimonials from its numerous readers, we receive many kindly notices from the press; such, for example, as the following:

The National Union says: "One of the very best periodicals that reaches us is the Pheenological Journal. It abounds with much that is sound and sensible, and in that particular forms a pleasing contrast to some of our trashy literature."

The Bedford (Va.) Chronicle says it is "the leading journal of its class in America; gotten up in the most beautiful style, every number being worth twice the amount zsked

The Kanarcha Republican says: "No family can afford to be without it, and if people would devote the time usually wasted in reading trashy novels to a careful pernsal of the Phrenological Journal, it would result in incalculable advantage to them."

The Farmington Ohronicle says; "This is one of the prize magazines of the country."

The Cumberland Valley Sentinel says: "We value this work above all others, for two things, good sound reading and true science. The work may be regarded in any light as one of the best, most useful and interesting of all the monthly publications."

The North Missouri Tribune says: "The Phrenological Journal is filled to overflowing with the choicest miscellany."

The N. Y. Christian Advocate says: "It is edited with decided ability, and its mechanical appearance is very nearly, if not quite, faultless."

The Florida Peninsula says: "Few monthlies have more valuable and interesting reading matter than this. It embraces almost every subject calcuiated to instruct and Inform the mind. As to the truth of Phrenology, as a science, we have too much evidence to remain skeptical. There are single articles in the numbers before us richly worth the subscription price. \$3 per annum."

The New York Tribune says: "The Phrenological Journal presents its usual copious and attractive miscellary for popular reading. It abounds in brief, piquant suggestions and rapid sketches, which to the mass of our busy population are of more account than all the labored disquisitions of the schools."

The School-Day Visitor says: "Among all our numerous exchanges there is no one with which we hall the arrival with more pleasure."

THE MYSTIC TEMPLE.—Devoted to the interests and development of the principles of Freemasonry, is published weekly by an Association of Freemasons, high in the Order, having the good of their fellow men at heart. We assure our patrons that nothing will be lacking on our part to make the "Mystic Temple" the best Masonic paper published. Terms, 1 copy, one year, \$2; 1 copy, six months, \$1; single copies, six cents. Can be had of every news dealer. Publication Office, 9 Spruce Street, New York.

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868, Is now published and ready to send out, makes a work of about one hundred legages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown, with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is Beautifully Illustrated, with more than One Hundred Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a?

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT AND WHEN TO EAT. READ "THE STORY OF A STOMACH," and avoid Dyspepsia. 50 cents, paper; 75 cents, muslin. SAMUEL R. WELLS, N.Y.

THE WEBER



PIANOFORTES.

Are pronounced by the Musical Profession the Conservatory of New York,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured,

Because of their immense Power, Equality, Sweetness and Brilliancy of Tone, Elastic Touch, and great Durability.

A Descriptive Circular sent on application. WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

FAVORITE FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Hours at Home,

In which is appearing a Charming Story,

"THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS," By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

The circulation of Hours at Home has in-The circulation of Hours at Home has in-creased more rapidly by far during the last three months than in any previous period. Encouraged by this proof of public favor, its e-raductors will constantly aim to enlist the most powerful writers among its contrib-utors and to make it worthy of the generous support which it is receiving.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

is entitled to

KATHRINA,

Dr. Holland's latest work, and the most popular poem ever published in this country; OR TO

FRED AND MARIA AND ME.

A charming story, by the author of "The Flower of the Family," beautifully illustrated, in gilt binding; OR TO

STORM CLIFF.

A Thrilling Story of American life, by Miss PRITCHARD. Send your name and address

THREE DOLLARS,

and either of the above books will be sent post paid by return mail. If STORM CLIFF is ordered, Ticenty-five Cents extra. FOR

TWENTY NEW SUBSCRIBERS and Sixty Dollars, one of WHEELER & WILSON'S Superior

Fifty-Five Dollar Sewing Machines will be given.

J. TERMS; \$3 a year. Club price for s'x or more, \$2.50. To Clergymen and Teachers, \$2.40.

C. SCRIBNER & CO.,

654 Broadway.

CHASE'S Improved Dollar Microscope,

Patented July 10, 1866.

All trades and professions; counterfeit money, cloth, seed, living insects, prepared objects, plants flowers, pietures, &c., with directions for counterfeit money. Sold at the principal stores throughout the country. Sent by post on receipt of \$1.
Agents supplied, on liberal terms, by 8. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

NOVELTY MICROSCOPE,

Patented May 24, 1864.

Fatented May 24, 1854,
For the examination of Living Insects, Seeds, Flowers,
Leaves, Cloth, Bank Bills,
Minerals, and opaque objects
generally. Is mailed, postage paid, for \$2.15,
or, with Twelve Beautiful Mounted Objects
adapted to its use, for \$8.50. Address, S. R.
WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

CRAIG MICROSCOPE.

CRAIT MICROSCOPE.

This is the best and cheapest microscope in the world for — magnifying minute transparent objects. It requires no focal adjust ment, magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and is so simple that a child can use it. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$2.75; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for \$3.50; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for \$5.50; or with 6 be

H OW TO READ MEN. In THE NEW PHYS10GNOMY, rules are given, by which to judge of and place men where they belong.

PUTNAM'S MACAZINE

FOR 1868.

Physiognomy,

Signs

y of

Character.—As

manifested

through

h Temperament muslin \$5; heavy calf, v

with marbled edges, \$8

Z

In

one large

Similar in General appearance to the former series of "Putnam's Monthly."

The re-issue of Putnam's Magazine has been hailed with acclamation in every section of the country, and the publishers are gratified at being able to acknowledge almost innumerable expressions of pleasure and good will from readers and friends of the first series of "Putnam's Monthly." It is their purpose, in their new enterprise, to leave nothing undone to meet the expectations and desires of the public.

Putnam's Magazine will be a National Publication, supported by the best writers, in each department, from every section of the country. High-toned papers on matters of National Interest, Popular Science, Industrial Pursuits, and sound Information and Instruction on important topics, will be specially cultivated. In the lighter articles, healthy entertainment and pure amusement for the family-circle will be carefully chosen from the ample resources presented by a large circle of contributors.

Among the papers, either on file, or in preparation for early use, we are able to promise the following:

Diary of Fenimore Cooper. Edited by his daughter, author of Rural Hours. Now first published. Continued from February number.

History and its Philosophy. By the Rev. C. S. Henry, D.D.

The Continuation of the Articles on Life in Great Cities, by Chas. W. Ediott. The third will be, London, as it is to-day; followed by Paris, Yeddo. St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, &c.

tinople, &c.

The Continuation of "Too True, Story of To-day." In 20 chapters.

"These Foreigners." American Notes in Germany and France. By Major Joseph Kirkland.

rinese Potegaets." American Rotes in Germany and France. By Major Joseph Kirkland.

Papers by the Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, the historian, late Minister in Austria.

Articles by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War.

Science and Religion. By the Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

Articles on the National Resources. By the Hon. D. A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue; and by the Hon. Alex. Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; and V. B. Densiow, of the N. Y. Tribune.

The Princess Vareda; a Story. From a Diplomat's Diary.

Imagination and Language, philosophically and practically discussed. By the author of "Found and Lost."

Errata. A paper on Popular Mistakes.

Monks and Nuns in France. By H. C. Lea, author of Superstition and Force.

About being Married; Pecuniarily Considered.

A Paper on Paper. By Prof. Schele de Vere.

Papers on Science and Literature. By the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Florence.

Papers on Science and Literature. By the Hon, Geo. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Florence.

American Characteristics as seen Abroad,
Juan Fernandez and Robinson Crusoe. By Henry Sedley, Editor of the Round Table.
Cotton Planting at Port Hudson. By Dr. J. O. Noyes.

A Visit to New Netherland in Olden Time. By E. A. Duyckinck.

A Series of Papers. By Bayard Taylor.
Bits. By the author of Rural Hours.

A Defence of the Common Council against the Aspersions of Mr. Parton.
Articles illustrating some of the Practical Interests of the day; such as
Our Hotel System, and its Beauti s and Benefits.
Our Travell ng Luxuries, etc.

Making the Most of Cneself. A series of picturesque and practical papers. By Robert Tomes, M. D.
Scenes and Incidents from the Public and Private Life of Abraham Lincoln. In several chapters.;
A Series of Papers on Out-of-the-Way Books and Authors. By Evert A. Duyckinck author of the Cyclopedia of American Literature, &c.

Mexico. By the Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
A New Novel. By a popular author.
George Sumner. By Prof. G. W. Greene.
Leaves from a Publisher's Letter-Book, including Authors' Autographs.
Japan, and What one Sees on the Way There. In familiar letters.
Pres. Chadbourne will contribute articles on Science and Education. Prof. Schele de Vere will continue his attractive setches of Natural History. A. Oakey Hall will give glimpses of "Crimeland." Dr. Isaac I. Hayes proposes some of his graphic Episodes of Travel. Dr. Dio Lewis will pursue his specialty of Physical Education. Dr. John Lord sends us some valuable and very readable papers on historical themes. Assurances of active co-operation are already quoted elsewhere from some scores of well-known writers.

TERMS:

\$4.00 per Annum in Advance, or 35 cents per Number. Two copies to one address \$7.00; three copies to one address, \$10.00; ten copies to one address, \$30.00. Putnam's Magazine and Riverside Magazine for Young People (price \$2.50) for \$5.50; Putnam's Magazine and The Round Table (price \$6.00) for \$8.00. Or with any other Journal or Magazine in the same proportion. Special Premiums for Clubs.

C. P. PUTNAM & SON, Publishers, 661 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK, Cooper Institute, New York.

HADLEY

Is constantly receiving Large Invoices of

FRENCH CHINA.

Of New and Beautiful Shape, at one half the usual selling prices.

White French China Dinner Sets, 180 pieces, \$80 00

" Tea " 44 " 700

" Dinner Plates, per doz. 2 00

" Tea " 1 50

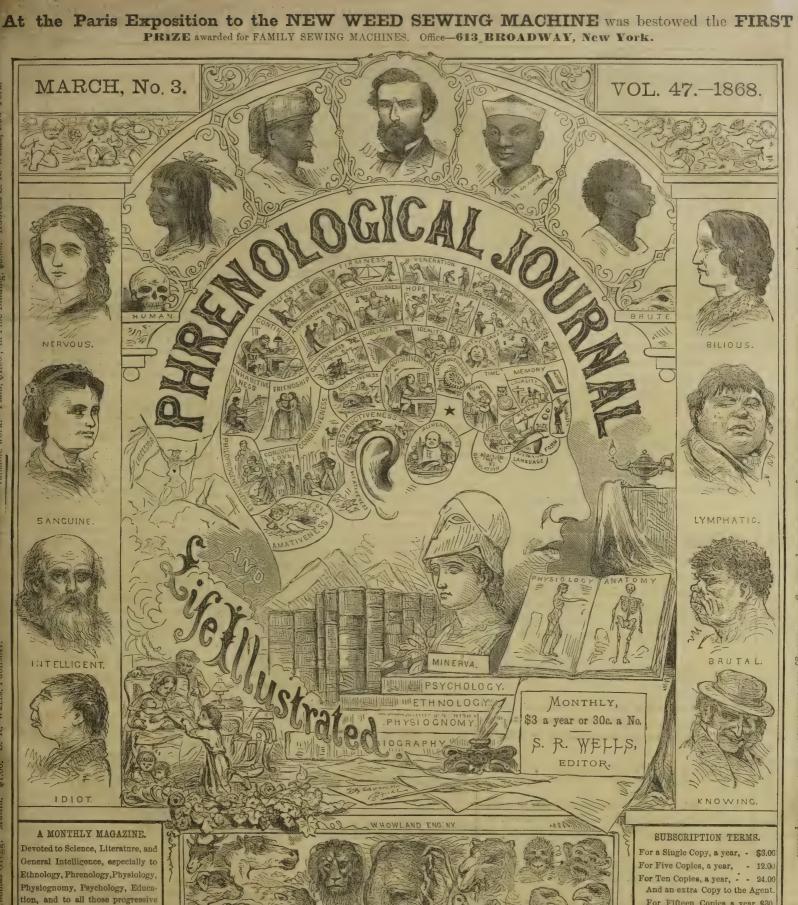
" Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces, 2 2 00

" Cups and Saucers, 24 pieces, 2 50 French Cut Goblets, per dozen,

Also, Fancy Goods in China, Dinner, Tea, Toilet Sets. White Parisian Stone Ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., at equally low prices. Goods packed to go all over the world, by express or otherwise. House Furnishing Goods in large variety. Remember HADLEY'S Middle of the Block.

Send for Catalogue. No connection with corner Stores.

American Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y. Established 20 years. Price List sent on application.



tion, and to all those progressive measures calculated to Reform, Elevate and improve Mankind socially, Intelectually and Spiritually. Embelished with numerous Portraits

from Life, and other Engravings.

Published the first of every month.

For a Single Copy, a year, - \$3.00

For Five Copies, a year, - 24.00

For Ten Copies, a year, - 24.00

And an extra Copy to the Agent.

For Fifteen Copies a year \$30,
and a copy of 'New Physiognomy.'

Twenty Copies a year, \$40, and a

"Student's Set," worth \$10. Subscriptions will be received for one, or for five years, at the above rates.

S. R. Wells, 389 B'dway, N. Y.

NEWMAN HALL in America. Rev. Dr. Hall's Lectures on Temperance and Missions to the Masses; also an Oration on Christian Liberty, together with his reception by the N. Y. Union League Club. Reported by William Anderson. \$1.00. S. R. Wells, 389 B'way.

Hand Books for Home Improvement (Educational); comprising "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," in one large volume. Indispensable. \$2.25. Address S. R. Wells, N. Y.

A Question for Everybody Of Engravings,

You, Reader!

Look at these Figures?

			_	\
2,860	in	One I	Day.	
1,968	in	One I	Day.	
2,164	in	One I	Day.	that is
1,707		One l	Day.	
2,059		One]	Day.	21.312
1,618		One I	Day.	STOTE
2,617		One I	Day.	
1,712		One]	Day.	in only 10 Days
1,931		One J	Day.	
2,676	in	One 3	Day.	j
		&c.,	&c.	

EXPLANATION.

The above figures give the exact number of Subscribers received per day, for ten days past, by the Publishers of the American Agriculturist, and the work has gone on in the same ratio for a long time. The circulation went up to 159,000 last year, and the subscriptions so far this year, are very largely in excess of that or any previous year

What Does it Mean?

Why, simply this, that the former readers who have tried and proved the Agriculturist, are so convinced of its great value, that they not only continue taking it for themselves, but induce their friends and neighbors to take it also Could there be any better evidence of its real value?

An Edition of 159,000

Copies was required in 1867. At the rate of increase for a month past, the subscription list of the American Agriculturist for 1868 will reach 200,000 to 250,000.

1,000,000 Copies,

at least, and probably 3,000,000 copies, would be wanted this year, if everybody should take the Agriculturist, who would be profited by its perusal, ten times the small cost.

The Truth Is,

nowhere else can you get so much real value for so little money, as you find in the American Agriculturist, -so much for YOURSELF, -so much for YOUR WIFE, -so much for YOUR CHILDREN, -- whether you live in the CITY, or in a VILLAGE, or in the COUNTRY-whether you be FARMER, ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers, or GARDENER, or MECHANIC, or MERCHANT, or MINISTER, or LAWYER, or WHATEVER be your pursuit.

The Agriculturist contains a large number (350 to 400 in each volume)—the most beautiful and instructive published in any journal in this or any other country. The cost of the Engravings alone exceeds Ten Thousand Dollars each year. They are finely executed, beautifully printed, and are both pleasing and instructive. The Engravings are alone worth a great many times the subscription price of the paper.

Of Original Information

For the	HOUSEHOLD,
For the	CHILDREN,
For the	ORCHARD,
For the	GARDEN,
For the	FARM,
	Aro dra

the Agriculturist is packed brim-full. It is not a cheaply gathered, scissors-and-paste-make-up of a paper, but the Publishers employ a large force of the most intelligent and practical first class men to be found in the country. These all devote their time and energy to gathering from every possible source just such information as the people need. It is their ambition and pride to print no line that is unreliable, and to condense the greatest possible amount of useful information into the least possible space. That they succeed in doing this, is fully proved by the immense number of persons that continue year after year to take and read the

American Agriculturist. It has now entered upon its

Twenty-seventh year, and enjoys a circulation probably ex-

ceeding the combined circulation of all other rural periodi-

cals, not only in this country, but in the world!

Reader,

You are invited to TRY the American Agriculturist for 1868. You will find it to pay, and to pay WELL. It costs but \$1.50 for the whole year, or four copies for \$5. Its immense circulation divides the cost of editing, engravings, type-setting, office expenses, etc, among so many that it can be supplied at this low rate.

You Want It.

Your Wife Wants It.

Your Children Want It.

You Can Easily Get It

245 Broadway, New York.

POPULAR EDITION OF DICKENS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New York,

ARE PUBLISHING

A CHEAP EDITION

OF THE

Works of Chas. Dickens,

FOR THE MILLION.

Clear Type, Handsomely Printed, and of Convenient Size,

Comprising the following Volumes, at the annexed Prices, varying in Price according to the Number of Pages:

Oliver Twist (now ready).....172 pp. 25 cts. American Notes (now ready) 104 Dombey & Son (now ready)..348 " 35 " Martin Chuzzlewit...........330 " 35 Our Mutual Friend......330 " Christmas Stories (now ready) 160 " Tale of Two Cities......144 " Hard Times......180 " Nicholas Nickleby (now ready) 340 " Little Dorrit..... Pickwick Papers (now ready) 326 " David Copperfield...........330 " Old Curiosity Shop......220 Great Expectations (now ready) 184 " 25 " Sketches and Pictures from Italy......170 " 25 "

On receipt of \$4.50 we will mail to any address, as published, post-paid, the entire works of Charles Dickens,

Steel-plate Portrait of Dickens,

suitable for framing. The Portrait will be mailed at once.

Either of the above SENT FREE BY MAIL on receipt of the price.

Extraordinary Opportunity

For the Million to Secure a Library.

CLUB RATES.

I	One Set, 17 volumes	\$4.50
i	Two Sets, "	8.50
l	Three Sets, "	12.00
	Five Sets, and a copy to person	
	forming the Club	18.00
	Ten sets, and a copy gratis for	
	the getter up of the Club.	35.00
	MAILED AT OUR EXPEN	SE.

CANVASSERS

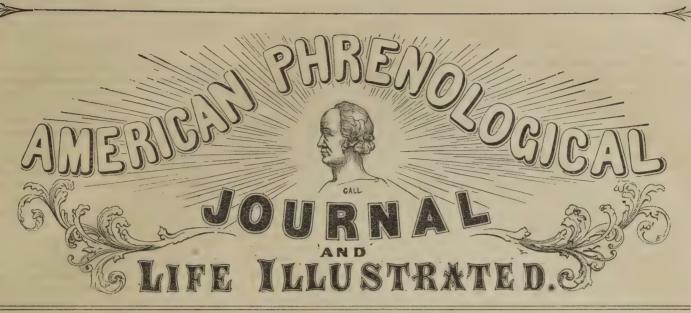
denominate this edition "THE POP-ULAR EDITION," as every man, woman, and child is buying it. For special terms to Canvassers, address the Publishers.

NEARLY READY,

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

25 volumes. Price 25 cts. each.

Just Out—Howard's Single Barrel Breech Loading Shot Gun—Made on the same principle, and equally smooth, simple, and beautiful, as the Thunderbolt Rifle. Weighs only 5 pounds: can be fired rapidly enough to have two shots at a flying bird. Uses ordinary Copper Metallic Cartridges, or Loose Ammunition with Metal Cartridges, that are reloaded and last a lifetime, and can be fired with equal rapidity of the fixed ammunition. Price \$28. Cartridge Shells, for loose ammunition, 25 cents each extra. Creder from S. R. Wells, 889 Broadway, New York.

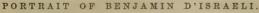


SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1868.

[Vol. 47.-No. 3. Whole No. 351.







PORTRAIT OF JOHN BRIGHT.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the Editor, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents

Pa	AGR	PAGE
Benjamin D'Israeli and John		Teachers and Scholars103
Bright	85	Childish Eloquence108
Consciousness & Mental Action	87	Pauperism - Its Cause and
Across the River	88	Cure104
What and How shall a Man		Help! H-lp! Help!105
Preach?	88	Good Speakers105
Extemporary Preaching	89	No Business106
Bishop Hopkins	90	Death of Prof. Amos Dean 106
Literary Women	91	Our Class of 1868106
A Woman's Manner		A Pastor's Tribute107
The Phrenological Journal		Thomas Allen Reed107
Dr. Elizabeth Black well		Richard Baxter110
Possibilities		Friend David's New Sign111
The Broad Way		Charles Kean112
Timothy O. Howe, M.C		Spring Fashions113
Spirituality in Human Progress		Intemperance in the South113
Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June).		Ladies, Attention 1113
Seeing, not Believing		
Fashionable Invalidism		New Premiums113
		Ugly Mug and her Magical
Freezing the Brain		Glass114

The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man.—Young

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI AND JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CHAMPION OF THE CROWN AND THE CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE.

THERE probably are not among men now living two more shining instances of success in public life than are found in the lives of the great English statesmen whose faces head this article.

Coming, one from a despised race, the other from the great middle classes, they

have risen by the sheer force of ability to fill the eyes of the English nation and to be the representatives of the two great parties which embrace all her subjects, those who contend for the maintenance of the royal prerogative, and those who continually demand larger liberty for the common people.

The political career of Mr. D'Israeli thus far is one of the most extraordinary in English history. Of Jewish parentage, unaided by family, wealth, and connections, he has by his own peerless genius bearded the sneers of the world heaped upon his race, and fought his way up,

first to literary reputation and then to political influence and power, till now he controls the finances of the mightiest commercial nation on the face of the globe.

Look at his face. The leading record there is glorious ability. What can not such an eye as that pierce? what of human knowledge can not that brain master? What problem so intricate, so difficult, or so perplexing that it will not be patiently, persistently, steadily wrought out, and the solution recorded in letters of light?

Next to ability in this face we read towering ambition. The eyes seem ever fixed on some distant glittering height, and this ability and ambition based on self-appreciation, exhaustless patience, and unflinching industry must work out the grand result—world-wide fame.

Mr. D'Israeli never forgets - never allows others to forget—that he is of that race whence all our prophets came and Jesus Christ himself was born. If we can imagine that face glowing with divine inspiration as it is with intellectual power, we may almost see another Isaiah with lips touched by burning coals from God's altar. On one occasion, when taunted with being a descendant perhaps of the thief on the cross, he replied, in proud and soul-stirring words, "My blood thrills with the traditions of my race! My ancestors were lords of the tabernacle and princes in Israel when his were naked savages in the woods of northern Germany."

With aristocratic sympathies thus running back through kings, and princes, and patriarchs to the plains of Mesopotamia, it is not surprising that Mr. D'Israeli should ally himself with the party supporting the royal prerogative, the conservative rather than the reforming party, in English politics. Yet so cautious, so sagacious, so clear-sighted a politician is he, that he makes just concessions enough to soothe the popular mind. Indeed, in 1859, he advocated the extension of suffrage to the whole body of the educated class, without regard to property. But this measure was defeated in the House of Commons.

Let us study this face phrenologically. The brain is large and fully developed in both the cerebrum and cerebellum. The intellectual faculties are splendidly developed. The organs which lie above the eye are large, as Form, Size, Color, Order, making the man when taken in connection with full Ideality and Sublimity, an artist in the highest sense of that word. And Mr. D'Israeli is an artist. Not pigments and pencils are his tools, but he paints with words,

drawing from his well-filled armory every weapon of brilliant rhetoric, weighty argument, keen invective, and polished satire. The fullness of the cerebellum gives him strong motive power and active recuperation, so that he can accomplish marvels of industry without undermining the force and vigor of his constitution. In him we find a rare union of the mental, motive, and vital temperaments, one imparting activity and intensity, the others solidity, power, and recuperation.

Mr. D'Israeli is one of the finest instances of the power of industry and perseverance in conquering the obstacles in the path of an aspirant for political honor and distinction. Four successive attempts to enter Parliament were failures, but on the fifth he achieved the great object of his ambition. His first speech called forth only laughter and ridicule in the House. He closed it with these famous words: "I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." For two years he was silent, and when he again opened his mouth in Parliament his speech was listened to with attention, and warmly applauded for its ability.

In person, Mr. D'Israeli is of medium size, with intensely black eyes and glossy raven hair. He dresses with artistic elegance and perfection in the finest of velvet and broadcloth; gems of rare value adorn his person, and he never appears but in exquisite toilette. In public, the air of solitariness ever hangs about him. He always sits alone, stands alone; other members may be seen chatting together pleasantly and familiarly; but with Mr. D'Israeli, never.

As our eyes turn from this face to that of Mr. Bright, what a striking contrast do we find in every feature and in the whole character of the man! Mr. Bright is the representative and embodiment of the middle classes of English people. There are no traces of ancient lineage or of ancient culture in the face. But two or three generations back, and Mr. Bright's ancestors were sons of the soil, bred to industry of the hand and arm, of the muscle rather than of the brain. From this class has arisen the finest names in English annals, names whose luster came, not from a long line of titled nobility and royal blood, but from a nobler origin and by the imposition of a mightier power - Shakspeare, Milton, Macaulay, the two Chathams, Sir Robert Peel, Wellington, Nelson, and a long roll of bright names, in every department of civil, military, and political distinction. At their birth the great Dispenser of gifts presided, and inspired one with the spirit of poetry, another with the love of knowledge, another with thirst for supremacy in political power, and all with unflinching perseverance, unwearied application. To John Bright, he gave an earnest love of Englishmen, and the mission to labor for their elevation, comfort, free speech, and to secure them the largest degree of personal liberty.

Mr. Bright owes his proud position in the

hearts of the English people to his ability and philanthropy. He is not personally ambitious, his eyes seem not like those in the other face, to gaze upon some distant pinnacle of power, but rather to view great measures looking to the permanent interest and advancement of his constituents. For this end he labors, forgetful of self, yet made everywhere to feel that thus he has become the very idol of the English people and the exponent of their will and power.

What a development in the region of Benevolence do we see in his head! Other organs of the intellect are also large and full. Language, as seen by his eye, is well developed. He is bold, cautious, self-relying, conscientious, firm, progressive. Once satisfied as to the justice of his cause and its utility, he pushes right on, overcoming one obstacle after another, to the goal of success.

Mr. Bright is eminently a social man and of warm domestic instincts, but so ardently devoted to the interests of the people that he seldom indulges himself in the delights of home. "Mother," said his little daughter, "who is that pleasant gentleman that sometimes comes to see you and stays all night?" "That, my daughter," was the reply, "is your father."

Much as we may admire the sheer force and ability by which D'Israeli has risen once and again and again to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister of England, when we see John Bright unselfishly devoting himself soul and body, not to his own aggrandizement and the achievement of ambitious personal designs, but to the highest good and largest happiness of his people, our hearts are touched, and in our inmost souls we do him reverence. The Israelite is a brilliant, splendid, successful man! but the Englishman is a glorious philanthropist; and Jesus Christ has taught us by his life and by his death which we should most admire, which most earnestly strive to imitate! In these two behold the contrast between Judaism and Christianity; the one shut up in itself, exclusive, aristocratic, stationary; the other diffusive, all-embracing, genial, progressive!

Though liberally educated, Mr. Bright is not at all a literary man. His successes are not with the pen, but in the line of business activity, promotion of great reformatory measures, and public speaking. He is noted for force and earnestness rather than rhetorical finish and oratorical elegance. He has written nothing to charm the scholar and delight the esthetic reader as D'Israeli has, but he has stirred the English heart to its depths and carved his name thereon in ever-during capitals.

In person Mr. Bright is stoutly built, with light complexion, blue eyes, hair brown and silky, skin fine and ruddy, presenting in all these points as marked a contrast to the Prime Minister as is found between their aims and characters.

Mr. Bright was born in 1811, in Greenbank, Lancashire, and is now fifty-six years old. His





father, a cotton spinner and manufacturer, gave his son a liberal education. After pursuing his studies for several years he went into the manufacturing business, under the firm name of John Bright & Brothers. Seeing the great evils growing out of the excessive use of ardent spirits among the operatives in the manufacturing districts of England, especially in Lancashire, he commenced a series of lectures on Temperance, which were very beneficial in their effects, and brought Mr. Bright into public notice. This was in 1836.

Soon after (in 1838) we find him vindicating, both with tongue and pen, the principles of the Anti-Corn Law League, and second only to Mr. Cobden in his position and influence with that philanthropic body. In 1843 he became a candidate for Parliament from Durham, and though at first defeated, a vacancy occurring, he was elected. He took part with ability and success in the exciting discussions on free trade, with which Parliament was chiefly occupied from 1843 to 1845, and divides with two or three others the honor of bringing Sir Robert Peel over to the free trade party, and causing the repeal of the heavy duties on imported breadstuffs. From 1852 to 1857 he represented Manchester in Parliament; and as a member of the Society of Friends and a leading member of the Peace Society he strenuously opposed all warlike measures, and earnestly supported the deputation sent to the Russian Emperor to dissuade him from the Crimean war. In 1858 we find him representing Birmingham, and prominent in the overthrow of the Palmerston cabinet. He was a warm advocate of the reduction of the military establishment, and as strenuous an opponent of the policy of Asiatic conquest. Mr. Bright, though pecuniarily injured by the stagnation of manufactures in England arising from the great Rebellion, earnestly sympathized with the North in the gigantic struggle, and in Parliament advocated measures tending to aid the United States in subduing its internal foes.

An intelligent, wise, and all embracing philanthropy seems to be the motive power of Mr. Bright's character. Temperance, free trade, peace, stability of government, enlarged suffrage, the fundamental pillars upon which the prosperity and happiness of the race depend—of these Mr. Bright is the champion, to secure these he devotes his ability and his life.

Mr. D'Israeli was born in London in 1805, and is the eldest son of Isaac D'Israeli, author of Curiosities of Literature. He was educated at a private academy in London, and while very young became the clerk of an attorney, where he remained three years. Weary of this drudgery, and aspiring to higher position than he could hope for in the legal profession, through his father's distinguished friends he obtained admission into the best society in London. Here he soon became a decided favorite on account of his personal beauty, his elegant manners, and his brilliancy in conversation. When nineteen he visited Germany,

and on his return to England entered upon his literary career, which was remarkably brilliant and successful. Ambitious of political as well as literary renown, after repeated failures he at last obtained a seat in Parliament, and has gone on up conquering one obstacle after another, until for years he has been the leader of the House of Commons and minister of finance in the English cabinet.

L. E. L.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND MENTAL ACTION.

BY B. H. WASHINGTON, M.D.

[CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY NUMBER.]

The next question for consideration will be whether there are any facts which will enable us to determine the location of the organ of consciousness and its associative organ, volition. Dr. Carpenter locates the organ of consciousness in the sensory ganglia. He says: "The sensory ganglia must be collectively regarded as forming the organ through whose instrumentality the mind is rendered conscious of impressions made on the organs of sense; and reasons have been advanced for the belief that it also serves as the instrument whereby the consciousness is affected by cerebral changes which in so far as they take place independently of the will, are the cause, and not the consequence, of mental activity." In another place, Dr. C. says: "Hence we may fairly regard the thalami optici as the chief focus of the sensory nerves, more especially as the ganglionic center of the nerves of common sensation which ascend to it from the medulla oblongata and spinal cord. On the other hand, the corpora striata are implanted on the motor tract of the crura cerebri which descend into the pyramidal columns; and their relation to the fibers of which that tract is composed appears to be essentially the same as that which the thalami optici bear to the sensory tract. Upon the precise nature of that relation anatomists are not agreed; but there are several considerations which render it probable that there is not that continuity between the fibers of the crura cerebri, and those which radiate from the thalami optici and corpora striata to the surface of the hemispheres, which a superficial examination would seem to indicate; but that the fibers which ascend from the crura cerebri, for the most part, if not entirely, terminate in the vesicular substance of the former bodies, and that the radiating fibers of the latter take a fresh departure from them.

The thalami optici and corpora striata, as is well known, are very closely connected with each other by commissural fibers; and if the preceding account of their respective offices be correct, they may be regarded as having much the same relation to each other as that which exists between the posterior and anterior peaks of vesicular matter in the spinal cord, the latter issuing motor impulses in respondence to sensations excited through the former." It is clear, then, that Dr. Carpenter's location of the organ of consciousness in the thalami optici

and the corpora striata will not suit our purpose, for as the two former attend to sensation, and the two latter to motion, it would render four points necessary instead of two, which would not correspond with the duplex structure of the brain.

We must then seek other facts and anatomical relations to guide us. We have the following: 1. Horner (Special Anatomy and Histology, Vol. 2, p. 366), in speaking of the optic nerve, says: "Its adhesion to the crus is considered by many anatomists another of its origins." 2. We know that when it is desirable to perform any particular action (for example, a performer on the piano may wish to touch a particular key), a general volition is issued from the organ of volition, while the special volitions to each particular muscle necessary is left to be carried on by other anatomical and automatic arrangements. We will analogically assume then, that in regard to the cerebral actions, a similar arrangement obtains, the general result of the dispatches received from the various central organs being communicated to consciousness, while the special communication between each faculty and consciousness is left to automatic arrangements in other parts of the anatomy. 3. We know in mesmeric or biological experiments, the subject, after gazing intently upon a coin or other object at a suitable distance, is thrown into the "biological" state, and can be imposed on in any manner the mesmerizer may choose, not being able to distinguish a glass of water from a glass of wine. We will therefore conclude that the optic nerve being much wearied by the intense gaze, is cut aloof from its ordinary communication with the organ of consciousness. 4. In 1840, the author was severely afflicted by dyspepsia, and frequently in undertaking to listen to a public speaker, the optic nerve would become much wearied, and in a short time he would not com prehend a single word the speaker uttered, though the eyes remained open, and a friend sitting by would suppose we were intently list ening, and would make remarks concerning the address to us, supposing we had treasured it up carefully in our memory; this was especially the case if we undertook to listen while the process of digestion was going on. This was a wondrous puzzle to us, and we never could find a satisfactory exposition in any work we read.

As in mesmeric or "biological" experiments (the optic nerve having been thrown out of communication with consciousness by the intense, wearying gaze) the subject seems utterly incapable of using his intellectual faculties, and can be imposed on in any manner; and as in our own case we could not comprehend the words of a public speaker when our eyes had been wearied with an intense gaze, we are therefore justified in concluding that the communicating fibers from the intellectual organs reach the organ of consciousness at or near one of the origins of the optic nerve. As before remarked, we are barred from locating the organ of consciousness as Dr. Carpenter does, in the thalami optici and corpora striata, for that re-



quiring four points would not correspond with the duplex structure of the brain; we must, therefore, locate it in some other point.

To determine the location of the organ of consciousness, 1. There must be only two points to correspond to the duplex structure of the brain. 2. They must be in such a situation that they can take cognizance both of sensation and motion from all parts of the body. 3. They must be in such a situation that communications from the cortical portions of the cerebrum can reach them. 4. They must also be in such a situation that communications from the cerebellum can reach them. 5. They must be in such a situation that communications from all the nerves of special sense can reach them. 6. They must be near one of the roots of the optic nerve.

There is one spot, and only one, where all these conditions can be fulfilled, and that is in the crura cerebri, where the optic nerve crosses, and from which Horner says one of its roots arises; we will therefore assume, or, more properly, logically conclude, that the organ of consciousness is located at that point.

We will further assume that, as Dr. Carpenter says, the fibers communicating from the crura cerebri to the thalami optici and corpora striata for the most part terminate in those bodies, and the radiating fibers from those bodies take a fresh departure, and communicate with the cerebral organs, and the sensory nerves generally through the thalami optici, and with the nerves of motion through the corpora striata. We have also assumed that the organ of volition is located contiguous to the organ of consciousness, and we may conclude that the general volitions are issued from the organ of volition (which volitions will in the normal state always be in harmony with "the dominant idea" in consciousness), while the special volitions to each particular muscle are automatically issued from the corpora striata without the intervention of consciousness. We can hence readily perceive why it is that in cases of chorea, when the general volition is issued from the organ of volition, the fibers in the corpora striata to which the automatic arrangement for the dispatch of the special volitions to each muscle are allotted, being out of order, the wrong special volitions are issued, and the individual can not perform the action desired, the arms or legs being thrown about at random.

We will also assume that, in like manner, certain fibers for the automatic management of the special communication radiate from the optic thalami to the organs in the cortical portions of the brain, while the general result is communicated by other fibers from the thalami optici to the organ of consciousness in the crura cerebri. And that it is from this organ of consciousness that all the stores of memory are viewed and in it all new thoughts developed. The ability to view all the acquisitions of life at will can be considered as the normal state of but very few individuals; occasionally extraordinary men like Scaliger or Napoleon Bona-

parte seemed to be blessed with such a capacity, but generally the proportion of our past acquisitions which can be recalled is very small compared to the whole amount.

The location of the organ of consciousness near one of the roots of the optic nerve harmonizes with the fact that the optic nerve in mesmeric experiments is severed from consciousness: with the fact that no one can learn or think readily in a bright light; and most great students prefer burning the "midnight oil;" and vice versa, with the fact that no one can close his eyes in sleep while there is intense activity of thought in consciousness; and the capability of the spirit to review all the acquisitions of past life at once, will give us the long-sought explanation of the fact, that singleness of vision can be accomplished through duplicity of organs, for it would be the merest trifle imaginable for the spirit capable of inspecting a million or two of thoughts and facts at once, to look through a couple of eyes and not be troubled with double images.

Had the optic nerve originated entirely from the crus so near the seat of consciousness, then the effect of the light would have been felt in its full intensity and the consequences would have been the same they now are under a dazzling light, extremely disagreeable and utterly subversive of everything like a continuous train of thought; but by the arrangement adopted, the individual is kept properly under the steady stimulus of light, thus warding off the tendency to drowsiness resulting from the absence of light, while the images brought within the range of the eve can be transmitted to the brain through the other roots of the optic nerve in the thalami optici without any disagreeable consequences.

If, now, the above hypothesis in regard to the organ of consciousness and the organs in the cortical portion of the brain, and the laws concerning the communications between them, will give us a clear explanation of, and harmonize with mental phenomena, both normal and abnormal, we may claim that the metaphysical theories which will not explain or harmonize with them should be rejected, and the phrenological hypothesis be adopted instead thereof.

The automatic law of control of the communications of the various faculties with consciousness, linking irrevocably together all the particulars read off by the faculties from consciousness, will give us a clear insight into some of the intricacies of "spontaneous suggestion," which have baffled the metaphysicians for so many years.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Echoes of the West.—Mr. E. D. F. writes us from that far-off region, Dakota: "You may consider me a life subscriber, and I shall do all in my power to promote the circulation of the Journal, which, I think, is the very best periodical published in America, or in the world. Except my Bible, there is nothing in print that I prize more highly." We would not object to one hundred thousand such subscribers.

Beligious Department.

Know,
Without or star, or angel, for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud science falls.

- Yound's Night Thoughts.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

BY FRANCES L. KEELER.

An! why do we sigh for the joys that are fied?
We know they are flown forever;
And we can not go back to bury our dead
Across Time's rapid river;
We see them die and are hurried away
Across the pitiless river,
And our pleadings are vain with them to stay
In the silence across the river.

But still we reach our helpless hands
Back across the river,
To phantom forms in viewless lands
That lie across the river.
We listen long for low replies
To float from o'er the river;
Weeping, we watch with wistful eyes
For light across the river.

And oh! 'tis well for all to cast
At times across the river,
A backward glance into the Past
That sleeps beyond the river.
Alas! for those who drink no joy
While sailing o'er the river;
Whose gold of life is all alloy,
Whose mourning lasts forever.

Cheer up, cheer up! unhappy life!
Look forward to the morrow;
Forget earth's bitterness and strife,
And banish thoughts of sorrow;
For oh! beyond the treacherous tide
Of Time's tempestuous river,
Away upon th' eternal side,
Our joys will live forever.
CAYUGA HEIGHTS, N. Y.

WHAT AND HOW SHALL A MAN PREACH?

BY A. A. G.

Mr. Quick-Witted—the man who always has an answer ready for every question—and Mrs. Clear-Sighted—to whom everything is as clear as a bell—will both exclaim, no doubt, when they take up this number of the Phre-Nological Journal, and glance at the heading of this article, "What and How Shall a Man Preach?" "Why, preach the Gospel, of course! what else should a man preach? The command is as plain as daylight, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' I'm sure that's easily understood."

But perhaps when Mr. Quick-Witted and Mrs. Clear-Sighted begin to compare views, they will find that their ideas about the Gospel differ widely. Gospel means good news, glad tidings, and it may be that Mr. Quick-Witted and Mrs. Clear-Sighted will agree that the Gospel, as it is called, in the pulpit, and out of the pulpit, means good news, glad tidings, of Jesus Christ; but then, as the Gospel, in their view, includes a great deal, and a great variety of truths, they will fail to think alike.

And while they are talking, Mr. Over-Care-



ful, and Mr. Languid-Frame, and Mr. Look-Ahead, and Mrs. Touch-and-Go may happen. one after another, to drop in, and oh, what a talk will there be then! and a hundred-and-one opinions will be expressed about that blessed Gospel, which is simplicity itself. Possibly, before the discussion is ended, Mrs. Fastidious will make her appearance, with her sister, Mrs. Watch-Well, and there will be a Tower-of-Babel confusion, and it will all be about the Gospel -what is, and what is not, included in the Gospel, what their minister ought, and what he ought not, to consider as the Gospel. In one thing they will very likely agree, and that is that not everything that is lugged into the pulpit is a part of the Gospel; but just where they agree they will differ, for one will think that certain subjects ought to be considered as the very marrow of the Gospel, and another will say that those subjects belong neither to the marrow, nor to any other part of the Gospel. And after the question "What Shall a Man Preach?" has been looked at, in every possible point of view-after it has been racked and tortured and made to let out 'all it will let out, the question "How Shall a Man Preach?" will be brought forward and put on the rack, and every one present will have a hand in torturing it. With regard to the first question-"What Shall a Man Preach?"-Mr. Over-Careful will say, for he has said it a thousand times, "It is never necessary for a man to go out of the beaten track to preach the Gospel. If he only keeps to the well-traveled road he will find it easy-going, and every one who follows him will find it easy-going, and all will go on together and have a quiet, pleasant journey."

Mr. Languid-Frame, with whose face and speech everybody is familiar, will wake up, and stay awake long enough to tell what he thinks, and it will be very amusing to see that he hasn't the most remote suspicion that his opinions have been well known for years.

"I am a hard-working man," he will say-and it is the very language he has used before-"I toil six days in the week, and sometimes a most irresistible languor steals over me on the seventh day. Yes, my brethren, I am occasionally very sleepy, and it is then that I lose all power to hold up my head and hold open my eyes. And, ah, it is then, when I can no longer direct my thoughts or my eyes to the pulpit, that I want to know that the preaching is safe. It is true that I shall not, at the time, be conscious of it, but it will be delightful to think, as I pass through the valley of Languor into the land of Nod, that all is safe on high, in the pulpit." Mr. Look-Ahead, who is a near relative of Mr. Languid-Frame, although he is never troubled with drowsiness-for he don't belong to the sleepy branch of the family-will say-he has been heard over and over again to say it-" My brethren, I am rightly named -I always look ahead. I have a very peculiar temperament, and, like my brother Careful. I think that ministers should be cautious, lest they venture outside of the Gospel, and thus make trouble for themselves and their hearers.

The Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is, as I view it, a Gospel of peace, and whatever makes a stir, an excitement, has nothing in it of the quietness of peace."

During this exchange of opinions, Mrs. Touch-And-Go's voice will be heard - and she'll say just what she always says when she talks about ministers.

"I always want a minister to rememberthat is, if I am listening to him—that the Gospel can be proclaimed in a few words, and in a few minutes. I never could sit long at a time, anywhere, at least not in church. It makes me nervous."

When Mrs. Touch-And-Go has relieved her mind. Mrs. Fastidious will speak, as she oftenhas, of the delicacy and refinement of her tastes, and of the great fastidiousness of her nature. "'What and How Shall a Man Preach?" she will exclaim, raising her little white hands and making a gesture of disgust, as the memory of some sermon she has heard comes over her, "Why, he must preach what people of taste love to hear. I do abominate common, inelegant, preaching. It may save common, inelegant people, but no others."

Mrs. Watch-Well will also take her turn, and tell the little cluster of brethren and sisters that from her earliest years she was a critic; and that she never went to meeting in her life without feeling uneasy all through the sermon, because ministers are so apt to put things into their sermons that they had better leave out.

The truth is, Mrs. Watch-Well is one of those who "watch and pray," but then she has an original way of obeying the Scripture command. She watches her minister and prays he may make no mistakes.

But Mr. Love-Good and Mr. Do-Good-the twin brothers-have a very poor opinion of Mrs. Watch-Well, and also of Mr. Quick-Witted, and Mrs. Clear-Sighted, and Mr. Over-Careful, and Mrs. Fastidious, and all the others who undertake to tell what and how a man shall preach. Now, Mr. Love-Good and Mr. Do-Good are full of charity—their faces shine with it, but they insist upon it that nobody has a right to put a minister into a strait jacket and compel him to wear it. "Let every minister take his own way," they say, "for there is nothing in the world so hard for a man as to be some one else. Let him take the responsibility of preaching what he believes to be the Gospel, and if it hits you, brother Quick-Witted, or sister Clear-Sighted, don't hand it over to the next pew. Let it stay in yours, and let it do its work there, and when you see your minister again, thank him for the sermon that hit you and hurt you."

Most earnestly do the brothers Love-Good and Do-Good enjoin it upon all who go up to the "courts of the Lord" not to be busybodies, or meddlers with what belongs to the pulpit, and to the minister who stands in it.

"Don't burden him with your convictions." they say, "when he is already burdened with his own, and particularly with the great, oppressive conviction that you are not what you ought to

be, that you are not as self-denying, not as benevolent, not as full of good works as you ought to be. That is the heaviest conviction he has to carry, and it is so heavy that its weight gives him anxious days and restless nights; and you had better not add your conviction that his preaching is too plain, too close, too rousing, or not calculated to please the popular taste. Take what he gives you, take it like a man, and let it work in your spiritual nature and give you new health and strength-take it as medicine, if need be, and bless the doctor. As to your minister's reputation among men, let the good Lord see to that, for most tenderly does he guard the reputation of his servants.'

Both Mr. Love-Good and Mr. Do-Good are men of a very cheerful countenance. They often smile—yes, even laugh—over their work. and they can not think, as Mr. Sobriety and Mr. Solemn-Face and others do, who attempt to tell not only what a man ought to preach, but how he ought to preach.

"If your minister does his work well, if his whole heart is in it, let him do it with a short face instead of a long face, if he sees fit," say these good brothers. "And if he chooses to sing songs, and make merry with his friends, and be glad as he journeys to the land of Canaan, don't talk to him about the dignity and solemnity of his holy office—in short, don't be so unholy as to tell your minister what or how he shall preach."

EXTEMPORARY PREACHING.*

THE author of this work is an English clergymen, who read his sermons for fourteen years, and becoming convinced that he was doing no good, resolved to change his plan. The candor of his confessions in regard to these fourteen years is wonderful. He says that he felt a sense of mortification every time he left the pulpit. For six years he did not write a single new sermon, but rehashed the old ones. The effect of this upon the congregation may well be imagined. So at last he made a bold effort and spoke without even notes. The change was a difficult one, but he persevered, and after many years was so well satisfied with his course that he took up his pen to persuade others to follow his example.

No one can read this book without being convinced of the thorough earnestness of the writer. There is no wavering in his convictions. Some of the arguments which he uses to enforce the undoubted superiority of spoken sermons are carried too far. He tells his brethren of the Established Church that they alone have been guilty, to any great degree, of neglecting extempore speech. But the practice of reading is far from uncommon in this country; and in France, reciting from memory has been the custom of nearly all their great preachers. The fact is, that reading and reciting, which ought always to be

^{*&}quot;The Duty and Discipline of Extemporary Preaching." By F. B. Zincke. Reprinted from the London edition. Scribner & Co. Price \$1 50.



classed together, have peculiar seductions, and these have been felt everywhere. He also assumes that no good can be done by those who follow these methods, which is certainly not warranted by the facts; Edwards, Chalmers, Massillon, and others, accomplished much, although it is possible that they might have done still more by other modes of speech. With the exception of these overstatements, and a few other immaterial matters, we can cordially indorse the book, and recommend it to the attention of the class for whom it is designed.

There is one argument in favor of extempore preaching which we have never seen insisted on. It is, that the best sermon readers are those who imitate most closely the style of delivery that belongs to extemporaneous efforts. Imitation is always inferior to what it imitates. If written sermons improve just in proportion as they approach the fire and animation of spoken addresses, the inference is almost irresistible that the latter is the higher mode of speech.

On page 75, the author, in noting his own experience in extemporizing, refers to a phenomenon that apparently puzzled him not a little, but which would not have been so mysterious to a phrenologist. He finds that he can think and talk at the same time, and wonders how it can be. He hesitates between two explanations. One is, that the brain is in two hemispheres, each of which may act separately. The other is, that the mind attends first to one subject, then flies to the other, and back again, like a weaver's shuttle. The latter would be certainly a hand operation: and if the thought of the discourse would have to be let go while the speaker was searching for words to clothe it in, we fear that extempore speaking would be a very uncertain process. The first explanation is no more satisfactory, for the operations of the mind that one carried on simultaneously are not two-fold, but manifold. Let us see what a few of them are. First, the subject is dwelt upon; second, comparisons are sought for to illustrate it; third, proper language is found in which to dress the whole; fourth, the voice is intelligently controlled, modulated, accellerated, or retarded; fifth, the gestures of the arms and body, the expressions of the face, are fitted to the subject; sixth, the feelings of sorrow, love, indignation, etc., are called into play; and seventh, the audience is closely observed. All these, and still other operations must be performed at once, and without confusion, in a good extempore speech. Truly, if the brain was a single, or even a dual organ, it would have enough to do, and those who seek to relieve it by having their words all on paper, would not be unphilosophical. But how easily are all these things explained by phrenological science. Each organ does its own work continuously, and no other one interferes with it. Every good speaker knows that he can observe the audience, attend to his words, make the proper gestures, reason closely, recall facts in his memory, and choose what he



PORTRAIT OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

wants from them, without embarrassing effort. Causality and Comparison, reason and illustrate; Eventuality and Individuality furnish the basis of fact; Language clothes thoughts in words; the perceptives generally observe what affects the organs of sense: Time and Tune key the voices; Imitation controls the gestures, and thus all goes on harmoniously—that is, if the faculties have been trained to work together: otherwise the activity of one stops another, as talking prevents some men from using their arms. But if in speaking we attempt to carry on two processes simultaneously, that involve the use of the same organs, it will be widely different. Let any speaker try to carefully note the faces of his audience, while at the same time he brings some object up before his mental eve, and tries to describe its form, color, and position. He may use the words that describe these qualities easily enough if he has previously placed them in his memory, for that only involves the use of the organ of Language. But if he attempts to describe from the mental conception and at the same time to keep his eye on the audience, he will feel all the confusion of the shuttle process. We have been often surprised, after speaking upon subjects that did not require the use of the observing faculties, and looking familiarly into the faces of those who were near at hand, recognizing them, and noting the effects of what was said on them, to find that as soon as we ventured on an earnest description of natural objects, the faces before us would fade as completely as if a cloud had intervened. A few experiments of this kind would make any opponent of Phrenology take a humbler tone. WM. PITTENGER.

BISHOP HOPKINS.

The Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, D.D., Bishop of Vermont, and Presiding Bishop in the Episcopal Church of the United States, died on the 9th of January last. Although in 1866 we gave a brief sketch of him, his high official position and eminent mental attainments merit some notice by us, now that he has departed from this sphere of action. Of his phrenology we reproduce the remarks formerly expressed, as their correctness has been generally admitted by his acquaintances.

"Bishop Hopkins has a decidedly strong

facial configuration, and should be known for his strength of will, tenacity of purpose, and boldness in the expression of his sentiments. He is a man of rather strong likes and dislikes, his first impressions usually controlling to a great extent his views of character and subjects. He is not an unsteady, transitive, fluctuating person, but decided, disposed to carry his point where he can by forcible measures, strong declarations, and convincing argumentation. He possesses considerable policy; he can be easy and frank, or shrewd and evasive. He has, however, considerable respect for public opinion, the claims of general sentiment, but he is far from caring to have his opinions and authority ignored or questioned. In matters pertaining to his profession he shows foresight, steadfastness, and fidelity. Having once taken his stand upon a point of doctrine, he would be one of the last men to yield or waver. He is more a Roman than a Greek, and in character lion-like. Possessing a large brain and good physical forces, he is enabled to perform the duties connected with his office; and fully meet the expectations entertained by the laymen of the Church of which he is one of its highest officers."

From the New York Tribune we take the following succinct biography:

"Bishop Hopkins was born in Dublin, January 30, 1792. His parents were of English extraction, and emigrated to this country when he was only eight years of age. His early education was received mainly from his mother. He was intended for the law, but, after receiving a classical education, he passed a year in a counting-room in Philadelphia, and for a short time assisted Wilson, the ornithologist, in the preparation of the plates for his work. In his nineteenth year he embarked in the manufacture of iron in Western Pennsylvania, but this business was much prostrated by the peace of 1815, that two years afterward he failed, and betook himself to the study of the law. After six months' preparation he was admitted to the Pittsburgh bar; he practiced until 1823, when he quitted the bar for the ministry. He had previously married a daughter of Caspar Otto Müller, a retired merchant of Baltimore. Immediately upon his ordination in 1824, Mr. Hopkins became Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and so remained until 1831, when he went to Trinity Church, Boston, as assistant minister on the Green foundation. In 1827 and 1829 he was clerical deputy in the General Conventions of the Church, and took a prominent part in the debates. He was a candidate for the assistant Bishopric of Pennsylvania in 1827, but there being a tie vote between his opponent, Dr. Onderdonk, and himself, he decided the contest by casting his own vote in favor of the other. In the same year that Mr. Hopkins removed to Boston, he became Professor of Divinity in the new Theological Seminary of Massachusetts, and the next year -1832-he was elected the first Bishop of Vermont, an office he filled until his death. He accepted at the same time the rectorship of St. Paul's, Burlington, which he retained un-





til 1856. One of his first acts in his new diocese was the foundation of a school for boys, which gave employment to a number of candidates for orders, and poor clergymen; but the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the school entailed upon him a debt from which he was not able to free himself for many years. He subsequently busied himself in building up the 'Vermont Episcopal Institute,' and was occupied besides with controversial and other works. Among these was 'A Refutation of Milner's End of Controversy, in a Series of Letters,' two volumes, published in 1854. His first work was published in 1833, and his last in the last year of his life. In the early part of the Rebellion he published a work in defense of Slavery, which was much spoken of at the time because of the source from which it emanated. One of his latest works was a 'Church History in Verse,' published last year, but this effort did not reach the dignity of poetry. Bishop Hopkins was present at the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth, in which he took a prominent part. While abroad, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He had but recently returned to this country and his diocese, and, notwithstanding his age, his death will be a surprise to many. In the dissension dividing Episcopal Church, Bishop Hopkins was a decided champion of the High Church party, and refused to sign the famous protest of the Bishops last year against High Church prac-

Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of paradise that has survived the fall!
Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thine arms
Site smiles, appearing as in truth site is,
Heav'n-born, and destined to the skies again.—Courser.

LITERARY WOMEN.

BECAUSE the good Father has bestowed upon a woman the gift of "expressing beautiful thoughts in graceful words," is it proof that -He has kept from her the power of being and doing all things else? It would seem so, from the oft-repeated remarks we hear of literary women, as wives, mothers, and housekeepers.

Because out of the depths of her soul there gush words that lovers, husbands, and wives quote as the fondest, deepest expression of their own affection, she is voted incapable of loving very much. Because of the tenderness of her heart, she can fold in words of music that mothers all over the land sing to their little children for a lullaby, she is deemed unfitted for maternity. Because her hand can wield the pen, it is thought to be useless with the needle. In fact, because she has genius enough to write a song, an essay, or a book, it is sufficient proof with many, that she can not know enough to keep a room in order, cook a dinner, or even give directions to a servant; and for this reason," she ought not to marry.

If this were true, if God, when He places this one gift in the hands of woman, makes her a dunce in everything else, then she ought not to bring upon herself duties which she has no power to meet. But let us know first if it be true. One says, "My own observation has confirmed this judgment. A literary woman once invited me to visit her. The invitation

was accepted, and upon entering her house the most disagreeable confusion met my astonished gaze." The question was then settled. But my dear friend, I beg you to think if you never saw a house in confusion, whose keeper was not literary? I doubt not that if this woman had never written a line in her life, her house would have looked just as badly. You said, "It is because she is literary," and not as you should have said, "It is because she is an untidy woman," just as people are always ready to remark, when a step-mother commits an outrage in the training of a child, "It is because she is a step-mother," and not as it should be, "It is because she is an unkind woman." Facts have shown that an own child will be treated cruelly when the mother is a bad woman, and genius and untidiness are not necessarily found together, any more than stepmothers and cruelty.

If my pastor should appear in his desk on Sunday mornings with hair uncombed and face unwashed, I should never think of attributing his singular appearance to his profession; neither should I affirm that all ministers went to church in the same condition.

Another instance is quoted: "I once called upon a friend, and found her sick, suffering through need of care, while her daughter was busily engaged in writing." And so the cruel selfishness and heartless neglect of this girl form the standard by which you judge all literary women. Whatever she wrote, God knows that it had no blessing in it for any one. because she lacked the very goodness which is the key to all pure and noble thoughts. Be assured that the women who have written truest and best have been those who have lived truest lives, who have been most loyal to every duty, and though the pen at times has had to wait, have found it to be the very discipline needed to mature and purify thought, and have found, too, in the cares and duties love has laid upon them, the springs of holiest inspira-

If it be true that the greater love for beauty and harmony a woman has in her soul, the more disorderly her house will be, and the more shabbily she will dress; and the greater power she has to write words that will rouse all the tender feelings of others, the more heartless she will be, it is high time that poetry were crushed out of the hearts of women, that every one who has felt its divine presence should stifle the cry of her soul, "Woe is me if I preach not the word God is speaking to me," lay down her pen and live a life of mockery.

Many persons have the idea that when a woman writes at all, her whole time is devoted to it, and that everything else must be neglected. What has been only incidental is often taken as the measure of a woman's life-work.

Said Fanny Forrester, "People talk about my writing as though that were the only thing I ever did. Why don't they say something about my teaching, and all the other work I do."

Many who read with delight the early stories of Mrs. Stowe, know but little of their history.

"Having married a man with more brains than money, poverty sometimes knocked hard at her door. When necessity demanded, she would get a colored woman, who lived near her, to take care of the children for a day, and shutting herself up in a room, would write a story. With the money received for one of these she bought her first feather-bed."

The hand that now writes out the products of her wonderful genius toiled faithfully for years in household work, and even then gained credit for only what she wrote.

And Mrs. Hemans, through years of toil and poverty, forgetting none of her duties, neglecting nothing for the comfort of her little boys, herself their teacher, was singing the sweet songs that have lifted the burden from many a sick heart oppressed like her own.

The composition of the beautiful song, that has brought to so many sweet thoughts of the dear ones gone, "Over the River," was no interruption to a day's labor. It is said to have been written hastily, during an intermission of work, at the Lowell Factory.

Many a young girl, prompted by duty and unselfish love for father, mother, brother, sister, or friend, toiling in onerous work from day to day, and in an occasional spare hour coining in words the pure thoughts, aspirations, and yearnings of her heart, has had come back to her, with praises of her genius, the assurance that a literary woman can know nothing of the duties which she has so well performed, that although she might in time be able, by a half-day's or an evening's writing, to earn money enough to pay a kitchen girl a month's wages, she could not possibly have the inclination or the brains to tell that kitchen girl what to do, that should she so far forget herself as to marry, her husband would die of starvation, and her children cease to know that they had a mother. In short, that she is destined to stand apart from the most sacred offices to which a woman can be called.

It is doubtless true, that there are literary women who neglect duties which they have voluntarily taken upon themselves, who make bad wives, bad mothers, and bad housekeepers; who had better never have married; but it is equally true, that there is just as great a proportion of those who are not literary, who come under the same head, and I do protest against every fault in a literary woman's life being laid to the fact that she is a writer, leaving the inference clear that all other women are embodiments of perfection, because they are not writers.

A woman to be an efficient housekeeper is not obliged to wash, scrub, bake, and do all the drudgery with her own hands, and if she has the power to furnish the money for which others will do it, instead of drawing it from the slender purse of a husband, and at the same time bless humanity with good and noble thoughts, I can not see why it is not a fortunate thing. And because she has this power, I deny that she can not have the ability to superintend the affairs of a household, and will not find the time to exercise it—that because

92

she can write well, she can not love well, and loving well, she will do the best thing she can for those whom she loves.

I can not think that Mrs. Browning's "Fair Young Florentine" ever felt less tenderness in the caress of his poet-mother's hand, less sweetness in her kiss, or ever received from her less care and instruction than would have been his, had she not been gifted to "move two nations with one song."

Be careful, then, my friend, and not judge a whole class by two bad specimens, or you may retard the progress of woman more than one speech and one vote for female suffrage can make good.

HOPE ARLINGTON.

A WOMAN'S MANNER.

BY MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS.

Ir ever there was an age when women were made much of—idolized, brought forward, developed in every possible capacity, almost deified, in fact, this is the age! No woman gets a chance to hide her talent in a napkin, nowadays. It is brought out, scoured up, polished, graven, set on the exhibition tables, for every one to look at and admire! If she does not reach perfection now, physically and mentally, she never will!

And yet there were women—women, too, whose names and memories make our blood stir with a thrill of instinctive pride, even through the silence of dumb centuries—before the days of Calisthenics and Gymnasiums, ere "Female Colleges" existed, and when any science, beyond the "daily page" of reading immortalized by the Vicar of Wakefield, was as a sealed book to them. We could hardly improve on some of those old-fashioned models, with all our "modern improvements."

Still we are not altogether satisfied. We have gathered the fruit, mellowed, ripened, and perfected, but the bloom is somehow rubbed off. We are like poor Frankenstein, not by any means exactly suited with the result of our labors!

Now, here is the trouble. Our women are educated, refined, charming, no doubt, but they are not womanly women. We miss the nameless grace, the indescribable charm that should characterize a woman as entirely and inseparably as fragrance characterizes a rose! Somehow, in the great crucibles of education and development, this strange, sweet essence has vanished and is gone—nobody knows how, when, or where!

If we were a man—one of those curious compounds of strength and weakness, energy and helplessness, stupidity and intellect—that so sorely need a second self by way of balance-wheel—where should we look for a true wife? For something that would be more than a mere ornament, better than a compendium of sciences, nobler than a trained parrot? We are afraid we should be worse off than Diogenes with his lantern!

We should not want a wife too much like ourself. We should learn to dread the woman who defies us with our own logic, who out-talked us on our own ground, who pitched her voice a semitone above ours, and who, in short, carried the doctrine of equality right into the domestic hearthstone. Imagine such a woman by our sick-bed; fancy coming home to such a woman after a day of discouraging failure or depressing business. If there was a "club house" within ten miles, we should flee to it as a city of refuge. There is much harsh judgment pronounced in the world. A man is "a brute" who spends his evenings away from home; what, then, is the woman who has failed to make that home attractive, and whose voice and temper make it hideous instead?

Too little attention is paid to the manner of women in the nineteenth century. We never stop to think that this manner is the letter of introduction they carry with them into the world; that by the touchstone of manner they will most assuredly be judged. And it is so difficult to watch this most impalpable of all feminine charms, to prune away redundancies and cultivate deficiencies! There is but a step between confiding frankness and unpleasant boldness-between vivacity and pertness-between simplicity and silliness! We have no sympathy with the prudish damsel who confines her conversation to "Yes" and "No," and looks upon all men as destroying demons, to be kept at arm's length, or looked at through a grating; yet is not the other extreme still worse? The tendency of the age is toward too great freedom in social intercourse between the two sexes. Men should be men, and women women; and when a young lady slaps her brother's friend on the back and calls him "old fellow," the result is a most unpleasant confusion of ideas! It is not at all unusual, nowadays, for a girl to "take a cigar" in the evening "with the rest of the fellows!" Not a cigarette, that compromise between Spanish vice and American folly, but a regular, fullfledged cigar!

Now perhaps we are hypercritical upon the subject; but from the moment we saw a cigar between the lips of a lady we were disposed to like and admire—always supposing us to be a gentleman on the *qui vive* for a matrimonial companion—all respect and esteem would die out of our nature toward that lady. She would have unsexed herself as completely as if she had been an Amazon. We could neither recognize her as a man or respect her as a woman.

Freedom of manner in public is another national fault. School girls of sixteen enter public conveyances with the confidence of young men. They look you boldly in the eye, press forward to a seat with the greatest sangfroid, and converse across the aisle in loud, self-assured voices about "Lib" and "Tom," and "the party last night," and "the surprise to-morrow night," as if everybody was as vitally interested in their concerns as they themselves are. They eat pea-nuts and throw the shells past you out of the window with an accuracy of aim that makes you nervous; they

clean and trim their nails, or perhaps pick their little white teeth with pins as they talk. Yet were you to call them "unladylike," how shocked and surprised they would be!

You see they don't think! Carelessness is the trouble—utter, reckless lack of thought! Girls, do think!

As they verge from sixteen toward the twenties, new perils beset their way. Their tendency is to become abrupt, quick-motioned. hard-voiced, and fast. They pride themselves on an independence which is but another name for coarseness. With the pure "well of English undefiled," from which Milton sang and Goldsmith wrote, as a heritage to their tongues. they express themselves in language befitting a stable-yard or a billiard saloon. They glory in the newest slang, the choicest repertoire of what Victor Hugo calls "Argot." They have no respect for the "sweet low voice" that Shakspeare loved, but hail you across the drawing-room as if you were somewhere out at sea, and speak from between their evebrows. metallically and sharp.

And when the sweet old story of love and courtship weaves itself into the chapter of their lives, how do they comport themselves? They treat it as a joke. They "get engaged" for the fun of the thing, not because they ever intend to ratify the solemn compact before the altar. It is no new thing to hear of a young lady, "Oh! she has been engaged five or six times!" We hardly blame gentlemen for amusing themselves at the expense of such women as these.

And lately we have been surprised and shocked to observe the total lack of delicacy with which young ladies parade their "conquests" before the world! If a man asks a woman to marry him, and is mortified by a refusal, has he not a right to take it for granted that she will keep his secret as honorably as if it were guarded by the most solemn vows of silence? What, then, can we think of women who boast of their rejected lovers, as Indian chieftains carry scalps at their belt, and bring the most solemn episodes of life into the idle chatter of every day! It is as dishonorable as if they had stolen money or forged bills! You can demand some sort of satisfaction from a man; but when a woman's tongue is the criminal, what redress have you?

Shall we allow the manner of American women to degenerate into mere mannerism? Is there to be no dividing line between the language used on a race-course and that of our young ladies in boudoirs and ball-rooms? Are girls to be distinguished from their brothers only by the accident of dress? It is all very well for women to know how to take care of themselves, but there is a stage where independence becomes repulsive; it is right that women should develop all their powers and faculties, both of mind and body, but they have no business with those of a man.

We are weary in hearing impertinence called frankness, coarseness defined as independence, masculine boldness dignified into



the place of "a proper spirit!" When once a woman ceases to be truly feminine, she loses all claim to the chivalrous courtesies which are universally awarded to her sex, without gain-

ing the respect due to a man!

Mothers, it is in your hands to make the manner of American women the most charming in the world. Daughters, it is for you to discountenance the bold flippancy of the day and study a manner that shall clearly and fully represent the white soul and sunny nature within. If, standing on the threshold of life and the world, you pray for aught, let it not be for beauty, or brilliant intellect, or fascinating tongue, but for a woman's womanly nature, and a manner that shall be its interpreter. Cleopatra herself could not wage successful rivalry against such a gift!

To be Queen of Hearts, a woman need only

To be Queen of Hearts, a woman need only be sympathetic, tender, soft-voiced, with faith, hope, and charity templed in her soul. Men see enough of the dark and tempestuous side of life in their daily existence; their homes should be shrines wherein to gather new strength and recognize holier types; their wives should be "in the world, not of it!" It is not necessary for a woman to stand alone, defying the world. There are sufficient strong arms to fight the battle for her. Her strength lies in the very weakness of her slighter nature and more delicate frame, and the charm, subtile and sure, of a feminine manner is a more potent spell than ever enchanter wove!

Let us not fall into apathy on a subject of such importance. The evil is rapidly advancing—the remedy can not be too soon applied.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

BY MISS L. S. SADLER.

I HEARD one day a young lady say,
"When you go down town, don't forget it, I pray,
Dear father, to bring me a book.
I'm tired of music, I'm weary, you see—
To sit all day idle I feel so ennui,
So, father, dear father, now look."
"Ah, yes! ma chère, I will look, my child;

Your request, indeed, I think very mild.

What kind of a book shall I get?

There's Harper's, and Godey's, and Demorest's too,
And a great many others that would interest you—

Will any of these please Laurette?'

"Nay, father, don't get me any of these—
I want something new, to-day, if you please,
Something I never have seen;
I'm tired of novels, I'm tired of trash,
And silly love stories made up like a hash,

Or made out of nothing, I ween."
"You're a strange little girl; but if I can find
A book that will suit your fastidious mind,
I'll get it for my little darling;
So put on your hat and take a short walk,
And when I come back we'll have a good talk.

So put on your nat and take a snort walk,
And when I come back we'll have a good talk
About the new book I shall bring.'
"Father thinks I'm a child—he calls me his pet,

He brings me to read the last novelette;
I'll be eighteen this next December;
I want something to read that will do my heart good,
And give to my mind some nourishing food—

Something I'll always remember."

* * * * *

"Ah! there is dear father at the gate now I see,
With a book in his hand he has purchased for me;
Oh! I'll give him a kiss so sweet."

"There, little pet, I took a good look, Up street and down, to get the best book, And it surely is hard to beat."

So he threw in her lap the book he had brought,
And he looked in her eyes to see what she thought;
She said, "For a joke you've got a diurnal."
But she tore off the wrapper—and O what applause
Did fall from her lips when she found that it was
"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE LEIPSIC DAHEIM.]

ABOUT twenty-six years ago there died in America an English merchant named Blackwell. He left nine children without the means of support. Elizabeth, the eldest, in connection with her sister, opened a school in order to maintain the family. Through economy and untiring perseverance they accomplished this, but the thought often came to them: How much more easily we could make our way if we were men, or if so many lucrative employments were not closed to women! Sickness in their own and neighboring families drew their attention especially to the calling of medicine. From that time on Elizabeth, with that energy peculiar to her, occupied every spare moment in the study of medical and anatomical works. This she continued until 1844, when, after the closing of her first school, she undertook a larger one, which secured her greater returns, of which she was able to reserve a portion for the furtherance of her object. She was not satisfied to commence the practice of medicine as many of her sex had done, without either diploma or suitable preparation; she desired a thorough medical education, and a regular physician's diploma. One of the most prominent physicians of Charleston, Dr. Dickson, received her, conducted her studies, and assisted her in them as much as possible. After she had for three years studied with unabated diligence, she went to Philadelphia, where she sought vainly for admission in a medical college. She did not, however, allow this rebuff to discourage her, but having obtained a list of the medical colleges of the United States, she went to them in turn in order to ask admission. Notwithstanding the brilliant testimonials of her Charleston teacher, Dr. Dickson, she received a refusal from twelve institutions. But she did not relax her efforts, and finally the way was opened to her.

The medical faculty of the University of Geneva, New York, did not positively refuse, but resolved to lay it before the students for decision. These were unitedly in favor of receiving her, and even promised in an address which was sent to her, that they as individuals, and as a body, would so conduct themselves, that if she should accept their invitation, they would never, either by word or deed, give her cause to repent having taken the step.

In November, 1847, Elizabeth Blackwell went, according to this decision, to Geneva, and was enrolled as No. 417, and devoted herself to the study of the different branches of medical science with a zeal corresponding to the difficulties to be overcome.

In the year 1849 she was, after examination, passed for graduation. The church in which the commencement exercises were held was crowded. After the introductory ceremonies and speeches, the young lady, with several of her fellow-students, ascended the platform, and received from the hand of Dr. Lee, the worthy President of the University, the diploma which (officially sealed and tied with a blue ribbon,

the word dominus changed into domina) admitted her into the circle of the medical fraternity, which, up to this time, had been closed against her sex. Every student upon receiving his diploma returned his thanks. Upon receiving hers, Dr. Elizabeth said in a low voice, while a breathless silence reigned in the audience, "I thank you, honored sir, that the institute, at the head of which you stand, has sanctioned my studies. With the help of God, it shall be the aim of my life to honor the diploma which you have to-day bestowed upon me."

In his closing speech, the President remarked that a young lady had, during the last session, attended the University, "an innovation fortunate in every respect," and added that the "zeal and energy which she had displayed in her studies had served as a brilliant example to the whole class," and that "her presence had in every respect exerted a beneficial influence on her fellow-students; and that the heartiest good wishes of her teachers would attend her in her future career." Her thesis was highly commended by the assembled professors, and printed by order of the faculty.

Shortly after, Dr. Elizabeth went to Europe, and after several vain efforts, finally obtained admission in a few hospitals in Paris; then visited the celebrated water-cure at Grafenburg, under Priessnitz, and went from thence to London, where she practiced in several hospitals' and thoroughly acquainted herself with the details of the movement-cure, which Geordi had introduced into England. Provided with many recommendations from eminent physicians of Paris and London, she returned in 1851 to New York, where she established herself as "physician for women and children." But here, also, much zeal and perseverance were requisite to success, the opposition of physicians, the prejudices of the public, and the entirely isolated position which she was compelled to assume, must be overcome step by step, and day by day. Her path became gradually smoother; her practice increased; she became able to purchase a house; a circle of friends gathered around her, and her reputation slowly and surely increased.

In winter she lectured before women on popular medical subjects. Later, she published a book treating of the laws of life, with especial reference to the physical training of girls, and particularly insisting that gymnastics should be introduced into all schools as a regular subject of instruction.

In the year 1853 she laid the foundation of a hospital for women and children, in which she not only offered medical advice and prescriptions to indigent women, but especially to instruct them in the care of their health and the physical training of their children, and to insist upon the introduction of rational habits of life. The peculiar aim of this establishment was the preparation of skillful nurses. The undertaking succeeded admirably, and four years later her sister Emily, who had after great difficulties just received her medical diploma, joined her. These two courageous women hav-

ing by their great perseverance succeeded in winning the confidence of the most respectable men of New York, and having been supported in their philanthropic endeavors by the municipal authority of the city, decided, later, to connect with their hospital a school for lady physicians.

They confined themselves entirely to the treatment of women and children, and now stand in the most friendly relations to the principal physicians of the city, by whom they are often invited to consultation. They have succeeded in fully demonstrating the fact, that the practice of this profession, which had hitherto been considered as belonging exclusively to men, is entirely compatible with womanly simplicity and modesty.

POSSIBILITIES.

"Whatever man has done, man may do;" and acting on that proverb, how many difficulties are overcome and practical results obtained from apparently impracticable theories!

Possibilities are the rounds to ambition's ladder; the tangible things which we grasp so readily, and thus elevate ourselves to heights we desire to attain. That is not a true life that attempts impossibilities; that spends the moments of time in attempting to penetrate the arcana of hidden mysteries, and dies unsatisfied and unrecognized. The foundation must be firm, or the building will be insecure. Prove your position, and then maintain it. The old adage, "Let well enough alone," has given way to the new system of improvement that carries everything before it. "Improve! improve!" is the cry of to-day; and yesterday's failures are subjected to the necessary test, and made to conform to present exigencies and nineteenth century principles. This is the very spirit of reform. This adds new features to science, mechanics, and mercantile and literary pursuits. One man proves that steam can be made useful, and applies it to his own peculiar idea. Another sees where still greater power can be imparted by it, and his suggestion touches the spring in another brain; and so the idea goes on developing, improving, and bringing out its highest capabilities.

God, in making man a superior being, has given him such vast control, and the power of subordinating to his will, that it is impossible for a finite mind to put a limit to finite capacity. Nothing but divine power working through man could enable him to accomplish successfully one half that he undertakes. The wild beasts of the forest are brought into subjection; the untamable forces of Nature are harnessed to the chariot of Improvement; the winds and the waves perform their part with due alacrity.

We are but cultivating the seeds that others have sown, and we, in our turn, must plant for posterity. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We make our own harvests, and if the reaping-time comes not in this life, we shall obtain our increase here-

after. But there are more reapers than seedsowers—that is, sowers of good seed, men who are living on the product of others' toil and care, and doing nothing themselves toward the advantage of those who are to succeed them.

I often wonder what some people think of; or if they ever think at all. They deny their own ability, and confess a helplessness that is a reproach to themselves and to their Maker. How true it is that "we never know what we can do until we have tried;" and many a one has found himself divested of himself—launched upon a sea of troubles, and obliged to use efforts that were only lying dormant within him. Man is full of dormant energies, many of which do not need to be aroused until the time of emergency, while others are in constant demand, and every day some new capacity is aroused by the cry, "Awake, thou sleeper!"

Could you ask for a wider field than the whole world?

However well you do, it may be possible for you to do better. This is not to encourage discontent; far otherwise, for I hold that that man is only truly contented who is satisfied that he has done the very best that he could. The frog that aimed to be as large as an ox attempted an impossibility, and perished miserably. The rose may say, "I can not be a lily; but I will do my best to be a perfect flower, the sweetest of my kind;" and the effort is appreciated.

Man, made in the image of God, is capable of attaining to wonderful heights of moral, mental, and physical excellence, with *positive good* to start upon. There must be a positive element before there can be any improvement. There is no advance in quicksand.

Try yourself, and find out of what you are capable. "As thy day, so shall thy strength be," and the vail that falls before you and hides each successive step of your progress will stand like a wall of adamant when you trespass on God's domain, and are checked by the warning words, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

Man's own heart realizes what are its possibilities, and knows how much the wisdom of this generation is indebted to the past, and responsible to the future. VIRGINIA VARLEY.

A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY.-It is not only an amusing, but a ludicrous sight to observe with what an assumption of dignity a young sprig of royalty puts forth his commands. It reminds one of a beardless midshipman ordering about an old gray-haired sire. It is said that the hardest task-masters are they who themselves are only subjects or slaves. Put one of these to oversee others, and he is most likely to be much less merciful than the rightfully constituted superintendent or overseer. We see this in schools; a sub or assistant teacher, makes a far greater display of authority than the principal. Modesty is a decided virtue in one whose duty it may become to manage.

THE BROAD WAY.

BY RUTHELLA SCHULTZ.

"MANY there be that go in thereat," and poor Percy Howell was one of the many.

He was a frank, good-natured, impulsive boy; the latest born and only surviving child of his aged parents. One by one the others, whose brief lives were full of blessings, had been buried in the village churchyard; and, without a shadow of doubting, the old couple hoped to see their boy's promising youth ripen into the fragrance and fruitage of a perfect manhood.

Alas! they never sat under the shadow of that tree, nor inhaled its perfume, nor gazed on its beauty, nor partook of its bounty, for the ax was early laid at the roots!

Percy was just twenty when he left his native village for the distant city—his father's house, with its simple cheer, for a homeless abode among strangers; his fond parents, and the tried friends of his youth, and the sweet girl of his choice, for the mixed multitude of the metropolis.

Had you been there when the stage-coach stopped at the lane gate; had you seen the serious faces of the neighbors gathered around; the aged mother, wiping her streaming eyes; the feeble father, uttering his blessing; and Annie Collins, Percy's sweetheart, rushing distractedly into the house, you would almost have thought that the same thing had never happened before. They, at least, thought so. The neighbors, as they walked homeward, said one to another that there were not many boys nowadays like Percy Howell. The old couple, returning to their fireside, wept to see his vacant chair, his lonely dog, his empty place at table, and his unpressed pillow. Surely no other son so dear had ever left a home so sorrowful!

As for Annie Collins, she went back to her father's cottage, and quietly discharged her daily duties. But whatever occupied her hand or heart, there flowed a constant undercurrent of thought, and Percy was its burden. "My Percy!" she whispered to herself a thousand times a day, as if to assure her sad heart of its blessed ownership.

During the journey, Percy, with eyes on the lookout and ears on the alert, and with a heart full of bright hopes and untried expectations, went joyfully on, and thought but little of the dear ones at home.

Yet, when at nightfall he found himself in a little hall-room, containing a bed very suggestive of a bier in its six-by-three dimensions and white covering; a washstand of iron, with ordinary accompaniments, minus soap; one chair; and a diminutive looking-glass, he began to wish himself at home.

"Wh-e-w!" said he, giving vent to a deepdrawn breath. "Wonder how Annie is! S'pose she's thinking about me, this very minute. 'Fraid father won't get along with the out-door work! Wish I hadn't ha' come! Don't believe there's a fellow in New York that's got a mother like mine! W-h-e-w! guess I'll look at the news!"

He had already seen everything of interest in the daily paper, but he caught it up and glanced over it to keep the moisture from gathering in his eyes. Running down the columns, he chanced upon the "amusements," and the following attracted his attention:

"Clerks, young men from the country seeking employment, clergymen, the judges of the various courts, policemen, and all officers of the law, should visit the Widegate Theatre, to see 'The Old Man of the Moor.'".

"Wasn't brought up to go to the theater," thought Percy, reading it again. "Don't believe in it; but—"

A knock at the door. Instead of calling "Come in," as a man does when he has been six weeks in a boarding-house, Percy cautiously opened the door and peered out. A fine-looking fellow, beside whom he had sat at the six-o'clock dinner, said:

"Beg pardon! As you're a stranger, I thought you might be lonely. Wouldn't you like to go out for a short stroll?"

Percy was very grateful, and said as much; then took his hat, and followed his new friend down the stairs, and out into the lighted street.

They went directly to Broadway. Walking along that brilliant thoroughfare, Percy tried to appear as if he noticed nothing; but he saw much, and thought more. Among other things, he observed that the majority of young men carried a slender walking-stick, which seemed to add grace and dignity to the bearers. An air of elegance surrounded these men, which, to Percy's mind, came directly from the fanciful reeds which they waved coquettishly with daintily-gloved fingers. Moreover, they afforded employment for otherwise unoccupied hands; and Percy wished for a cane. Kingsley -that was the name of his new friend-carried "a beauty," the top representing an exquisite leg and foot, the knee-joint forming the bend of the handle. Percy resolved to have one just like it. In fact, he greatly admired Kingsley. He took on no airs; was neither supercilious nor patronizing; and Percy, grateful for his attentions, pronounced him a "first-rate fellow."

"Do you drink, Howell?" said Kingsley, pausing hesitatingly before a brilliantly-lighted saloon.

"No," said Percy, as if ashamed; "I-"

"Neither do I," said the other, moving on.
"I take a glass of champagne, occasionally; but champagne is light, you know."

Percy didn't know, but he said:

"Yes, certainly."

"I am a Temperance man," continued Kingsley, with an emphatic gesture; "I don't mean to say that I believe in total abstinence. That is simply intemperate abstemiousness. The Bible says, 'Let your moderation be seen of all men.' Now, total abstinence is just as immoderate as total drunkenness. We should shun both extremes. In my opinion, the pledge

has made more drunkards, and consequently more liars, than any other one thing on the face of the globe! Do you play billiards?"

"Not much," replied Percy, unwilling to admit that he had never seen a billiard-table.

"Come in and try a hand," said his companion.

Percy would gladly have excused himself, but with a show of alacrity followed Kingsley up a flight of broad steps into a brilliant room where a number of men were engaged at play.

"Believe I won't play to-night—I'm rather tired," said he, as they entered.

"I suppose so," replied Kingsley, throwing himself on a luxurious lounge. "Make yourself comfortable for awhile."

Following his example, Percy took a sofa, and in the course of an hour gathered some knowledge of the game. True, he heard some things said that sent the blood tingling to his brow; true, he observed that the players invariably supplemented their game with a visit to the bar below; and he thought of his mother and of his Annie. Nevertheless, he determined that he would learn to play billiards.

"Come in and have a drink," said Kingsley, as they ran down the stairs. "Only a glass of lager; it will make you sleep."

So Percy, yielding, found himself standing at the marble bar and drinking from a glass held in a richly-wrought receiver of silver a beverage which, to his untaught palate, was exceedingly offensive.

"It is better, certainly, if one has one's own house and can afford to keep a billiard-room," said Kingsley, wiping his mustache, as they left the saloon. "Then a fellow can choose his company. But, since we can't have our private billiard-rooms, are we to be deprived of this manly and elegant pastime? Of course, the society at these public places isn't just the thing, but what can a man do?"

Percy thought of poor Tray, who was cruelly beaten for no other reason than being found in bad company, but said nothing.

When he reached his room it was nearly midnight. Though very tired, he took up the paper, and looked again at the singular advertisement that had interested him before going out. It seemed to apply to him. He was a "young man from the country, seeking employment," and he might get some very useful hints from the "Old Man of the Moor." If clergymen went, as the advertisement implied, he might, surely. And he believed he would go.

Next morning he rose late, and took breakfast in company with a very pretty young lady, who declared, with a bewitching smile, that since they sympathized in the matters of rising and breakfasting, they must be firm friends. Her hands were so small and white, her complexion so delicate, her waist so slender, and her hair so beautifully arranged in rolls and crimps and curls, that Percy regarded her with intense admiration, and mentally contrasted her with Annie Collins. It hardly need be said that his conclusions were very unfavorable to the sweet girl whose devoted heart was ever magnifying

his graces and accomplishments. Meantime, the young lady, whose name was Sybil Pearson, entertained him with her pretty chit-chat, and he lingered long over his coffee. At last, with some constraint, he said:

"Do you ever go to the theater?"

"I? Oh, yes! I never lose an opportunity," said she, with a look which meant, "try me, and see."

"Have you seen the 'Old Man of the Moor?"
"No; but I want—oh! ever so much, to see it!"

"I would like—I mean, I intend to go. Would you—"

"Go with you? Of course I would!"

"When shall we go?" said he, animatedly.

"I am engaged for to-night, and to-morrow evening and the next. I can go on Thursday."

Percy thanked her most gallantly, and as it was now half-past nine, excused himself, and went after the morning papers. Sitting in his little room, he ran over the columns of "Help wanted," and found two or three dozen advertisements which he decided to answer. Not having the slightest doubt that among them all he should find a situation, he concluded which places he would like the best, and started. But, everywhere he went, the answer was invariably to the effect that they were suited.

And this morning, in late rising, prolonged breakfast, and tardy applications for work, was but a sample of many that followed. He was ever "too late" to obtain a position. Some "lucky fellow" was always "ahead" of him. He forgot his good old father's maxim: "The early bird catches the worm." Indeed, he seemed altogether to have forgotten home and friends. He neglected writing, because he had no "good news." He intended to write as soon as he procured a place; and so three weeks passed, and the lonely, anxious hearts of the aged parents were uncheered by tidings of the absent boy.

Meantime, he went with Miss Sybil to see "The Old Man of the Moor." He was dazzled, bewildered, delighted, and proposed going again. But the young lady reminded him that there were many other theaters as fine as the Widegate, and many other plays as good as this, and that he had not yet seen them. So they went the round of the theaters together: and at the end of a fortnight Percy found himself without money and without work. He stood at nightfall in his little room, considering what had best be done. To ask his father for assistance was out of the question. He knew that only by the most frugal and self-denying care the old man had provided him the fifty dollars with which he left home. He drew his watch from his pocket and looked at it. It was his father's gift.

"If I could sell or pawn it," said he. "What do I want with an old silver watch?"

An hour later he stood at a pawnbroker's counter

"What do you want?" asked the Jew.



"Ten tollar! I say no! I give you tree tollar—no more. What you say?"

"I say no!" cried Percy, angrily. Then, on second thought, "Well, give me three!"

But this was not enough, even for his immediate need. Under a desperate impulse he stepped into a drinking saloon, and midnight found him at the gambling-table. Pretty Sybil Pearson had shuffled cards for him with her delicate, beautiful fingers, and had taught him to play. Under the tutelage of his temperance friend, the elegant Kingsley, he had learned to drink more than lager; but how and when to stop drinking had not been a part of his instructions.

What need to tell more? You find his history repeated in that of thousands who throng our great cities, and end a short career of crime upon the gallows.

The gray hairs of his aged parents were brought down in sorrow to the grave, and Annie Collins' golden curls were covered with the fresh turf of spring-time.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, M.C.

THERE is much fineness of organization evinced in this face. His temperament is of a superior mental type, with an understratum of toughness and tenacity which enables him to entertain vigorous and prolonged intellectual efforts. He is an apt man, i. e., he quickly perceives the bearing and relation of any subject proposed for his consideration. He is active in thought and sudden in conviction, a good judge of character and motive, but not so ready in speech as in reflective suggestion. He is an accurate and direct speaker rather than a copious coiner of words. He is not inclined to ring many changes on trite and commonplace expressions, but to speak with an unction, to the purpose. He is strongly impressed by appeals to his feelings, and has a deep sympathy for the oppressed or the suffering. He is an ambitious man, but not ardent in his aspirations, not disposed to avail himself of any anomalous or exceptionable aids to greatness. Being strongly impressed with the phases of life in its practical currents, contemplating his relations with others from an intellectual point of view, and being not over-hopeful, he is not impelled to inconsiderate attempts to secure popularity and power, but awaits his time and the development of the subject which engages his attention. He is a nervous man, withal, and has much need to bring about, by a careful diet and a composed mode of life, an improved



PORTRAIT OF TIMOTHY O. HOWE, M.C.

physical condition—a better tone of health, if he would live long and enjoy the little span which we call life.

United States Senator Howe is one of the ablest men of Wisconsin, and one of the most influential men in the highest branch of our American parliament. His integrity, firmness, and foresight have given him great weight with the people. As Michael Angelo carved his •wn character into beautiful symmetry while he was making images for the Pope of Rome, so Senator Howe has sculptured himself into shape by his uncompromising courage and his unyielding honesty. Hence he will stand fairer in the future than some who have been temporarily raised into power by favoritism, to be hurled to the dust again by that iconoclast the people.

Mr. Howe is about fifty-two years of age, and more than half of his life has been spent in Wisconsin. He was born in Livermore, Oxford Co., Maine, Feb. 7th, 1816, and graduated from Bowdoin College. After studying law, he commenced the practice of his profession at Readfield. In 1845 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he practiced law in the leading courts. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1850, and resigned the office in 1855. In 1861 the Wisconsin Legislature elected him to the U.S. Senate. Six years of service in the Senate Chamber has proved his devotion to the best interests of his constituents, and added vastly to his reputation as a statesman of the highest order. He has many of the peculiar traits of character so marked in the lamented Lincoln. Like him, he is deliberate in forming his judgment, and firm in his convictions; and, like him, he is noted for his power of argumentation and clearness of vision. He seems to stand on a political Pisgah, which commands a view of

the promised land. He is rather slow of speech and unimpulsive, save at times when his earnestness kindles into enthusiasm, when he "pours out all as plain as downright Shippen or as old Montaigne." With a Western audience he has more power than some orators of greater pretension, because he speaks to the heart as well as to the ear and brain. His political life is a lesson of political virtue. He does not say one thing and do another. He does not make promises to the public which he does not redeem in the council chamber of the state. He has a political conscience, hence his opponents honor him, and his friends never fail to trust him. He is to the State of Wisconsin what Mr. Lincoln was to the State of Illinois, and is known as the honest politician. While some would-be statesmen—like Penelope in her task with her lovers-unwind at night the web they wove during the day, he is always trust-

worthy, and one knows where to find him, and how he will deport himself. There is not power enough in Congress to change his purpose when his judgment and his conscience have decided in favor of or against a great national issue; and there certainly is not money enough in the treasury to purchase his vote. It is not overpraise to say that he is truly an honest, faithful, discreet representative of the vast constituency which delights to do him honor. Although he is wise rather than witty. profound rather than brilliant, reflective rather than impulsive, he does not permit his head to gain the mastery of his heart; hence he retains his hold on public favor. There are scores of men who have brains and culture, but they lack power over the masses, simply for the want of heart and a love of justice. They spill their spleen in paragraphs, and in private scandal, and in public speech, and are never so well pleased as when they can make some shining mark the target of their pointless wit. Narrow minds are too often the victims of jealousy and suspicion, and their eyes are microscopes with which they magnify a mistake into an affront. With such persons you are an accepted acquaintance so long as you burn incense under their nostrils; but the moment you cease to worship the idol, like the cruel god of the heathen, it clasps you in a grasp that is intended to kill. Conceit is forever over-estimating its possessor and under-estimating every body else, and praise bestowed on a rival brings the venom to the tongue or the nib of the pen. Now it is refreshing to find a fair man, who faces every issue squarely, whose love of justice will not cause him to withhold what is due to an enemy even-whose mind is broad enough to grasp the great issues of the day, while he looks beyond the narrow neighborhood of



1868.7

self-interest and farther than the boundary lines that embrace his constituency.

About ten years ago Mr. Howe opposed the doctrine of State Rights, then ably advocated by Judge Smith, a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Milwaukee. The arguments pro and con. of these debatants were like the blows given by pugilists in a square, stand-up fight. They were hard hitters; and at the close of the contest not a few men of sound judgment concluded that it was a drawn battle.

The following extracts from a spirited speech made in the U.S. Senate on the 10th of January, 1866, will give the reader a taste of his styleand pay him well for his time.

"Mr. President, when Paul stood there 'in the midst of Mars' hill,' a needy, perhaps a ragged, missionary, and told the indolent, idolatrous, and luxurious Athenians that God had 'made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth,' do you believe he was playing the demagogue or not? When the Congress of 1776 assembled in Independence Hall, representing a constituency few in numbers, poor in resources, strong only in their conviction of right, and announced to the world 'that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men: and when the members of that Congress pledged their 'lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor' to maintain those assertions against the whole power of the British empire, do you really suppose they were talking for bunkum or not? And when the American people declared in their organic law that-

'This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary required to the constitution of the state of of the s

do you think they actually meant that, or did they mean that the constitution and laws of each State should be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding? I have put these questions, because however generally we may assent to these propositions in our speech, there are scarcely three theses in the whole field of discussion more flatly denied practically than these three. We do very generally admit'Paul to have been a minister of the true religion, and yet if he had proclaimed in the Smithsonian Institute six years ago what he did in the Areopagus at Athens, he would have been driven out of the city. We do with our lips very generally assent to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and yet when the American auto-da-fe kindles its hottest fires, it is to roast some reckless Radical who dares to assert the political equality of men. We can not well deny that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, because the Constitution says so, and we have sworn to support it; but practically we do seem to

treat it much as if every law was supreme but that. I can not now afford the time to defend the teachings of the Apostle, or the doctrines of the Declaration. But if it will not annov the Senate, I would like to make a few remarks in vindication of the Constitution of the United States. In my judgment, Mr. President, it is time the American people adopted the Constitution. We have, indeed, been taking the tincture for nearly a century. I am sure it has done us great good. I believe now we should try the sublimate, and I am confident it would cure the nation. Hitherto we have taken the Constitution in a solution of the spirit of States' Rights. Let us now take it as it is sublimed and crystallized in the flames of the most gigantic war in history. The war, as we know, was designed to demonstrate that the will of each State was supreme, and that the United States must defer to it. Before the Constitution was adopted, such was the case precisely. The several States were sovereign, and for that very reason the Union formed between them was worthless. The Congress of the Confederation could enact laws, but as their laws were addressed to the States, and the States were sovereign, they would obey or not, as they pleased.

"Said Mr. Sherman:

'The complaints at present are not that the views of Congress are unwise or unfaithful, but that their powers are insufficient for the execution of their views.'

"Said Mr. Randolph, of Virginia:

'The true question is, whether we will adhere to the Federal plan or introduce the national plan. The insufficiency of the former has been fully displayed by the trial already made.'

"The national plan was adopted. Thirteen weak and thriftless sovereignties were welded into one great and prosperous Republic. It was not the purpose of the Convention to destroy the State governments, but to change their character, to strip them of sovereignty and leave them no manner of authority to impede the execution of the national will. Hence it provides a national Legislature, to enact laws, not for the direction of States, but for the government of the people, whether within or without any of the States; a national Executive, sworn to see those laws executed if they are constitutional, whether a State dislike them or not, and a national Judiciary, to determine whether they are constitutional or not. The President therefore aptly says in his late message that 'the sovereignty of the State is the language of the Confederacy, and not the Constitution.' But in the Convention which framed the Constitution there was a party opposed to depriving the States of their sovereign authority. And since the adoption of the Constitution, there has been a party in the country which has stoutly maintained that the States have not been deprived of their sovereignty. They insist that unless each State can defy the authority of the Government the rights of the States are in imminent peril. They forget that it was the existence of this very power of defiance which imperiled all the States under the Confederation. And, sir, there can be but little danger that the several States will be despoiled of their rights by a Government constituted like that of the United States. The President rightly says that 'the subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it.' Mr. Madison urged this same consideration in support of the national plan in the constitutional Convention. To my mind, the States have another security against the encroachments of the national Government even more reliable than this. It lies in the fact that the people who compose the several States make the Government of the United States. It is not much to be apprehended that the creature will devour the Creator. But the State Rights party resemble a congregation of dervishes dancing before an idol their own hands have created, and frantically imploring it not to destroy them. And the Government often seems almost as nervous as that party. Like the elephant with its owner under its belly, the Government often seems so conscious of its own weight as to be afraid to move for fear it will crush its proprietor. Let the Government move. It will not destroy the States unless it betrays them. When true to its office it is but the voice of the States. Is there danger that the voice will slay the

"Mr. Madison declared in the Constitutional Convention-

'That in the first place there was less danger of encroachment from the General Government than from the State governments; and, in the second place, that the mischiefs from encroachments would be less fatal if made by the former than if made by the latter.'

"Who that has lived during the last fifteen vears will deny the correctness of that estimate? Yet, in spite of the terrible admonitions we have received against the liability to State encroachments, and of the disastrous consequences resulting therefrom, there are those among us still who talk rapturously of the priceless value of the States to the nation, who persist in estimating its grandeur by the number of States subject to its sway, and who dwell upon the idea of their 'indestructibility' with something of that fond and reverent air with which we speak of the immortality of the

* "But the flag! We are pointed to the flag of the Union; we are impressively told that it bears thirty-six stars, and that it 'declares, in more than words of living light, there are thirty-six States still in the Union;' and my colleague asked the other day, with much emphasis and fervor, if that was a truth, or a 'hypocritical, flaunting lie.' Nay, Mr. President, the stars do not lie; only my colleague, I think, fails to read them aright. If they asserted what my colleague seems to think they do, they would not tell the truth. But, in fact, they make no such assertion. Sir, it was a law of my father's household that the name of every child born to him should be inscribed upon a certain page in the family Bible. It was not provided that when death removed one from the circle the name should be erased from the record. And so it happened that the



Book, which is still extant, bears to-day the names of eight brothers and sisters. But I know, sir, I know full well, that only four of us are now living. So Congress enacted in April, 1818, that upon the national flag there should be 'twenty stars, white in a blue field,'

and 'that on the admission of every new State

into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag.'

"I am not clamoring for scaffolds or prisons, or penalties, or forfeitures for the authors of these crimes. Fling them pardons if you choose. If repentance will not come in quest of pardon, send pardon in search of repentance. Give to the rebels life, and civil rights, and political privileges; give them offices and honors if you must; build alters to them, if you will, but, for God's sake, do not sacrifice men on those alters any longer."

Senator Howe is upward of six feet high, not of stout build, and his shoulders have the literary stoop. He has light-brown hair, light-blue eyes, and a fair complexion. His head and face bear the stamp of thought and culture. The forehead is high and broad, and the smoothly-shaved face shows features indicating refinement and earnestness of purpose.

SPIRITUALITY IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

THE sacred historian tells us "God created man in his own image." He doubtless intends to inform us that his Creator supplied him with powers and capacities approaching the divine; endowed him with a portion of his own intelligence, and gave him dominion over the earth, which he had fitted for his abode. The narrator closes the story of the creation with these words: "And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." We understand from this account that man left the hands of his Creator a perfect being, in the same sense as we say a perfect child, possessing all the faculties of man at maturity, but as yet untried, with those capacities capable of great development which would expand and enlarge in proportion as they were called into action. That man had an imperfect knowledge of God at that time is fully proved by the story of the fall. That neither the omniscience nor omnipresence of the Deity were fully recognized by Adam or Eve, is shown in their attempt to hide themselves from the all-seeing eye of God, and in their endeavors to excuse themselves for their disobedience. It is evident in the account of the death of Abel, that Cain was ignorant, whether willfully or not we will not now discuss, of his own nature, as well as ignorant of the character of that God he assumed to worship in his own way.

The powers of man which first seem to have been acted upon were his lower or animal passions; these operating alone without the guidance of the higher faculties. Hence evil gained the ascendancy, and so vile and wicked did man become, that the sacred historian uses these remarkable words: "It repented the

Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved Him at His heart." One character stands out in bold relief at this period, one who had cultivated his spiritual nature, held communion with his Maker, and kept himself free from the vices and enormities of those around him. This man, one step higher in the progress of mankind than Adam, God chose to perpetuate the human race, and swept off the earth with a flood all the other descendants of our first parents, and with them all the evil that had accumulated since their creation.

The next character worthy of note in the history of man was Abraham, whose faith in God was remarkably exercised, and this faith God honored by distinguishing him from all mankind, and constituting him the head of a people who are yet a distinct race in the earth.

In looking over the history of Egypt, with whose records the descendants of Abraham were for a time identified, we see evidences of a high state of civilization, a rapid progress in the development of mind. We believe Egypt reached the highest civilization at which man can arrive without the development and cultivation of his spiritual nature. Ancient Greece and Rome, in their boasted superiority of civilization, can claim no precedence over Egypt in the days of her greatest prosperity. But this civilization extended no farther than the higher or wealthier classes; the masses of the people were ignorant and degraded, and governed by brute force. We are told by one historian, "The lower classes found their superiors severe task-masters, who punished them, when found delinquent, with a stick:" and we are all familiar with the degradation of the Israelites when reduced to a state of bondage by the Egyptians, the cruel laws imposed upon them. and the sufferings they endured. Yet amid all these persecutions, enslaved by an idolatrous people, they preserved the knowledge of their great Creator.

The faith of the mother of Moses, we have often thought, reached almost to sublimity when she so skillfully evaded one of their inhuman decrees, by placing her beloved child on the river's brink, and setting his sister to watch what should become of him. Did her strong faith afford her a glimpse into futurity and reveal to her the strange events in which her son should figure? This faith transmitted to her child developed with his growth, and assisted by the learning of the Egyptians, marks him a wonderful character in that early age. Commissioned by God, Moses established a government, of which God himself was the head. The worship of the one great Creator was the basis of the national freedom and prosperity of this peculiar people. In proportion as they acknowledged God, depended upon Him, and worshiped Him, would happiness and prosperity attend them. Idolatry would bring down the divine displeasure upon them, and severe punishment was ever the result of their departure from God. Moses enacted laws so wise and judicious that they are now the basis of the laws of all civilized countries. While all other nations upon the earth fell into idolatry, this singular people alone preserved the knowledge of God. Their spirituality was kept alive and cultivated; consequently we find among them marked characters whose strong faith pierced the vail of futurity and foretold the most remarkable events in the world's history.

In tracing the progress of mankind from the time of Moses down to the advent of Christ, we find that instead of progression there has been a retrograde movement. The Jews had corrupted the law of God and made it of none effect by their traditions; and were now reduced to the condition of a Roman province. That Saviour, whose coming their teachers had prophesied, and of whom their forms and ceremonies were but types and shadows, they rejected and put to death; thus filling up the measure of their iniquities and calling down upon them the fulfillment of those prophecies contained in the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy. We think if we were inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Bible, that chapter alone, with its literal fulfillment, would set our doubts forever at rest. The civilization of the pagan world did not equal that of Egypt in the days of her greatest prosperity, and we must come to the inevitable conclusion that mankind can not of themselves make much advancement; they must be influenced by a Power above and bevond themselves, to arrive at anything like perfection. The historian says of the age of Augustus, in whose reign Christ was born: "The modes of artificial luxury prevalent in this age of the world were destructive to general happiness. No resources, no incomes were adequate to the demands made by the indulgence of such tastes and propensities. The sufferings of the mass of the people must have been excessive, in order to supply the more elevated classes with the means of their enormous luxury. So far as the Roman modes of living were introduced into Judea, and the people were infected by them, the evils above adverted to were felt in their full force. Plenty and want, power and oppression, violence and unresisting submission, side by side, present but a sad picture to the eye of benevolence. Such was the condition of Judea, and, more or less, of the Roman world, when our Saviour appeared among men. His doctrines and his religion were needed, at such a period, to save the world from the most frightful miseries."

In Luke iv. 16-21, we read: "And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up; and, as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath-day, and stood up for to read. And there was delivered unto Him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when He had opened the book, He found the place where it was written: The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. And He closed the book, and He

gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him. And He began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fufilled in your ears."

We, of this age, can have but a faint idea of the effect of such an announcement. That this man coming from the common ranks, the son of a poor mechanic, should presume to teach, was incredible. That the poor, whose sole object in life seems to have been to minister to the demands of the rich, should have rights and privileges, and that His mission, if he had one, was especially to that oppressed, downtrodden class, was unheard of, and past all belief. That a doctrine whose tendency would be to subvert the prevailing order of things should be vehemently opposed by those who enjoyed their enormous luxuries at the expense of the suffering poor, can not surprise us. It might naturally be expected that the common people would hear Him gladly, hang on His words, and follow Him in great crowds, and we are informed that such was the case. But He not only gave them words of consolation, He also ministered to their necessities and removed their physical ills. He chose his disciples from among the poor and ignorant, and sent them to promulgate His doctrines through the world. These unlettered men, men from the degraded mass of the people, spoke with irresistible power and eloquence the teachings of their Master. The higher classes listened with astonishment to the weighty arguments which these ignorant men brought forward in support of their principles. The masses listened with joy and gladness to new truths which were proclaimed by men of their own station in life, and which were calculated to ameliorate their sufferings and relieve them of the wants and oppression under which they labored.

We learn from the words of Jesus that He could not complete His mission, while on earth, because mankind were not sufficiently advanced to appreciate His teachings. Light has been gradually opening up to us the fact, that the religion of Jesus was not only designed to teach us how to die, and to look forward to immortal happiness, but while this is true, it was also designed to teach us how to live, and how to secure the greatest amount of happiness while on earth.

We of this age are only just beginning to appreciate the sublime truths of the Gospel; we are only just beginning to perceive that the joys of earth were not intended alone for one class, and the sorrows of earth for another; that Jesus did not take upon himself the burden of poverty to show His sympathy for the suffering of earth, and for that alone, but He identified himself with that class, to show to the world when His doctrines should be fully understood, that no man or class of men should take the precedence over another, but that all should share alike in the blessings of earth, in the rights and privileges, the pleasures and joys, of a common humanity.

In looking over the history of all nations

since nations were first formed, we find that just as soon as luxury crept in, the seeds of decay were sown; they generated, and grew, and produced their legitimate fruits-the overthrow of those nations; but this result was not, as we have been taught to believe, in consequence of the effeminate, enervating, moraldestroying effects of luxury, but because these blessings were confined to the few, and were wrung out of the flesh, blood, and nerves of the masses, and because the more riches, the more means of happiness, the more of the blessings of this life the few enjoyed, the more degraded, debased, and impoverished, did the masses become. Our own country has been no exception. Slavery was the sin of this nation, and its baneful effects were felt by all. The idea was gaining ground every year, that capital - wealth - alone was honorable, and labor degrading and dishonorable. The poor whites of the South had imbibed the sentiment, until they imagined that to live in ignorance and poverty was far better than to improve their condition by the labor of their hands. This idea and its effects were felt at the North. Men both in the political and financial spheres resorted to every possible means, honorable and dishonorable, to gain riches in order to place themselves above the necessity of labor, until the foundations of our government began to totter, and the overthrow of the nation seemed inevitable; but there was yet enough saving power in the people to keep it from destruction. It is yet fresh in our minds how eagerly the men of the North rushed to the rescue of the nation, when its overthrow was threatened by the South. They fought well and bravely to crush the rebellion. As the struggle went on, a ray of light dawned upon their minds, and showed them that they were fighting for a principle, and the contest became more earnest and deadly. On those battle-fields, in deadly array against each other, stood not only slavery and freedom, but a wider, broader, deeper antagonism-an antagonism, now that the rebellion is fought out to the bitter end, which is felt and acknowledged not only by our own people, but also by all civilized nations. The principle involved was: Shall capital or labor rule? and the final issue of this question was decided on the battle-fields of the South. We may not all be willing to admit this, but it is nevertheless true. Americans may well pride themselves on their public schools, for it is to the educated, intelligent, working classes they owe the safety of the

The eyes of the whole world are upon us, they are looking to us for the last great reform necessary to the perfection of the human race, a reform which shall preclude any man, or class of men, from living in idleness and sin upon the ill-paid labor of another—a reform in which each man shall furnish his quota of hands or brains for the benefit of the whole—a reform which shall give to all classes the means of enjoying perfect happiness, physical, intellectual, social, moral, spiritual. We believe this country

has been chosen as the theater of this great work, because she has taken the initiatory in all reforms calculated to advance mankind, since she became a nation; and because she has not to suffer punishment at the hands of the Almighty for the persecution of the "chosen people," the Jews. She has not, in common with other nations, been guilty of the base ingratitude of harassing and torturing a people who, amid the gross idolatry of all other nations, alone preserved to the world the knowledge of God.

We have fallen upon a time when men, aye, and women too, are permitted to think their own thoughts, speak their own opinions, and act in accordance with their own sentiments, without endangering their social relations, their lives, or their liberties. We have fallen upon a time when Truth will assert herself-when she will no longer consent to remain inactive, and lie buried under the dust and cobwebs with which ignorance, prejudice and precedent had covered her. She utters her stern mandates, and calls us to aid her in battling with error. Hear her, as she proclaims: "I am now on the eve of another 'irrepressible conflict,' not a sanguinary one of swords, and musketry and cannon-balls, but a conflict of mind, a war of ideas. The next great issue in which I am about to engage is the conflict of Labor and Capital. Already my signs are abroad in the earth. These upheavings of the working classes, these trades-unions, laboringmen's associations, strikes, the agitation of the eight-hour system, portend the coming struggle, and I call upon all my followers to repair to my standard."

We believe we are approaching the time of which it is written, "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of thy salvation. And the inhabitants shall not say, I am sick. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee

awav." Look over the last century, and note the iacrease of knowledge. We have made fire and water do our bidding, and cause them to transport us and our merchandise from one end of the earth to another. We have brought the lightning from the skies, bound it in chains, made it our slave, and sent it over the mountain and under the ocean, to carry messages of hope, and love, and life to some, of fear, and hate, and death to others. We have become more acquainted with our own natures. We have progressed in phrenology, physiology, and hygiene. We understand better the cause and cure of disease; though we have much to learn in that respect yet. We believe it was noticed during the late war, that heavy rains followed large battles. Did not some of our scientific men make a note of it? And who will venture to say that we shall not yet be able to control the clouds and the state of the atmosphere? and pestilence and famine become memories of the past? We seem to be fast approaching the time, with our anesthetics, when there shall be no more pain. Another sign of the times is the effort the laboring classes are making to obtain their share of the blessings of this life, the rights and privileges of human beings, of which they have always and in all countries been deprived, and to secure which seems to have been part of the mission of Jesus. HOPE.

MRS. J. C. CROLY ("JENNIE JUNE").

THE name of Jennie June has been familiar with the public for the past ten years, and it is our pleasure to present the Journal readers with a brief sketch of her character which purports to be her likeness.* Of her temperament, it may be stated that her complexion is fair, the hair a light auburn, the eyes blue, the skin soft and fine, with a peachy hue, and the whole expression lively and animated. In the new nomenclature it would be called the Mental-Vital Temperament; in the old, Nervous-Sanguine, but there is enough of the Motive to ally her spirited action with much endurance.

The mind of such an organization works without friction; it is supple, racy, flexible, and available; indeed, the spiritual predominates, and she is most susceptible to impression. There is nothing dull or opaque in her composition; all is clear and transparent.

Phrenologically, she is blest with large Hope, large Conscientiousness, Ideality, and Sublimity. Intellectually, there is nothing wanting. She is a great observer, a good thinker, quick to perceive, clear and correct in her inferences, and of good taste. She has both originality and imitation; conforms readily to circumstances, adapts herself to all conditions, and retains her own individual identity. She acquires knowledge rapidly and communicates it freely. Her sympathies and her affections are strong. Her moral character centers in Conscientiousness, Hope, Benevolence, and Spirituality; there is less meekness than truth, sincerity, and sympathy.

Socially, all the organs are fully developed. She is a devoted friend, with strong attachments to home, children, pets, etc.; and has all the qualities to make a good wife and mother.

She accepts thankfully whatever the fates or circumstances bestow, and in prosperity or adversity would make the most of her joys and least of her sorrows. With her moral or religious nature, she would accept Christianity, conform to its



MRS. J. C. CROLY ("JENNIE JUNE").

requirements; but she could not fold her hands and sit passively, but must take an active part in the world's progress, doing with her might whatever she finds to do. Such a spirit could never be held in bonds, but would assert her rights in useful acts.

We append the following brief statement as an evidence of the industry of this wide-awake and spirited lady.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, the subject of this sketch, was born in Leicestershire, England, but came to this country when quite a child. Her family name was Cunningham, and her father, who was strongly interested and prominently connected with the Unitarian, Temperance, and Free School movements, all equally unpopular with the rich and powerful, suffered so much from persecution as to induce him to come to America, and subsequently remove his family here.

Mrs. Croly, the youngest of four children, had her educational opportunities much curtailed by the later struggles and vicissitudes of her father's family, and she may claim to be almost wholly self-taught. Worthily seeking to maintain herself, she taught school during the day, and not unfrequently had to study closely after school hours the lessons of her older and advanced scholars, in order to be prepared to answer their questions and explain away their difficulties.

Her early literary experience was in correspondence, for which she showed unusual aptitude. She became locally famous for remarkable powers of description and characterization, but did not appear publicly as a writer until after her marriage, when she com-

menced an engagement on the New York Dispatch, which was shortly transferred to the Sunday Times, and extended to other papers and periodicals, including the old Democratic Review, Leslie's and Graham's Magazines, the New Orleans Delta, and the Richmond Enquirer. To the last two she was the regular New York correspondent. Editorials, reviews, nothing came amiss from her pen; but she soon developed a specialty for domestic matters and fashions, and in a short time became the fashion correspondent of the leading papers in nearly all the large cities of the Union.

In the beginning of 1859 she accompanied her husband to the West, and acted as assistant editor in the conduct of a daily paper Here she displayed her usual versatility, writing editorials, reports, or domestic articles on dress, social topics, and fashions, with equal facility; and becoming well and favorably known all through the West for her varied accomplish-

ments, and graceful, yet vigorous style of composition. Her reputation led her to receive frequent invitations to lecture, but she has always declined appearing in public.

On her return to New York, she resumed her position on the Sunday Times and Leslie's Magazine, fulfilling for the former paper the office of musical and dramatic critic, writing editorials, besides conducting her own special department, which made her nom de plume a household word throughout the entire country.

At this time she published a book, "Talks on Woman's Topics," which has had a very extensive sale; and subsequently "The Young Housekeeper," the title of which, however, was changed by the publishers to "Jennie June's American Cookery Cook;" and which has achieved great popularity. She was for a long time a regular contributor to the Round Table, to the Home Weekly, of Philadelphia, and has occupied an editorial position on Demorest's Illustrated Monthly since its commencement.

She is the regular fashion contributor to the New York *Daily Times*, the New York *World*, and the fashion correspondent of influential journals all over the United States. As her articles are very generally copied, it is estimated that her fashion gossip alone must have over a million of readers every month.

Mrs. Croly is the unacknowledged author of thousands of paragraphs which are floating through the press of the country. She is noted for grace of style, surprising industry, and inexhaustible variety. She moreover faithfully performs all the duties of a wife, mother, and head of a household, and at the same time accomplishes an amount of literary work of which very few men are capable. She has two children living, one between seven and eight years old, the other a baby—both girls. The grief of her life was losing her boy, a beautiful child, at the close of his first year.



^{*} We very much regret the imperfection of our portrait. It is true in general outline, but far from representing the genial, joyous, sunny face of the original. In this there is something more angular and severe than is true in nature. The fault is partly in the drawing and partly in the engraving. We beg the lady's pardon for presenting her in a garb so unsatisfactory to ourselves, but time would not permit us to re-engrave before going to press.

SEEING, NOT BELIEVING.

"Seeing is believing," says the old adage.
"Seeing is deceiving," say we, and we will prove it. Let us put our eyes in the witness-box and ascertain if they always tell us the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Is the moon nearly full to-night? If it is, look out early toward the east, and see it rising, ruddy and round, and as large as a dinner platter. Take particular note of its size, and impress it upon your mind, so that you can carry it in your "mind's eye" for a few hours. Look out again when these few hours have passed. Toward the south there shines the moon bright and silvery, but how much smaller than it was before! No longer as big as a dinner platter, its size has dwindled down to that of a cheese plate. Surely, says a knowing one, "the moon must be nearer to us when on the horizon than when high up in the sky, or else it is somehow magnified by the thick atmosphere through which, when it is low down, we look at it." No such thing. Astronomers, with their delicate instruments, have repeatedly measured the diameter of the moon when it has appeared so large at rising, and again when it has seemingly got smaller, but they have never found any difference in the actual dimensions; and so it has been concluded that the enlargement is only apparent, that it exists only in our eyes and our senses, and is therefore nothing more or less than an optical illusion.

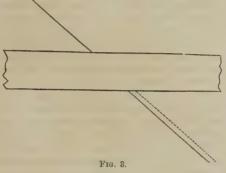


Here (fig. 1) are two parts or segments of a ring placed one above the other. Which is the larger of the two? Unanimously voted that it is the bottom one. Measure them, and you shall find that, if there be any difference at all, the bottom one is the smaller. Here the eye has again deceived you, having been itself deceived by the direction of the boundary lines of the segments.



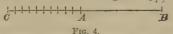
Fig. 2.

In the above diagram (fig. 2) we have drawn a number of zigzag lines with four straight lines running across them. We want you, curious reader, to decide by your eyes alone whether the horizontal lines are parallel to one another. From the evidence of your eyes alone you can have no hesitation in saying that they are not so. But just take a parallel ruler, or measure the distances between the lines at each end, and you will find that they are perfectly equidistant in all parts of their length, and are therefore strictly parallel. The fact is, your eye has been a bad witness, biased by the zigzag lines.



In fig. 3 we have two horizontal lines, that you may call the section of a board if you like, and an inclined line, that you may similarly call a wire, coming out from the top. Now, suppose you thrust that wire through the board in the direction in which it now lies, where will it come out?—where we have drawn the continuous line, or where we have drawn the dotted line? We hear you say, "Upon the continuous line, to be sure." No it won't; it will run in the direction of the dotted line, as you may see if you will lay the straight edge of a sheet of paper along it.

Can you divide a straight line into two equal parts, or judge which is the middle of a straight line? Try. Draw a number of lines of various lengths, and running in various directions, on a sheet of paper. Mark on each the point which you consider to be the center of it, of course estimating by the eye alone. Then measure your work, and you will find that while you have seldom hit the true middle, you will have nearly always gone on the same side of it. Some eyes invariably err by making the right side of the line too long, and others invariably make it too short. We have just tried our own case, and find that we always do the latter; in every one of a number of lines, without a single exception, we have put the middle point, or what we thought to be such, too much to the right. If you mark a number of points or divisions along one part of a



straight line, as we have done in fig. 4, and then try and judge the center of the whole line, you will always make the divided portion too short. You will naturally say that the point A, in our figure, is the middle of the line, B C; but measure the two portions of the line, and you will find A B considerably longer than A C. From this you will learn that every

space divided or cut up by crossing lines looks larger than it really is. Here is a striking example of this. In fig. 5 are two sets of



parallel lines, one set, marked A, horizontal, the other, marked B, perpendicular. A looks higher than B, and B looks broader than A; yet the heights and breadths are perfectly equal, both sets being inscribed in perfect squares of exactly the same size.

Is it not evident, then, from these few crossquestions put to our eyes, that those organs do not always tell us the truth? And if they do tell the truth, obviously they can not tell the "whole truth;" and from the foregoing illustrations, it is quite clear that they sometimes tell us "something but the truth;" and are therefore witnesses not entirely to be relied on.

Do you know that there is a worse fault than this delusive power in your eyes? that you are partially blind in each eye? You don't? Then we will show you that you are. We will prove to you that there is a small region of the retina of your eye, each eye, that is absolutely blind. Happily it is a very small region, and hence never causes us any inconvenience; but it exists in every eye, nevertheless, and this is how you may know it. Place two small but conspicuous objects-say two wafers or coinsupon a table in front of you, and about three inches apart. Close the left eye, and place the right eye about twelve inches straight over the left-hand wafer, keeping the direction in which the wafers lie parallel to the line of the eyes. Look steadfastly at the left-hand wafer, and the right-hand one will disappear completely; if it does not, it will be because the eye is not exactly in the right position, but this position will be found, and the wafer will vanish by moving the head a very little up or down.

The reason of the disappearance is, that the image of the vanishing wafer falls upon a point in the retina where all the minute nerves of that organ converge and pass out of the eyeball to go to the brain. The left eye may be tried in a similar manner, by bringing it over the right-hand wafer and closing the right eye.

If you will take two small circular disks of paper, one black and the other white, of exactly equal size, and lay the white one on a black ground, and the black one on a white ground, and place them in a strong light, you will see the white disk larger than its black partner. This is because a bright image falling upon the retina spreads its light, or excites the nerves of the eye, to a short distance around the natural boundary of the image, somewhat as a spot of ink let fall upon a piece of blotting-paper spreads itself upon the absorbing surface. Philosophers have given the high-sounding name *irradiation* to this ocular phenomenon. For our present little purpose it is sufficient for

us to know it by its effects, and to bear in mind that our eyes sometimes deceive us by making very bright objects look larger than they really are.

Then there are several illusions, out of which no small amusement may be got, depending upon the power the eye possesses of retaining for an instant the image of anything it sees. If the eye sees objects pass before it at a greater rate than eight a second, it runs one thing into another, and thus produces a continuous string of objects. You know, when you light a stick, and wave it in the air, you see not the spark at the end, but a line of light-a succession of sparks joined together, in fact. Amusing toys may be, and are, based on this phenomenon. Take a disk of card, and so fasten pieces of string to two opposite edges of it that you can make the card spin round by twisting the strings between your fingers and thumbs. Now draw on one side of the card a bird-cage, and on the other side a bird. Set the card spinning, and you will see the bird in the cage. You may make an infinite variety of such toys when once you have recognized the principle upon which they depend .- Once a Week.

On Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge.-Hosea iv. 6.

FASHIONABLE INVALIDISM.

[IT pleases us to see copied in so sensible and popular a religious paper as the *Christian Advocate* of this city, such a stirring and cutting appeal, by a well-known writer, on the subject of health, and the means to acquire it. We have been saying similar things for thirty years, and rejoice to see religious papers doing so good a service for the bodies of men as a means of the more effectually reaching their souls.— Ed. A. P. J.]

I hope to live to see the time when it will be considered a disgrace to be sick; when people with flat chests and stooping shoulders will creep round the back way, like other violaters of known laws. Those who inherit sickly constitutions have my sincerest pity. I only request one favor of them, that they cease perpetuating themselves till they are physically on a sound basis. But a woman who laces so tightly that she breathes only by a rare accident; who vibrates constantly between the confectioner's shop and the dentist's office; who has ball robes and jewels in plenty, but who owns neither an umbrella, nor a water-proof cloak, nor a pair of thick boots; who lies in bed till noon, never exercises, and complains of "total want of appetite," save for pastry and pickles; she is simply a disgusting nuisance. Sentiment is all very nice; but, were I a man, I would beware of a woman who "couldn't eat." Why don't she take care of herself? Why don't she take a nice little bit of beefsteak for her breakfast, and a nice walk-not

ride after it? Why don't she stop munching sweet stuffs between meals? Why don't she go to bed at a decent time, and lead a clean, healthy life? The doctors and confectioners have ridden in their carriages long enough; let the butchers and shoemakers take a turn at it. A man or woman who "can't eat" is never sound on any question. It is wasting breath to converse with them. They take hold of everything by the wrong handle. Of course it makes them very mad to whisper, pityingly, "dyspepsia" when they advance some distorted opinion; but I always do it. They are not going to muddle my brain with their theories, because their internal works are in a state of physical disorganization. Let them go into a lunatic asylum and be properly treated till they can learn how they are put together, and how to manage themselves sensibly.

How I rejoice in a man or woman with a chest; who can look the sun in the eye, and step off as if they had not wooden legs. It is a rare sight. If a woman now has an errand round the corner she must have a carriage to go there; and the men, more dead than alive, so lethargic are they with constant smoking, creep into cars and omnibuses, and curl up in a corner, dreading nothing so much as a little wholesome exertion. The more "tired" they are, the more diligently they smoke; like the women who drink tea perpetually, "to keep them up."

Keep them up! Heavens! I am fifty-five, and I feel half the time as if I were just made. To be sure, I was born in Maine, where the timber and the human race last; but I don't eat pastry, nor candy, nor ice-cream. I don't drink tea-bah! I walk, not ride. I own stout boots, and pretty ones, too! I have a waterproof cloak, and no diamonds. I like a nice bit of beefsteak, and anybody else who wants it may eat pap. I go to bed at ten and get up at six. I dash out in the rain, because it feels good on my face. I don't care for my clothes. but I will be well; and after I am buried, I warn you, don't let any fresh air or sunlight down on my coffin, if you don't want me to get up.-Fanny Fern in Ledger.

FREEZING THE BRAIN.—The great discovery that the brain of a living animal could be frozen, and afterward could recover, was made by Dr. James Arnott, who solidified the brain of a pigeon by exposing it to a freezing mixture. Here research stopped, because with an ordinary freezing mixture it was not possible to act on individual parts of the organ; but the importance of the discovery is not the less on that account. It was a marvelous revealing. Think what it was! Here was a living organ of mind, a center of power, of all guiding power, of all volition. It took in every motion of the universe to which it was exposed. It took in light, and form, and color by the eye; it took in sound by the ear; sensation and substance by the touch; odor by the nostril; and taste by the mouth; it gave out in return or response animal motion, expression—all else that demonstrates a living animal. With it the animal was an animal; without it the animal was turned into a mere vegetable. And this organ, the very center and soul of the organism, was, by mere physical experiment, for a time made dead—all its powers ice-bound. And this organ again set free, received its functions back again, and, as we know now by further observation, its functions unimpaired. Surely this was the discovery of a new world.—Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., in Popular Science Review.

[We know men who heat their brains boiling hot by the use of alcoholic liquors, spices, etc., but we prefer a compromise between the extremes of freezing and boiling. It may be possible to freeze the brain of a warm-blooded animal like a pigeon-though it seems improbable. A friend of ours relates that when a boy he went one cold Sunday and caught fish. through a hole cut in the ice, and that when the fish were thrown upon the ice they soon were frozen as stiff as sticks. He carried his fish home as he would an armful of wood, and put them in a tub of cold water to be thawed: and when he went in the morning to get his fish, behold they were alive and swimming, and as happy as if they had not been caught and frozen. He felt alarmed, and thought it a supernatural warning against breaking the Sabbath.]

A BUSINESS FACE.

Most business men have an expression of countenance peculiar to their hours of toil. As the knights and men-at-arms in the days of chivalry wore their mail with the beaver and visor of their hemlet closed as they went to the field, but laid aside their plate for silken garments when the fray was over, so these champions, in a struggle not less trying, often wear an impenetrable mask in business hours, and lay it aside only in their moments of relaxation from their daily pursuits.

The other day, one who had known a brother merchant only in his counting-house, met him by chance as he was frolicking with his children in the play-ground, and failed at first to recognize him in what seemed a strange disguise. The hard lines of the face, the stern, questioning look, the imperious gesture, the bold, almost defiant, attitude, were gone, and in their place there was a benevolent smile, a dimpled cheek, and a caressing fondness of manner that seemed to belong to another being.

Part of this business armor is assumed for effect, but much of it is the unconscious preparation for the daily struggle made by those who have had some experience of losses in bygone conflicts. Suspicion, born of repeated betrayals; doubt, almost justified by the prevalence of deceit; a wary, restless, watchful eye, trained to such activity by unprovoked attacks; an unpitying curve of the lip, proof alike against the solicitations of chronic beggary and the appeals of simulated distress; a rigid vail of unconcern to hide the eagerness



which would defeat itself in a bargain; the tension of muscle and nerve ready, like the bent bow, for sudden action; all these signs and many more which are familiar to everyday observation, often mark the man of business prepared for his daily task.

This arming for the counting-house as for a battle-field has many advantages. We discussed, the other day, the best method of relaxation, showing the importance of a total change in the bent of the mind to secure any refreshment from the wearied body. But this habit of wearing an unnatural face and manner during business hours renders such repose doubly difficult. The warrior becomes accustomed to the mail, and wears it unconsciously when there is no impending strife. The rigid features fix themselves in a habit of stern inflexibility, and the hard, unloving face frowns with its business aspect upon the tender gayeties of the family circle, chilling the atmosphere of home, and blighting all social joy. The wife can hardly recognize in this somber countenance the face that beamed upon her bridal hour; the children shrink from the cold caress, and fear to meet the forbidding glance, which has in it no touch of parental softness. We do not say that those who dwell amid the defended precincts of the family circle can do nothing to help the husband and father, upon whom such habits are creeping, ere these become indelibly fastened. As delicate hands of old aided to remove morion and breastplate, and even to unbind the armed sandals, that the warrior might rest at ease, so there are tender ministries now, which will easily charm the rugged lines of the sternest frown into a smile of peace and sweet content. They who only suffer, making no attempt to furnish the cheer for which their hearts are longing, must share the blame for their cup of misery.

[The above is one side of the question, given by the Journal of Commerce. Now we venture to inquire, what is the object of "business," which causes all this wear and tear-this wearing and iron-cladding the human face and heart? Is it money? But what if a man gain the whole world, and lose his soul? If gaining money be the object of any man's life, we pity him. His motives are low, selfish, miserly; or if he is ambitious to shine in external plumes, to him all will be found to be vanity. But if a merchant pursues his calling for the purpose of doing good to his race, to obtain the wherewith to feed, clothe, educate, and elevate mankind, his efforts will be blessed even in the doing. Nor will it be a warfare, but a pleasure, a happiness to work in a good cause, for a good object. Our merchants are too apt to lose sight of the true objects of business, and of life itself. A Business Face is not attractive, inviting, genial; nor has it a godly expression, being framed under the influence of the lower, rather than the higher, faculties. Let business men beware that they do not serve his satanic majesty rather than the true If they pursue their business in the love and fear of Him, they will wear an expression, not repulsive, but attractive and acceptable to Him, and to all.]

TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

BY A TEACHER.

An old and worn-out theme, I think I hear you say. So is every subject in its turn, as it is discussed by different minds. It seems to me that notwithstanding all that has been said, there is yet more influence required to work a change in the manner of training the minds of the young. Many years' experience has taught me that the teacher is generally deficient in the first qualification for her vocation, namely, a knowledge of human nature. I have seen those who possessed a store of knowledge, who were well versed in the arts and sciences, yet they did not advance their pupils, did not create a love of the study undertaken.

No teacher should enter the school-room without a feeling of intense interest in her pupils, as well as in the study pursued.

On entering the room, then, I would first attend to the purity of the atmosphere. This is absolutely necessary to progress. I have been in classes where the pupils were dull and heavy, wearing a listless and inattentive countenance. All may be changed in fifteen minutes. That class may be enlivened, spurred on to thought and action, by simply lowering the window, say an inch or two. You need not fear cold, provided there is no draft. Keep the room comfortably warm, but let the fresh air enter. You will soon see its good effects.

Next, study your pupils, and learn to read them, as you would the open page before you. I can assure you that you will reap your reward.

Again, a teacher of a class is very ant to take one set method, and strive to adapt it to all the minds before her; she thinks to use one explanation, one illustration, for the whole class. Now this is a false system. Each individual mind is cast in a different mold, and it is just as impossible to cause the same methods to appeal to the understanding of each pupil as it is to adapt the same food to all constitutions. The parent finds great diversity in the temperament and dispositions of her children, and is obliged to adapt her government to them, and where a look will answer as a reproof for one, some other means must be tried for the brother or sister. This study of the child's nature is just as necessary in the teacher as in the parent. The subject taught must often be presented in a new light and be illustrated in some familiar manner. And let me add here, that if the teacher would instruct by comparison she would find great benefit. What is learned in one study should assist in another, and every branch be brought to bear its influence on

A teacher is apt to attend only to the bright ones, and to neglect those denominated dull or stupid. This is a sad delinquency—"They that are whole need not a physician," will apply here. The greatest patience and unwearied effort should be employed by the teacher to make up the deficiencies, and all possible en-

couragement be given to such—they should be dealt with gently and kindly. Strive above all things to interest the child and make it happy.

Before closing my remarks, I would refer to one other point; it is the too constant use of books. The teacher must have resources within herself. Especially may the branches of mathematics and grammar be taught with very little aid of the book. One who understands the principles thoroughly can handle them in a variety of interesting ways. Of course, every teacher must be thoroughly conversant with her subject. I might extend my theme, but enough has been said to give a few hints to those who perhaps have not looked at the matter in this light.

[We hope to hear again from this distinguished teacher, giving our readers the further benefit of her extensive experience.— Ed. A. P. J.]

CHILDISH ELOQUENCE.

"OH, what a lovely play I've had this afternoon!" exclaimed a sweet little girl, skipping
in to take her place at the cheerful tea-table.
And truly it seemed that the bright sunshine
of that summer afternoon still lingered over
the little golden head and looked out of the
speaking blue eye; and its cheering influence
nestled lovingly in her glad little heart. The
mother looked very tenderly down at the little
one, and was no doubt thinking of the brighter sunshine, the bounding footsteps, and the
dear little face brought to the home circle.
But her faithful eye could not fail to see a long
scratch on the little round cheek, so beautiful
in its flush of glowing health.

"What have you been playing at?" she asked.

"Oh, climbing on the fence," said the little one carelessly.

"But didn't you get hurt?" said the mother."

"Oh, yes, I did fall over once and hurt myself a little, but I just cried in a whisper."

Could words express a more beautiful sentiment? Beautiful in its very simplicity, beautiful as the rose-bud lips that gave it utterance, and pure as the mind that gave it birth.

From whence comes this unstudied eloquence, these little "gems of thought" falling from the lips of children? Are they the gift of some higher, holier Power, to teach us the lesson that "a little child shall lead" us? Or does the intellectual growth outstrip the physical, and with its invisible tendrils reach out to grasp ideas for above the capacity even of mature years?

What a sacred responsibility, what a precious trust is the molding of a character, the cultivation of a mind that must live through eternity!

How delightful the task of pouring fresh instruction into the young mind, and awakening generous purposes in the glowing breast!





NEW YORK,

*If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipics of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind-neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself."—De Ecc.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

PAUPERISM-ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

In a well-organized and properly conducted community there can be no paupers. Even a well-established religious society so manages as to provide not only for all its members, but also for the children of its members, who may be left destitute orphans. There are no paupers among Quakers or Shakers, and the same is true of many other religious denominations; each individual in prosperity contributes whatever may be necessary for any one overtaken by adversity, as in the case of epidemics, fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, or earthquakes. The Roman Catholics, in many places, take good care of all their own; but neither they nor other religionists feel in duty bound to provide for apostates. Thus Roman Catholicism is a sort of mutual benefit society; and it is well for every Romanist and every Protestant to have a part in some such organization. Take the Father Mathew Societies of our own and other cities; here each member, by paying his small monthly stipend, entitles himself to a share in the funds, which soon become sufficient for any emergency.

But what is the cause of pauperism? Why is one individual poor, and another rich? why one in prosperity, and another always in adversity? Foolish persons will answer it is "all luck and chance." They will say of a prosperous one, "He was born under a lucky star, or early in the moon, and is therefore always in the ascendant." While of an unfortunate we hear it said, "He was born under an unlucky planet," etc. But we reply: It is because of good habits, good government, and good management on the part of the one person, and bad habits and bad judgment on the part of the other; these conditions generally go together. Let

us examine our newly imported pauper. Look at him, -question him, -smell him; he is, in a measure, the victim of European monarchism and aristocracy; of course his habits are bad; he is ignorant, his only education consisting in holding out the hand for a penny, in bending the supple knee to "ver honor," "ver lordship," "yer majesty," or "my landlord," and in playing sycophant to his lordship and her ladyship. He is simply human fungus, indigenous to monarchical institutions, and thrives in his way nowhere else. He is a comparative stranger in a republic, and here he becomes at once self-supporting, or rapidly descends to the condition of a miserable outcast, having no part or share among a free people.

Our American-born citizens are not beggars, paupers, or vagabonds; though we grant that by intimate association with these imported creatures, weak ones take on similar habits, similar grossness and low life. How often do we hear the remark: "I would rather starve than beg!" and this is the spirit of all nativeborn, high-minded Americans. In contrast with this, see how generally-we may say how naturally—a foreign-born creature in human shape, who lands upon our shores, take to begging for a living; indeed, he was born a beggar, of pauper parents; a beggar he will remain; he was a child of want-it may be of sinit certainly was of sorrow.

Where a few monopolize the land, and where many simply exist, living for generations "from hand to mouth," with no prospect or hope of a better condition, it is indeed hard; but how can it be otherwise? Talk of justice to men in a manmade monarchy? Justice does not, can not exist where there is a wicked monopoly,—not only a monopoly of the land, but also of lake, river, and sea; and a monopoly of labor itself.

How is it here in America? In our Republic, we propose to give all men an equal chance in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. He is unjust—he is not a true democratic republican who would deny these rights and privileges to any man, not criminal or imbecile. These are conditions inherent in our institutions, and we have no pauper, slave, or dependent classes; we provide prisons for the criminal, asylums for the infirm, and "SCHOOLS FOR ALL." Paupers have no

business here; those we have, we repeat, are imported from the old corrupt European king and priest ridden monarchies. So much for one cause of pauperism; and that it is which crushes out all feeling of self-respect and true manliness, leaving the victim—politely called a subject—without dignity, decision, pride of character, or the manly spirit of resistance and self-defense.

Look again at the imported pauper; notice particularly his organization and temperament. He is low and coarse in fiber; he is flabby and flat; his walk is a shuffling mope, without spring or elasticity; his voice is dull and guttural, with a growl and a grunt-all pewter, no silver. He is saturated through and through with vile whisky and nasty tobacco, and he literally stinks. He is clothed in coarse garments, such as were long since "cast off" and out of fashion. He is unwashed, unshaved, uncombed, and unregenerated. Of course he is ignorant, superstitious, and stupid; his skull thick, and his brain poor and small. He breeds disease and pestilence; he brings yellow fever, cholera, and smallpox in his wake, and his very atmosphere is as foul morally as it is repulsive physically. And here let us put in a side remark, viz.: a thing which strikes a native American as the most foolish and absurd habit and practice, now creeping upon us. It is that of a clean young man, say from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, imitating the disgusting old codger in the use of the nasty old tobacco pipe! How, with his senses alive and awake, his eyes open, and his reason not obscured by idiocy or insanity, a man can fall into and run in such a miserable rut, is past accounting for even on phrenological grounds. It seems more like the imitation of a monkey, without the sense of a man. Can they not see where they are going-where they must inevitably fetch up? Then how in the world, with the earth under them, and God over them, can they, how dare they, thus mar, pervert, degrade, and pollute His image in themselves? Such a young man is in the direct course to become a pauper such as we have described, "an old codger," a dissipated vagabond. All these creatures ultimately come to want; they readily adopt the European habit of begging and borrowing. They are always complaining of their misfortunes; they

quarrel with their best friends; get turned out of doors by their employers; disgraced in the social circle to which they have been admitted, and are on the rapidly descending inclined plane which leads to destruction and death. He who ignores the Christian principle of self-denial is without hope of Heaven, and he lives, merely subsists, to gratify a perverted appetite. If he wants or feels inclined to drink, drink he must. If he desires to smoke, to chew or to snuff tobacco, he must do it; and why should he not? Is not liquor a good creature of God? Is not God the Creator of tobacco? Then why not use them? The silly "soft" does not see that it would be as proper to use, in the same way, any other poison found in the pharmacopæia.

THE CURE.

The remedy for pauperism in America is very simple and very easily understood. It consists in self-denial and in Christianity. If the person will submit the question of abstinence or indulgence in stimulants or narcotics to our Saviour, and do what He would advise or approve, we will venture the assertion that he would at once forsake his bad habits, and have strength to resist further temptation. Let him, in all sincerity, say and feel those blessed words, "Thy will be done."

Reader, where do you stand on this question? Are you on the downward path, or are you tending upward? Are you a slave to "habit," or are you free? What is your duty in the matter? Would you have the approval of God and of good men? Would you stand well with your mother, your father, your brothers and your sisters? Would you have the approval of uncles, aunts, and cousins? Would you have the confidence of all your friends and neighbors? Then be a free, temperate, clean, healthy man. Ay, more than all this, would you stand well with Yourself? Then be master of your appetite, of your temper, of all your inclinations. Learn to say "No" to every temptation, and hold to it. Be a man se a gentleman, and you will escape pauperism, slavery, crime, and secure to your-self, your family, and your Nation, all in life that is worth living for.

Men generally know more of almost anything else than of themselves. To have "a sound mind in a sound body," one must know and obey the laws of physiology, and live in obedience to the laws of the mind.

HELP! HELP! HELP! LAMENTATIONS FROM THE SOUTH.

When it is considered that the South was not only conquered by the army of the Union, but was also stripped of its available stores and public property; its railways and its bridges destroyed; factories, churches, State capitals, school-houses, colleges, and universities burned-by one or the other of the beligerents-and the entire property, in four millions of slaves-valued at upward of Two HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—SET FREE! and that all the vast army of Southern soldiers were paid in worthless Confederate money, a hatful of which-after the surrender -would not buy a loaf of bread, because it was utterly worthless; and that half a million of lives were sacrificed in the Southern cause; and when all was lost, starvation stared-still stares—the survivors in the face; their clothes being worn out in a four years' war; their cotton burned; agricultural implements rusted and rotten; their horses, cattle, and mules scarce, and poorly fed-what, say you, can the Southerners do in their emergency?

It has been and will be iterated and reiterated that "they fired the first gun;" "they brought on the war;" "they are to blame." Is this magnanimous? Is it even manly to twit a fallen foe? Let us look at this matter from a Christian point of view. Is it not probable that our Southern fellow-countrymen, at least the great majority of them, supposed themselves in the right? Had they not been educated in the schools and doctrines of "State sovereignty?" and were they not sincerehowever mistaken in judgment-in the defense of their "peculiar institution?" Did they not peril everything-comforts, homes, and life itself? Aye, and they fought bravely. More plucky, more self-sacrificing men are not to be found. Had they not been opposed to us, we should have been proud of their achievements. They were our enemies. They are, and are evermore—let us hope—our friends. Political differences, as everywhere else, will and must arise. But there will be no more war between North and South. Our interests are in the future "one and inseparable." We shall most subserve our best interests by doing all we can to lift up our fallen friend, heal his wounds, and assist him to help himself. We repeat, while the North lost largely by the war, the South lost nearly all.* Our soldiers were liberally paid in greenbacks; our widows and orphans pensioned and provided for. The Southern soldiers, the widows and orphans got nothing, except rations, through the Freedman's Bureau, and such contributions as benevolent persons here and there contributed. Is it surprising that there should be "hard times" in the devastated South? Let each of us consider what is our duty in this emergency.

Let us leave party politics out of the question. when listening to appeals for help. "Let us do as we would be done by."

Every day we receive applications similar to the following:

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

EDITOR PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: In this most destitute region I am doing missionary work, having left for that purpose a flourishing school in Nashville, Tenn. The only hope of these people is so educating their children as to enable them courageously to bear and intelligently to conquer the hardships of their lot. But they are poor, abjectly poor! Twenty thousand churches, academies, and colleges were burned in the South during the war, and this is one of the few that were spared (The Baptist Female Institute of Grenada)-spared, but stripped of everything-furniture, library, apparatus, musical instruments, all, all! How can we educate our young people properly without books and literature! Money we have none with which to buy. Will you aid us to the extent of sending us your PhrenoLogical JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED? The charity would be hardly felt by you, and yet would be greatly appreciated by us. A very little current and choice literature would go far to supply the want of a library, and afford culture and information.

Trusting that your generosity may prompt you to respond to a case in behalf of a worthy cause and a desti-Yours respectfully, tute people, I am,

[Signed by the Principal.]

[This, and hundreds, we may say thousands, of similar appeals have reached us since the close of the war, and the burden has become too great for us to carry. What shall be done? Must we say No? How can we say Yes, and not be ourselves impoverished? If any of our present subscribers do not care to preserve their Journals, they can make them useful, after reading, by sending them to a teacher or acquaintance in the South who may not be able to subscribe for it. Or, if there are any who may wish to intrust their charitable offerings to us, for the specific object of placing the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in the hands of those who desire it, but who are too poor to pay for it, we will join them in the work, and give the worth of \$15 in Journals for every \$10 thus contributed. Parties contributing may specify in every instance to whom the JOURNAL shall be sent, or they may leave it open for us to decide. It must be made to appear, however, that parties receiving the favor are worthy and needy. This proposition shall remain open up to the 1st of July, 1868. Others will help the South to food and raiment; be it ours to help them to what they equally need-food for the mind.]

GOOD SPEAKERS.

EVERY American should be educated to speak in public. In a free country it is right and proper that the voice of every man be heard; and that he be so educated that he may speak impromptu, or without previous preparation. He is liable to be called on to give evidence before a court of justice, to speak in a religious meeting, or to address a society. He may wish to take part in a debate, to defend an absent friend, or a principle. But if he has not been taught to speak, he will be as awkward in this as a green-horn would be at a piano. We want good speaking every-

^{*} Seeing their impending fate, during the war, the rich men of the South converted all their available property into gold and set sail for Europe, where they still reside. But the great mass of the people were either too patriotic or too poor to leave their country in its perils.

where; we want it in the pulpit, on the platform, before the legal tribunal, on the stage, and on the stump. If a man can talk in private he can learn to speak in public without embarrassment. And what a comfort this would be to thousands whose thoughts well up in their soul and clamor for utterance! The way to learn to speak is, when alone, to think aloud, or to put one's thoughts into words. Go into your study, and after reading upon a subject, becoming thoroughly master of it, draw up a plan according to which it should be presented. Have a beginning, a middle, and an end; make an outline sketch-a skeleton -of the address, and then talk it off. If you can go alone to a mountain, or to the sea-shore, with trees, rocks, or waves for your auditors, you may speak with the fullest freedom, expanding lungs and voice at the same time.

Were the same attention given to training for public speaking that is given to dancing or music in America, we should be able to electrify the world with the highest oratory and the sublimest eloquence. How is it now? Many of our ablest thinkers and ablest writers are bungling, ineffective platform speakers; and there are those in the pulpit whose mannerisms, affectation, and eccentricities completely drive away all real devotion. There is no necessity for this. It is only an evidence of neglect in this particular part of the preacher's education, which he has no moral right to inflict on God or man. If true eloquence is demanded anywhere, it is when appealing to the throne of grace, beseeching a Divine blessing There are no other themes so impressive, no other occasions so touching to one's highest emotions; and the very spirit of the man of God should be so expressed as to bring all into reverential rapport or unison with the Divine will. Then, if he would touch and move the hearts of his hearers, he must himself have a heart, and use it. The way to beget love is to love; and it must be the genuine thing, sincerely expressed. Bogus is bogus, no less here than elsewhere. But the reader inquires, How can I become a good speaker? We repeat, by practice and training. Read the best authors, employ the best teachers, and then to make perfect, practice! practice!! If you are animated by the love of God, and a desire to be useful among men, your efforts will finally be crowned with success, and your works and prayers answered with a blessing.

NO BUSINESS.

[A gentleman in Georgia sends us the following for the A. P. J. There are comparatively few of our readers who need this excellent advice; but there are millions who do need it, and nowhere else more than in the South. We are glad to give it wings, that it may inspire the aimless, everywhere, to form useful resolutions, and then perseveringly follow them. This article, "No Business," should be copied into all the magazines and newspapers.-ED. A. P. J.]

FIRST of all, a choice of business should be made, and made early, with a wise reference to capacity and taste. Then the youth should

be educated for it, and as much as possible in it, and when this is done it should be pursued with an industry, energy, and enthusiasm which will warrant success. A man or woman with no business, nothing to do, is an absolute pest to society. They are thieves, stealing that which is not theirs; beggars, eating that which they have not earned; drones, wasting the fruits of others' industry; leeches, sucking the blood of others; evil doers, setting an example of idleness and dishonest living: hypocrites, shining in stolen and false colors; vampires, eating out the life of the community. Frown upon them, O youth! Learn in your heart to despise their course of life.

Many of our most interesting youth waste a great portion of their early life in fruitless endeavors at nothing. They have no trade, no profession, no object before them, nothing to do; and yet have a great desire to do something worthy of themselves. They try this and that and the other: offer themselves to do anything and everything, and yet know how to do nothing. Educate themselves they can not, for they know not what they should do it for. They waste their time, energies, and little earnings in endless changes and wanderings. They have not the stimulus of a fixed object to fasten their attention and awaken their energies, not a known prize to win. They wish for good things, but have no way to attain them; desire to be useful, but little means for being so. They lay plans, invent schemes, form theories, build castles, but never stop to execute and realize them. Poor creatures! All that ails them is the want of an object—a single object.

They look at a hundred, and see nothing. If they should look steadily at one, they would see it distinctly. They grasp at random for a hundred things, and catch nothing. It is like shooting among a scattered flock of pigeons; the chances are doubtful. This will never do -no, never. Success, respectability, and happiness are found in a permanent business. An early choice of some business, devotion to it, and preparation for it should be made by every REV. G. S. WEAVER. vouth.

DEATH OF PROF. AMOS DEAN.

WE regret that we are called on to announce the recent and unexpected death of Professor Amos Dean, at his home in Albany, N. Y. Having enjoyed his personal friendship for many years, and from time to time received his cordial sympathy and encouragement in the prosecution of our labors, we can not but deplore the sudden separation which death has wrought.

Professor Dean was one of those noblespirited men who, many years ago, when Phrenology was yet in its infancy in this country, did not fear to assert his convictions of its truth, and being at the head of the first School of Law in America, and moving in a highly refined and cultured social sphere, his influence has been ever most favorable for the dissemination of its philanthropic principles.

In our next number we will publish a more extended account of this eminent and worthy gentleman.

OUR CLASS OF 1868.

Our class in practical phrenology commenced, according to announcement, on Monday, Jan. 6th, and after a pleasant yet laborious session was brought to a satisfactory termination. A portion of the time, four lectures were given during the day and evening; one on scientific phrenology, one on anatomy or physiology, one lesson in elocution, and one on practical phrenology, or exercises in lecturing and examining by the students. All the members appeared to be healthy, and well organized mentally. The different pursuits in life were well represented. There were in the class, teachers, artists, farmers, and others. They were distinguished for good commonsense, possessed of much varied information, and we believe that they are capable of carrying into the world more than an average amount of influence. We anticipate, for several of them at least, decided success, and are satisfied that each one, having given undivided attention to the wide realm of instruction afforded, will be able to acquit himself with credit. They come-as will be seen by referring to their names and residences-from a wide-spread field reaching from Canada to Alabama, and from Maine to Iowa.

The instruction in anatomy and physiology has been imparted by one of the ablest professors in the country; while the instruction in elocution was given by one of the most accomplished teachers in New York; while in the phrenological department they have had the results of our ripest experience, with the ample illustrations afforded by our extensive cabinet. We do not expect each student to start out an able and eloquent teacher; but this we know, that their instruction has been as thorough as we could make it: and it now remains for them by practice, and by familiarizing themselves with their own powers, to communicate to others that which their teachers have labored faithfully to communicate to them. We bespeak for each of them the respect and confidence of the public, and anticipate for them success and usefulness in their chosen field of labor.

We, the members of the Professional Class in Practical We, the members of the Professional Class in Practical Phrenology of 1868, at No. 389 Broadway, New York, under the able supervision of Messrs. S. R. Wells and Nelson Sizer, deem it but a just tribute to the Science and its worthy exponents to offer the following. Resolved, That we believe Physiology and Phrenology are among the most useful in the entire circle of the Natural Sciences, and therefore worthy of profound investigation, and that they should be more thoroughly and universally understood and practiced by mankind. Resolved, That we recommend all who may wish to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of these Sciences to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this institution.

etitution.

SEWELL P. AYER, Atkinson, Me. ELIAS A. BONINE, Lancaster, Pa. MARION F. BUCK, Java, Wyoming Co., N. Y. OLIVER P. DALY, Montezuma, Iowa. John S. Haller, Setzler's Store, Chester Co., Pa. JOHN C. HUMPHRIES, Wetumpka, Ala. ISAAC S. JONES, Washington, N. J. JOHN W. JONES, Galveston, Cass Co., Ind. JOHN C. MERRIFIELD, Wardsville, C. W. Joseph Mills, Jackson, Ohio. EDWARD J. MORRISON, Naples, Ill. DAVID F. PIERCE, South Britain, Ct. DAVID R. PRICE, Lowa City, Iowa. ANSON A. REED, Union, Ct. ENOS A. SAGE, New Brunswick, N. J.



A PASTOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Phrenological Journal, although the organ of a science once sharply decried by religionists, who thought they discerned in its teachings features strongly tinctured with materialism or infidelity, has been growing in favor more and more with the most orthodox for several years past, and numbers among its subscribers very many ministers of the various religious denominations.

A minister of some eminence, in a letter to us, uses the following language:

"May the JOURNAL ever be a growing power for the enlightening and uplifting of all, till all shall come to the knowledge of the truth as expounded upon the principles of Phrenology, which are the true and only basis of a true Theology. Again I say, God bless you and yours, and all who seek the truth."

It is very evident that this gentleman heartily sympathizes with us in our work, and is an enthusiastic advocate of Phrenology. We doubt not but that his experience in the practical adaptation of it warrants his emphatic expression of favor. And we

most cordially accept his sincere co-operation. Glancing back five hundred years at the theology of many eminent fathers of the Church, we find strong leanings toward the doctrines enunciated by our friendly correspondent. The revered Thomas à Kempis, in his reflections on the "Doctrine of Truth," uses this language: "In the study of ourselves [This is the grand theory of Phrenology—to know ourselves.—Ed. A. P. J.] we are best capable of avoiding mistakes; therefore a true sense of what we are, and that humility which can not but proceed from such a sense, is a surer way of bringing us to God than the most laborious and profound inquiries after knowledge."

We presume that it was in this sense that our ministerial correspondent used the words quoted from his letter.

THOMAS ALLEN REED. PORTRAIT, CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHY.

This gentleman possesses a dense brain and a vigorous tone of mind. He is capable of enduring much mental labor, and sustaining severe trials of mind without excessive depression or exhaustion. He has superior reflective ability with much originality in design and purpose. He is a thinker more than an observer, better qualified to originate or design than to apply principles. Morally considered, we find the indications of a strict adherence to his sense of right. He is



PORTRAIT OF THOMAS ALLEN REED.

well calculated to reason upon the moral bearings of questions and to perceive and know how and why things are as they are. He is self-relying, manly, and independent; prepared to take all the responsibility which may arise out of his business or social relations, and but little inclined to accept dictation, much less dogmatism, from any one. He would be independent, and control his own affairs without reference to others. He is friendly and accommodating, rather warmhearted, and attached to children. General society does not possess very potent charms for him unless it has strong intellectual features. He is not sociable or companionable for the mere gratification of the social nature, but rather for the gratification of the intellectual. When he can exercise the latter, and impart or receive knowledge, company is acceptable to him.

His head is not a wide one, hence those qualities which impart severity, harshness, and cunning are not very influential in molding his disposition. He avoids giving pain to or doing anything calculated to injure others. His force, energy, and executiveness are displayed through his intellect rather than in feeling, emotion, or action. He is somewhat reserved in disposition; inclined to keep his own

affairs to himself; one of those few men who are averse to drawing the attention of others to themselves, or making themselves objects of remark and discussion.

His appreciation of the ideal and beautiful is well marked. The artistic and poetic readily enlist his sympathy; in fact, enter largely into the warp and woof of his every-day life. He is also fond of the witty and facetious, but rather delicate in his notions of joke-making. Coarseness and bluntness in merriment do not meet with his approval. There is much spirit and earnestness evinced by him in the prosecution of those undertakings which enlist his hearty sympathy; but his feelings rarely rise to the height of enthusiasm. Order, clearness of expression, and precision are strong elements in his organization. His Language is not so largely developed as

to render him a free, fluent speaker, but sufficient to give him readiness in the lucid expression of his thoughts. He has more talent for the written than for the verbal expression of thought. But such an intellect, properly cultured, would exhibit taste, delicacy, clearness, care, and precision in statements, whether written or extemporaneous.

Temperamentally, he is organized on a superior plan. Delicacy, fineness of nerve, symmetry, and acute susceptibility characterize his general structure. He is constituted in every respect for any position in life which requires keen mental discernment and acute off-hand judgment.

BIOGRAPHY.

Thomas Allen Reed, one of the most accomplished of English reporters, was born at Watchet, Somersetshire, April 6th, 1825. He received while at school about the ordinary amount of a schoolboy's education; and appears to have imbibed while there a decided ambition to learn the art of that profession in which he has since become so distinguished. He read occasionally the reports of the speeches of popular men, and he learned that they were taken down in strange cabalistic characters by a race of men called "Reporters," as they fell from the eloquent lips of the speakers. The thought inspired him with ambition to become a reporter too, and he made all inquiries about the matter that he could. The schoolmaster had a smattering of knowledge on the subject; had probably learned some shorthand alphabet and forgotten it. But he could not satisfy his anxious pupil.

One day the walls of the town in which he resided were placarded with the startling announcement, to him, that a certain learned professor had arrived, and would devote himself to the general entertainment of the public, and especially to their improvement in the arts of writing, arithmetic, and shorthand. Such an opportunity was not to be lost by the young enthusiast. He made his way to the place announced by the eminent professor, and after gazing admiringly upon the "crow-track" characters that were temptingly hung as a bait outside, and feeling assured by the gratifying statement that met his eye, that he could learn "the art of shorthand in six lessons-price ten shillings and sixpence," he immediately obtained paternal permission to enter upon the study after school hours. The next day had yet to be passed over before entering upon his new duties; and school requisitions for that day had no attractions; and when evening came he eagerly made his way to the rooms of the august professor. He had expected to see a man of important appearance, but was sadly disappointed to find him an ordinary man, who eagerly grasped the money he had brought him and rang it upon the desk to try its genuineness. He was then sent to a table, and a shorthand alphabet set before him with a sheet of ruled paper, on which he was desired to write his copy. It was Lewis' system (as he afterward discovered), with some slight modifications introduced by his instructor, who on this account had designated it as his own. He copied the alphabet several times, and soon had the letters firmly fixed in his memory; and having practiced them about half an hour he was dismissed, and desired to come another evening. The second lesson was devoted to the practice of joinings, on a large sheet of paper on which the letters of the alphabet were displayed along the top and also down the left-hand side, the joinings being arranged after the fashion of a multiplication-table. These presented little or no difference, and the young pupil was surprised how easy everything appeared. The third lesson was duly imbibed, and a number of arbitrary characters committed to memory. These were simply letters of the alphabet which were made to do the duty of many words; and the young pupil was sadly puzzled how to distinguish between the different significations when he met the characters in a sentence. For instance, the letter t (then written thus -) was made to do duty for it, at, to the; and most of the other letters had corresponding words provided for them. With this difficulty in his mind, he modestly questioned the professor on the subject, and was informed that the infallible remedy for all such difficulties would be found in the context. However, he persevered, and the six lessons were completed. He had written out the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and one or two chapters from the Bible;

which performances elicited the approbation of the professor, who said that he only needed practice to make him a real reporter. He practiced resolutely for some weeks, writing down his exercises and then puzzling his brain to find out the meaning of his signs by appeal to the context, when that was equally unintelligible. At last he thought he felt equal to the task of reporting a Sunday sermon. He was up very early on the Sunday morning sharpening his maiden pencil, and folded several sheets of paper together for the purpose of recording the words of the preacher. With a feeling of immense importance he took his seat and waited for the commencement of the sermon. At last it began. The sermon was founded upon the twelfth chapter of Isaiah and the third verse. He managed the first four words; but Isaiah had to be satisfied with only Is.; and as for the words of the text, three words only would suffice. Then the sermon proper. "The remarkable words, my brethren, of this important prophecy." He never got that prophecy straight. Whether it should be written prof or proph, floundered him; while the speaker got away ahead, and at the close of the sermon he had obtained about one entire sentence, of which achievement he felt duly proud. The afternoon of the same day was spent in puzzling over the fragments; the result was a transcript of his notes, which he presented to his mother, and which she carefully locked up as a precious treasure.

Such was Mr. Reed's first attempt at reporting, and its issue, which was certainly not very encouraging. But he still persevered; and though he was yet but about thirteen years of age, was able to take the substance of sermons by the old complicated method of stenography; and while at school was once complimented by a lecturer for a transcript of his notes of one lecture. But with all his practice he found no practical benefit from his laborious studies: and when he entered a mercantile office in Bristol, on leaving school, his shorthand remained practically in abeyance; and it was not until he had arrived at the age of sixteen that he became acquainted with the system he now practices. Then he happened to make the acquaintance of a gentleman who was a practical phonographer, who offered to teach him the new system if he would abandon his old stenography. He did so, though he found great difficulty in the clashing of the two, and in two months was able to write faster than he ever could before, besides being able to read his notes with facility-a very valuable addition.

But what contributed to Mr. Reed's ultimate success was the habit he then had of devoting a few hours of every day to the study; and not only did he practice in English, but made use of the characters in his studies in French and German. This habit he zealously followed for many years; and at the present time he is one of the very few reporters who can make an accurate English report of a French or German speech. He had a friend

who used to read to him, at first a few chapters of the Psalms; but the reader got tired of them, and then a three-volume Cooper novel was procured, the plot of which was located in the back-woods of America; the reader would get interested in his story, and go on without regard to speed. But it was excellent practice nevertheless, and Mr. Reed never fails to recommend this method to others. "There is nothing," he says, "so conducive to satisfactory progress as the undertaking a definite task which is likely to extend over some considerable time, and resolutely going through with it. Effort put forth in a fragmentary way will always be more or less wasted; the methodical persistent pursuit of a well-markedout course will never fail of success. I highly recommend every beginner to choose some book likely to be interesting to himself and the reader, and firmly resolve to write every syllable of it from dictation. It may be slow and wearisome work at first, but every day, or at any rate, every week, will make a sensible difference, and a considerable increase of speed will ultimately be the reward. * * I had been stimulated in my efforts by reading in the phonetic publications that some diligent students and practitioners had been able to accomplish the marvelous feat of writing one hundred and twenty words in a minute. I hardly dared to hope that I should attain this facility in execution, but I determined to do my best to approach it. The truth is, I attained that speed long before I was conscious of the effect. I had not tested my rate of writing from dictation, but took it for granted that I had not reached the object of my ambition, and when I was daily writing from dictation at least 130 or 140 words a minute, I was laboring hard to accomplish 120." So he discovered that he had really achieved success in his exertions, and a field gradually opened itself for the application of his naturally acquired power.

When he was about seventeen years of age he joined Joseph Pitman, a brother of Isaac Pitman, with whom he traveled for three years, both lecturing and spreading phonetic reform. At that time phonography was only in its infancy, and but a few had really tested its merits and capabilities. There were probably not half a dozen phonographers who could follow a rapid speaker with success; and Mr. Reed was about the first who ever made practical use of it. Mr. Pitman, in these travels, usually gave the lectures, and Mr. Reed practically demonstrated the system. He had a good ear for sounds, and was remarkably successful in accurately representing them in phonography, and afterward reading them correctly; and this had the effect of drawing the attention of a great number to the subject.

Mr. Reed's first connection with the press dates from his twentieth year, when he was engaged as reporter upon the *Norfolk News*, in Norwich, and subsequently upon the Manchester *Guardian*, one of the ablest journals in England. In 1849, he went to London. There



he settled down as an independent shorthand writer, occasionally giving lessons in the art. He established about that time, with his associates, what is now called the Metropolitan Reporting Agency, for the supply of all news relating to matters of legal interest transpiring in London, etc., and which are not generally reported in the London journals, to provincial papers. The firm is now styled Reed & Woodward, and they have five or six first-class reporters constantly employed, generally in the taking down minutes of law cases, speeches, sermons, etc., etc. Mr. Reed's well-known ability, of course, commands a great influence among those who wish for correct reporting.

Mr. Reed's first effort in the way of public reporting occurred during his itinerancy with Mr. Pitman. He was at Bolton, in Lancashire, and Mr. Bowring, now Sir John Bowring, was about to deliver an important address to his constituents; and Mr. Reed was engaged by the editor of the paper there to take down the first turn of a quarter of an hour, as he had other reporters to follow him, and the paper would be going to press in a few hours. He complied with the request of the editor, and sent in his transcript of the first part of the speech. Dr. Bowring himself, on reading over the proof, was so pleased with its correctness that he asked if the same reporter could not give the whole. Mr. Reed was applied to. and fortunately was able to supply it, and received the warm commendations of the Doctor.

As a correct reporter, Mr. Reed has no superior probably, and his speed is a marvel even to accomplished phonographers. But this has been variously and greatly exaggerated by the press, both in England and America, one paper stating that Mr. Reed had accomplished the feat of writing two hundred and seventy words per minute! Of course this is preposterous and impossible. The utmost speed Mr. Reed attained—we have it from his own lips was one hundred and twenty and a half words in half a minute! or two hundred and fortyone words per minute! This is a lightning rate of speed; but could not be kept up for any length of time. Said Mr. Reed: "Many people, on the strength of that, say that I can write two hundred and forty words a minute. I don't remember to have taken continuously, say for an hour together, anything more rapid than 180 or 185 words per minute, on an average."

The most rapid speaker in London is a preacher named Molyneaux, and Mr. Reed is in all cases called upon to report him when occasion requires, and he has found as the result of his reporting that his average is but 185. There are a great number of reporters who say they can take down 200 words per minute on the stretch, and there are others whose system will take down two hundred and thirty words in a minute; they can perform prodigious feats among words by turns and twists, and "abbreviations and contractions" and "contexts," that no one but the writers can understand; and which they themselves

sometimes can not unpuzzle. But Mr. Reed knows nothing of arbitrary rules or formations of characters, and the consequence is his reports can as easily be read by his assistants twenty years after date as on the day they were written.

One of the finest written compliments ever paid to a shorthand writer has been dedicated to Mr. Reed. It was in 1852. The noted infidelistic speaker, Holyoake, and the Rev. Mr. Grant, both of England, had a lengthy discussion on controverted religious points. Mr. Grant is a "tremendous speaker;" and Mr. Reed was engaged to report the debates between them, which lasted some six or seven days. The notice was from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Campbell, the editor of the British Banner. After referring to the object of the discussion, he writes: "Mr. Grant closed the discussion less by adding to the argument on the atonement than by a summary of the entire subject which he had thoroughly elaborated beforehand, which he uttered with a rapidity scarcely conceivable. This is one of the most remarkable features of this very exciting scene. Even the late Mr. Jeffrey (a notedly quick speaker) was a very deliberate speaker compared with Mr. Grant, whose words came forth with the rapidity of lightning. The wonder of the performance is not diminished by the fact that every articulation is perfectly distinct, that not a word is lost in the remotest corner of the vast edifice. The lingual, the labial, and the intellectual apparatus seem so perfectly adapted to each other, that they assume the appearance of a special creation for the purpose. Without break or breath or pause, and, strange to say, sometimes without the slightest motion or gesticulation beyond a gentle extension of one or other hand, he tears along with the swiftness to which nothing in nature supplies a parallel, except, perhaps a partridge or a plover, as alarmed by the report of a fowling-piece, when the motion of the wing is from its rapidity scarcely perceptible. That even he can be reperted verbatim, is perhaps the highest achievement of modern stenography. Such, however, is the fact. One of the writers, for there are several engaged, devotes to Mr. Grant his special attention, and defies him. Never was there a more extraordinary illustration of the power of that wonderful art to which mankind owes so much. In the case of this gentleman there is no oppressive dragging with a half dozen or more words in the memory. The pen is quite a match for the tongue, so that when the speaker ceases the writer ceases! One scarcely knows which most to admire. the man of the tongue or the man of the pen."

Prof. Huxley, in his scientific lectures, is always reported by Mr. Reed; and a few months ago he was the recipient of an editorial notice in the *Lancet*, for the correctness of his transcript. Charles Dickens, who is the most competent judge of the correctness of his reporters, also sent him a complimentary testimonial.

Mr. Reed, in spite of his arduous reportorial duties and superintendence, finds time to contribute largely to the press, mostly to the phonetic publications. He is the editor of the *Phonographic Reporter*, a monthly magazine, and a contributor to the *Shorthand Magazine*, where excellent articles from his pen appear every month. We can not close this sketch more profitably to our readers, especially to the young, than in giving a brief selection from one of his articles, entitled

REPORTING AS A MENTAL EXERCISE.

If we trace the operations of the mind which are carried on during the act of taking down the words of a speaker as they are uttered by him, we shall not be surprised that a considerable amount of practice is needed before the art of *verbatim* reporting can be acquired; the cause of our astonishment will rather be that still greater labor and skill are not necessary to the carrying on of a process so rapid and yet so complicated.

Let us suppose a speaker commencing his address. He utters two or three words, perhaps, in a deliberate manner; they fall on the reporter's ear, and are thence communicated to the brain as the organ of the mind; the writer must then recall to his memory the sign for each word he has heard; the proper sign having suggested itself to his mind, a communication is made from the brain to the fingers, which, obedient to the will, and trained perhaps to the nicest accuracy of form, rapidly trace the mystic lines on the paper. Some portion of time is of course required for each of these operations to be performed after the words have been spoken; yet see! the writer appears to stop precisely at the same time with the speaker. The orator still continues in his deliberate style, and the reporter is able to write each word he hears before the next is uttered. Now, however, the speaker warms with his subject, and changes his measured pace to one more rapid; the writer increases his speed accordingly, and, notwithstanding the many operations at work in his mind, scarcely is the last word of a sentence uttered before he lifts his pen from the paper, as if for an instant's pause, not a syllable having escaped his ear or pen. This surely is a laborious task; much more so that which follows. The speaker has finished his exordium, is in the midst of his topics of discourse, and has begun his flights of oratory. Listen to his next sentence. He begins in a low, measured tone; after a few words makes a sudden pause; then, as if startled with the brilliancy of his ideas, and fearful lest they should escape before he can give them utterance, he dashes along at an impetuous rate which he never slackens till he is out of breath with exertion. In this rapid delivery he has gained ground to the extent of five or six or more words on the writer, whom probably he has taken by surprise. The latter, nevertheless, has had to listen to the words which were, so to speak, in advance of him, recall the proper sign for each, send it from the brain to the fingers, and trace it on his note-book; while, at the same time, he has had to attend to the words which follow, so as to be able to dispose of them in the same way when their turn arrives; and in this manner are his mental and bodily powers occupied for an hour, or, it may be, several hours together.

It would naturally be supposed that, with all this to attend to, it would be impossible for the writer to think at all of the sense conveyed by the words which he is at such pains to record; but, to perform his work efficiently, he must bring his mind to bear on this also, and not only endeavor to understand the general drift of what he is reporting, but to catch the meaning of every expression; for where this is neglected, literal accuracy can not be attained. The probability is that we do not distinctly hear-hear, that is, so as to be able separately to identify them-half the sounds that compose the words to which we listen; and it is only therefore by our close attention to the context that we are enabled to supply imperceptibly-for few people are conscious of this mental act—the sounds that the ear has failed to convey definitely to us. Hence the necessity for listening to the sense, as well as to the sounds of words, as they flow from a speaker's lips. A minister once told us that in a report of a sermon delivered by him, the phrase "the siege of Abimelech" was written and actually printed the siege of Limerick!" This could not have arisen from a mistake in the written characters, for the forms of Abimelech and Limerick would, in any system of shorthand, be palpably distinct: the ear must, in such a case, have been in error, and the sense should have been sufficient to correct it. Every experienced reporter must occasionally have discovered errors of this description while transcribing his notes; his inattention to the sense, while following the speaker, not having led him to correct the false impression which has been made on the ear.

As a mental exercise, then, reporting may be regarded as of the greatest utility. It is true that after a long course of practice the art becomes apparently a mechanical one, as far as the taking down is concerned: yet at first all the powers of the mind must be brought to bear on its attainment, and they can hardly fail to be materially strengthened by the training they must undergo. A word, however, as to reporting being a mechanical operation, as some have termed it. No effort put forth by us can be purely mechanical, since the mind is necessary to it. Walking and reading (reading aloud without attending to the sense) seem mechanical acts, but the mind is indispensable to them. After long practice, indeed, a comparatively external region of the mind is concerned in them, for we are enabled to think and plan-operations of more interior faculties-while these outward acts are being attended to; but at first both walking and reading require, in order to their attainment, a strong exercise, in one case, of all the powers of the body, and, in the other, of all the pow-



PORTRAIT OF RICHARD BAXTER.

ers of the mind; both having been, of necessity, improved and strengthened by the training. It is the same with reporting, but in this case the exercise is more severe; and if even the act of writing should, by practice, become little more than a mechanical performance, the constant employment of the mind in catching the meaning of different speakers, and the bringing before the writer all the varied styles of diction in use among them, together with the exercise in composition afforded by the transcribing of what has been written, can not fail to commend the art to all who are interested in education, and in the development of the powers of the human mind. Even where the student of shorthand has been unable to acquire sufficient manual dexterity to follow a speaker verbatim, the practice of reporting will still be beneficial; since increased attention to the sense will be required, in order that, when abridging a report, nothing material may be omitted. A habit is thus cultivated of separating mere verbiage from the solid material, winnowing the chaff from the wheat; and though this is not the particular benefit on account of which the cultivation of shorthand is recommended in this article, it is one whose importance ought not to be overlooked in regarding reporting as a mental exercise.

RICHARD BAXTER.

RICHARD BAXTER was born at Rowton, Shropshire, England, November 12, 1615, and was the son of poor but respectable parents. His education was but scanty; he was obliged to content himself with a course of private study, in the midst of which he was induced to try his fortune at court. This was remarkable, as he was by nature habitually serious. A month at court sufficed to convince him that he was out of his element; and a protracted illness served to deepen the earnestness of his religious convictions. At the age of twenty-three he was ordained, and shortly af-

terward became an assistant to a clergyman at Bridgenorth, where he resided two years. In 1640 he became parish clergyman of Kidderminster, where he established his reputation as one of the most remarkable preachers of the time, and succeeded in improving the social manners of the townspeople. On the breaking out of the civil war in England, his position was somewhat peculiar. Sincerely attached to monarchy, his religious sympathies were almost wholly with the Puritans, and though a Presbyterian in principle, he was far from admitting the unlawfulness of Episcopacy. These views, which, some time before the Restoration, became extremely popular, were now too liberal for the general taste, and the open respect shown by Baxter to some leading Puritans exposed him to some danger from the mob. He accordingly retired to Coventry, but returned to Kidderminster after a few years. During this period he published his "Saints' Rest," and "Call to the Unconverted," which greatly extended his fame. Baxter would never acknowledge the protectorate of Cromwell, but denounced him as a usurper. On the return of Charles to the throne of England he was appointed one of his chaplains, and he attempted to reconcile, but unsuccessfully, the contending church factions. In 1863, Baxter was driven out of the established church, and retired to Acton, in Middlesex, where he occupied himself for nearly nine years in the composition of some of his numerous works. In 1672 he was permitted to return to London, where he again preached and wrote. In 1685 he was condemned by Judge Jeffries to pay a fine of 500 marks, for alleged sedition in his "Paraphrase of the New Testament." Being unable to pay it he was imprisoned. After a confinement of eighteen months he was released and pardoned. He lived after this to see better times, and died on the 8th of December, 1692, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Baxter is said to have preached more sermons, engaged in more controversies, and written more books than any other Nonconformist of his age. The total number of his publications exceeded 160; of these, the most popular and celebrated are his "Saints' Rest," "Call to the Unconverted," and "Dying Thoughts"—20,000 copies of which were sold in a twelvemonth, and were translated into all European languages.

Baxter's peculiar doctrines were: 1st, That though Christ died in a special sense for the elect, yet he died in a general sense for all; 2d, The rejection of the dogma of reprobation; 3d, That it is possible even for saints to fall away from saving grace.

Baxter's life was a remarkable one, and his biography is historically valuable.

Our portrait is taken from an authentic source, but is not so satisfactory in all respects as we would have it. There is an expression of meekness and resignation combined with firmness in the face. The positive Roman nose, prominent cheek-bones, and large chin indicate the man of courage, action, and physical



power. The uncomely hood or cap is anything but a pleasing addition to the face, and tends rather to deepen the shade of melancholy that lingers in the expression.

The large eyes, which appear full of emotion and tenderness, indicate the word-power which so distinguished his sermons, and which is still so eloquent in his writings. The face is full of earnestness, and of that precise character which stamped the Nonconformist of the seventeenth century.

FRIEND DAVID'S NEW SIGN.

FRIEND DAVID—now five years in his grave—was a man well known to fame, and yet he did not belong to what is called a high position. He did not own a foot of ground in the world, excepting a small lot in the village graveyard, and he lived in a small house, and in a small way, spending-little or nothing—for he had little to spend—on the luxuries of life. Plain clothes and plain fare were all that the calling of a blacksmith gave him, but he was not conscious of wanting anything more.

"If I were rich," he often said, "it would trouble me sorely to take care of my riches, and I am sure I should, like all men, learn to love them so well, that it would trouble me sorely to lose them. And it is quite probable I would lose them, for they, as well as the angels, have wings, and have often been known to fly away. I am a blacksmith, and am willing to remain a blacksmith until the Lord calls me hence and sets me up in other business."

David Hall, or "Friend David," as every one called him, was remarkable for his contentment and humility—particularly for his humility—and yet he prayed for help to conquer what he called "his besetting sin, pride," for he belonged to the bland, peaceful, loving sect called Quakers, or Friends, and it pained him to know that it was to him a cause for pride, although it took no form that men could call pride.

Good "Friend David" was noted not only for his contentment and humility, but for another virtue, which was both a virtue and a talent. With a heart full of love, and a mind well skilled in selecting and using appropriate means for every good end, he became known as a man able to settle all quarrels. Often, while at work at his calling, he devised ways to turn enemies into friends. If he had been any other man than bland, sweet-tongued "Friend David," he might have been thought meddlesome or officious, and been told to mind his own business: but no one had the heart to think evil of him, or speak rudely to him, and so he was allowed to go undisturbed on his way, not only as a blacksmith, but a peacemaker.

Now it happened one time that "Friend David" had a heavy burden on his heart, for Robert Gordon and Richard Newman—old settlers in the village—would neither go to the same church, nor speak to each other, and their enmity touched his heart. After long thought

on the subject, he concluded to follow the promptings of his heart and the simple dictates of his conscience, and do what he could to turn their hearts. So he sent, one day, to Robert Gordon, a request that he would "come round and see him in the evening, as he had something very important to tell him," and at the same time he sent a similar message to Richard Newman.

During the day, he said to his wife, "Mary, I want thee to make a pan of thy very best doughnuts to-day, and I want thee to be sure to put raisins in them. And I want thee to have our Tommy crack up a large dish full of walnuts; there is no one can do it like him, for he brings out the meats whole, and never once pounds his finger."

"Why, what does thee mean to do with all the doughnuts and walnuts?" asked Mary.

"I want them to make merry over to-night, and there are no three things that go so well together as doughnuts, and walnuts, and cider, and I must have them all."

Mary rose at once to go and do as her David had requested, for the "stove was hot," but he said, "Wait a minute, Mary, I have not told thee all my request yet. Now thee must not be offended when I ask thee to take our Tommy and Susy to-night, and go and spend the evening with grandfather and grandmother. The children will like it well, and I will like it well to have you all gone, for Robert Gordon and Richard Newman are to be here."

"Robert Gordon and Richard Newman!" exclaimed Mary. "Why, David, thee can not be in thy right mind. I am more than glad to give thee the doughnuts, and walnuts, and cider, but thee must not have Richard Gordon and Robert Newman here together, or thee will have to witness a sad quarrel."

"No, Mary, I will be a peacemaker, and when I have told them what is on my heart, we will eat doughnuts and walnuts and drink sweet cider together, and the strife of ten years will all be forgotten."

"Very well; I am willing thee should make a trial, but I should not like to be in the shoes," replied Mary, with an incredulous smile, as she once more started for the kitchen.

The doughnuts that were made that day, by the hand of Mary, were rich and sweet, but the heart of "Friend David" was richer and sweeter.

After tea, good Mary "cleared away thy dishes," and prepared herself and Tommy and Susy to "go round to grandmother's."

Susy danced and clapped her hands, for it was the first time she had ever been out at night, and mother Mary found it difficult to make herself heard as she said, "Good success to thee, David. No one but thee would think of doing such business, and thee must not be disappointed if nothing comes of it."

"It will not come to naught, for God smiles on every good thing," replied David, as Mary closed the door and walked away with Tommy and Susy.

It was bright starlight when Robert Gordon

"came round" to see what important communication "Friend David" had for him, and he had hardly taken his seat before Richard Newman made his appearance. The two enemies, although they hated each other as cordially as ever, were ashamed not to exchange bows and a "good-evening." But the greeting was very cold, and it was evident that they were much annoyed by their accidental (for accidental they thought it) meeting.

"Friend David," however, possessed his soul in serenity, and was in no wise abashed.

"You must not be displeased with me, friend Gordon and friend Newman," he said, "if I let you know that I sent for you that I might tell you what a heavy burden I have on my heart because you have no love for each other, and because I know there is nothing but love that will serve us any good purpose in the other world. I have been reading the good book to-day, and it tells me that 'we spend our years as a tale that is told;' and as the time is so short below, and so long above, and as those who hate here can never love there, I want you both to forget the past, and be reconciled. It was a little thing made you enemies, and now, good friends, let a little thing, even this effort of a plain, humble man like me, make you friends."

"Well, Friend David," replied Richard Newman, "you needn't use any more breath on us, and we'll use what you've already spent, and shake hands. It isn't worth while for men, who are on their way to the same eternity, not to be on speaking terms, or to walk on opposite sides of the street when they can just as well as not walk on the same side."

"That's a fact," groaned out Robert Gordon, in a deep bass tone, "and we had better 'kiss and be friends,' as children say. And the next thing we had better do is to let all the villagers know that our feud is ended."

"I say Amen to that," responded Richard Newman.

"And I say Amen to what you've both said!" exclaimed Friend David; "and now let by-gones be by-gones, for the less said about disagreeable things the better. Mary has gone out with Tommy and Susy, to spend the evening, but she's left a pan of most remarkable doughnuts—a raisin in the middle of every one—for us to dispose of, and I think that, with the help of some walnuts and sweet cider, we can worry them down."

No one could have witnessed the scene that gladdened the heart of Friend David that night without being convinced of the power of a peace-loving man; and when Mary returned and heard that all was well between Robert Gordon and Richard Newman, she looked at David with astonished eyes, and said:

"Ah! David, when I was making the doughnuts, I thought what a strange notion thee had got into thy head, but I'll always believe in thee after this."

Not long afterward Friend David happened to open his front door very early in the morn-



ing, before the village people were astir, and discovered, to his surprise, that he had a new sign. On a shingle that had been fastened to the door, these words, in large letters, had been printed:

"Peace made here, to order, by Friend David."

Suspicion was at once fastened upon a noted wag in the village, but he refused to throw any light on the subject, affirming that no one had any right to suspect him of doing what any one else in the village might have done as well as he, for it was known from one end of the town to the other that Friend David had turned two sworn enemies into sworn friends.

"Indeed," added the wag, while the corners of his mouth twitched, "who knows that Robert Gordon and Richard Newman didn't do it themselves!"

"I believe thee did it, for I read the truth in thy face," said David, "but thee need fear nothing from me. I ask for no greater honor than to be numbered with peacemakers."

"I'm sure you've never had a sign that could compare with this

new sign," remarked Richard Newman, who happened to be standing by, "and it's a pity to take it down, for 'blessed are the peace-makers,'"

[This little history illustrates how easily evil may be overcome with good. "Holding a grudge" against another is little else than self-punishment. True Christianity requires us to forgive our enemies. If we would be happy, we must be at peace.]

CHARLES KEAN.

The portrait of this eminent English actor is a copy of a photograph from life, and though it appears younger than he did when last on the stage, it is regarded as a fair likeness. The head appears to be pretty well balanced. He was not so eccentric as Edmund Kean, his father. He had not so sharp and angular a nature, but was more genial

and symmetrical in organization. The portrait indicates a man of vigor, executiveness, breadth of imagination, force of character, ambition, talent for education, and capacity for business. His Ideality and Sublimity were amply developed, giving a sense of beauty and grandeur, while his Constructiveness being also large, gave him powers of combination and arrangement, and ability to comprehend complications and the interplay of subject and character. Human Nature, indicated by that elevation and prominence in the center of the forehead just where the hair joins it, gave him excellent insight of character, and the ability to appreciate motive and disposition, and to personate, a trait required by an actor as well as by successful public speakers and business men. He has all the signs

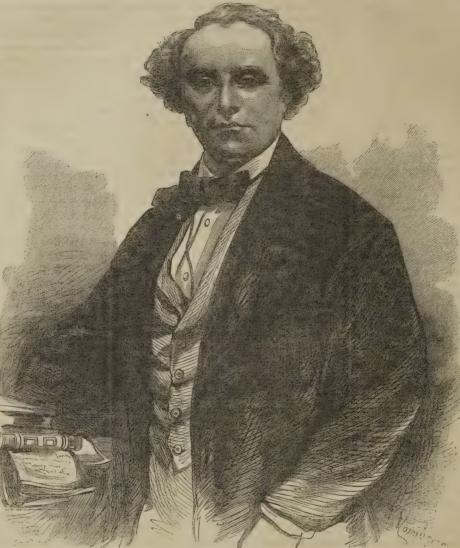
of social affection. His top-head is not deficient, though he would be known more for talent and force, for skill and genius, than for spirituality and religious characteristics. On the whole, he was organized on a more elevated plane than most play-actors; but he was simply an ac-The question with earnest men will be, How much better is the world in any respect for his having lived in it?

He was born at Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 18, 1811. Two years after, his father removed to London, and then set out on his career as an actor. Charles was sent to Eton, and was there a schoolmate of Gladstone. His father's means, however, were insufficient to maintain him long at school; and his parents having separated, Charles left Eton and went upon the stage, for the purpose of supporting his mother and himself.

In the outset of his dramatic career he did not exhibit much abil-

ity, and we may say that the position which he attained subsequently was owing to assiduous study and persevering effort.

In 1830 he came to this country and remained here about two years, during which time he reaped the results of a very successful stage career. In 1839 he made a second visit to America, and in 1842, after his return to England, he married Miss Ellen Tree, an actress of some reputation in comedy. A third visit to this country was made by Mr. Kean in company with his wife in 1842. This visit was lengthy, being nearly five years in duration. In 1850, he became the lessee of the Princess's Theater, in London, when he inaugurated a series of Shaksperian representations, with the view to elevate the standard of the English stage. Eleven years after, Mr. Kean retired from the management of that theater under the happiest auspices for a gentleman of the buskin. A banquet was given him by some of the most eminent persons in England, and a quantity of silver plate, valued at upward of ten thousand dollars, was presented to him. This ex-



PORTRAIT OF CHARLES KEAN, THE ENGLISH ACTOR.

pression of the public sentiment is indicative of the moral rank which he had attained in a position surrounded by so many demoralizing influences.

In 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Kean left England for a professional tour around the world. In the course of their travels they visited Australia, California, Cuba, the Atlantic seaboard in the United States, and Canada. His last appearance in this country was made at the Academy of Music, April 16, 1866. On this occasion he confirmed all the previous impressions which he had made on the public mind, by the superb character of his impersonation. His death occurred on the 23d of January, and was occasioned by that fatal derangement of the vital organism known as aneurism of the heart. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

SPRING FASHIONS.

BY MME, DEMOREST.

[A REGARD for the wishes of our lady readers induces us to "post them up" on the latest styles. We get our information from the American headquarters. We leave it for others to give the pictures, contenting ourselves with a plain and racy description. We still have the plan of a prize essay in view, and hope ere long to submit something more sensible in the way of ladies' dresses than has hitherto appeared. But here we give the present styles, written for the A. P. J.]

There is little room now for the tirades against fashion that used to be so frequent. Styles for indoor and outdoor wear have become so sensible, and, withal, so picturesque and graceful, that, for a wonder, nearly everybody is satisfied. Even professional snarlers can find little of which to disapprove.

The short dress for out-door wear belongs especially to this age, and is worthy of its practical spirit of improvement. We are glad to say that it is still in vogue, and it rests with American women to render it perpetual. It is so useful, relieves women from such a burden of skirts, and makes the exercise necessary to health so easy in all sorts of weather, that its long life is exceedingly desirable.

There are innumerable varieties of the short dress; but there are two special styles, of which all others are but modifications. These are technically called "suits" and "costumes." Suits are made in one color and material; costumes in two colors, and often of two materials.

Costumes are more dressy than suits, and are best adapted to young girls or stylish young married ladies.

The most distinguished suits are made in black, blue, or in Bismarck. The most elegant costumes in black and violet, black and green, or black and Bismarck.

Very handsome costumes are made this season of the long paletot, tied in at the back with a wide sash, and a short skirt, finished round the bottom with three narrow frills. An old black silk dress can be remodeled in this way; the frills taken from the skirt, which is cut short and gored, and only the paletot made of new silk. An old colored silk dress may be utilized in the same way, and worn with the black silk cloak, thus making, at trifling expense, both suit and costume.

Neat gray suits are made with a pelerine cape, the long rounded ends passed under the belt in front, or carried round to the back and knotted, so as to form sash ends. This style will be suitable as spring advances, and is particularly adapted to thin summer tissues.

Indoor dresses are still cut gored, though not as much so as during the past seasons. The trains of toilets of ceremony are enormous, in many instances two yards long, and the trimming is therefore principally confined to the front of the skirt. A recent novelty is a square train arranged as a manteau de la cour. It need hardly be said that these long trains require peculiar tact to render them graceful or becoming. A moderate length

is better suited to the generality of ladies, and especially to ordinary occasions.

Bonnets are small, but no longer flat to the head—they are raised in a sort of diadem in front, or form a succession of raised puffs, with a trimming or ornamental vail at the back.

Pique, one of the most useful and durable of materials, will be very much worn for morning and children's dresses. It gores so nicely, and trims so effectively with soutache, or any of the flat washing braids in vogue, that it retains a perennial freshness and popularity.

The new designs are particularly in sleeves, the "Lamballe" and Marie Antoniette reaching to the elbow in capes, of which the Marie Antoniette is the most fashionable, and in paletots, of which the Polonaise, or "Redingote," is the newest and most admired. There are many others, but these are prominent among the spring styles.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTH.

KENANSVILLE, N. C.

DEAR JOURNAL: In an article on page 17, of your January number, indorsing a very erroneous statement of the Sandusky *Register*, you declare yourself on the side of "God and humanity."

Now as the inscription on the banner of those who are "in for the fight" for God and humanity must be truth, from the very nature of the warfare, will you permit a constant reader of the American Phrenological Journal to suggest a reconsideration of the sweeping and, as he thinks, unfair charge against the South. Your correspondent has lived nearly half a century in New Hampshire, Vermont, Canada, Virginia, and North and South Carolina, and he sincerely believes the people of the South to be far less addicted to intemperance than the inhabitants of the Northern States and British America.

Undoubtedly "whisky and tobacco" are "twin curses," blasting and blighting the fairest prospects of individuals and communities, and every lover of his race must bid all suitable efforts to disenthrall his fellow-man from their deadly influence, "God speed," yet the good work will be hindered by misrepresentation, however unintentional.

The Sandusky editor must have been peculiarly unfortunate in his field of observation. Certainly he did not gather the information on which to speak so positively and unreservedly, from acquaintance with the Atlantic Southern States. During a recent visit to Wilmington. N. C., although at the festive season of Christmas, the writer saw nothing of the treating or drinking with which the entire South is so unjustly charged. It may be thought that the stringent military orders of the commanding generals will account for this freedom from "the constant and all-pervading use of the infernal firewater," but liquor, like love, laughs at locksmiths. The truth is, the people of the South, taken as a whole are at least as temperate as those of the North. Owing to their excitable temperament, the actions of Southerners under the influence of liquor may be more rash and violent, and in their hospitality they may more freely offer such beverages as they think their guests will relish, but that they are, as a people, so degraded by drunkenness and so depraved morally, as the Register and Journal represent them, is simply a grave mistake.

[Our statements were strong, it must be admitted; but as they were founded on the quotation taken from the Register, we deemed them fully warranted. We believed that the Sandusky editor was honest in his convictions. and that his remarks were the result of personal observation. If we have been misled as regards the facts, we regret our repetition of them; but as regards our appeal to the southern portion of our country, for the sake of temperance and true morality we would make such an appeal to any community North or South, if we hoped that some good results would flow from it. Our North Carolina friend does not seem to be familiar with the whole South-he resides in one of the fairer sections. We are willing to take his word for the social condition of the Atlantic Southern States, and if the state of society elsewhere is better than the dark picture drawn by our Sandusky cotemporary, we would rejoice to know it.

TRUTH AND CANDOR.

In our February number we published an article on the "Poor Whites of the South," from the pen of a gen tleman of extended acquaintance with, and careful observation of, Southern society. Surely his description was dark enough. He treated of one class—the lowest—but a large class, and thoroughly diffused through the Southern States. As regards the higher grades of society in the South, we are ready to believe that they are on an even footing with the Northern upper classes. We would have no objection to the former being more temperate and high-toned than the latter, were it so.]

LADIES, ATTENTION!

In the October number of the American Phreno-LOGICAL JOURNAL we made some allusion to American inventive enterprise in almost every department of art excepting that of fashioning ladies' costumes. We spoke of the expediency of offering a prize for some useful and proper method by which garments might be made to combine the essentials of grace and healthfulness. Unexpectedly, we have received a letter from a lady residing in Syracuse, who presents for our consideration a new plan for cutting and fitting dresses, basques, ridinghabits, and other garments. It is called "Madame Thomson's Parisian Mode." Why not "American Mode?" if it was invented and perfected here, as is claimed. It is said to be easily learned from the printed instructions which accompany the diagrams, and is perfectly practical, simple, and reliable. As a device for fitting waists, it is claimed to form a graceful and easy fit, and that in only three pieces.

If all that is claimed for it is warranted by facts (and we certainly have no reason to think otherwise), the Method is indeed "every family's friend," and need only be made public to be sought and applied by all who would dress economically, sensibly, and tastefully. The price of one copy of the Method is \$2.

NEW PREMIUMS.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the Phrenological Journal:

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Steinway or Weber Rosewood Piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Horace Waters five Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Horace Waters five Octave Melodeon, worth \$100.

For 40 subscribers, at \$8 each, a Florence Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style, worth \$60.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 15 subscribers, at \$3 each, the Riverside Edition of Irving's "Belles Lettres Works," comprising "Knickerbocker," "Tales of a Traveler," "Wolfert's Roost," "Crayon Miscellany," "Bracebridge Hall," "Alhambra," "Oliver Goldsmith," "Sketch Book," elegantly bound, worth \$16.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, worth \$12.

For 10 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Clothes Wringer, the Universal, worth \$10.

For 7 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsomely finished Stereoscope, a beautiful and useful article for home amusement, with 12 views, worth \$6.

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from our catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted.

Or for premiums of or under the value of \$12 we will send such book or books as may be selected from any New York publisher's catalogue, the regular price of which is that of the premium rate.

All subscriptions which have reference to premiums must commence with the January number.

UGLY MUG AND HER MAGICAL GLASS.

GRANDMOTHER Grigg was a jolly old dame,
As merry as ever a grig of her name;
Her little eyes sparkled from under her cap,
And she bit off the ends of her words with a snap.
Her nose was on intimate terms with her chin,
And the things she loved most were to chatter and spin.
When she gathered her grandchildren close by her knees,
Her wheel and her tongue both were busy as bees;
The flax she used up was a sight to behold,
But more wonderful still were the stories she told.

H

One night—'twas the night before Christmas—there came A clamorous crowd to this jolly old dame, Who begged her—before they were packed off to bed—To tell them a story "all out of her head:" Not one of the tales from her regular store, But a story, they said, they had ne'er heard before. "Ho! ho! something new, eh?" quoth Grandmother

"Very well, chits! sit down, till my spindle I rig, And I'll tell you the queer things that once came to pass Between Miss Ugly Mug and her wonderful glass." 'Tis a magical mirror, and dog-cheap, if sold—' Quoth this queer-looking chap—' for its weight in pure gold;'

And when, in a twelvementh from this, I come back, You won't trade your mirror for all in my pack.



"'You'll not think me rude now, my sweet little miss, When I tell you your image, reflected in this, Will grow, day by day, still more charming and clear, If you gaze on it faithfully all the new year In the way I direct, thus: Whene'er it appears You have cause to inflame those soft eyelids with tears Whene'er by a frown you shall wrinkle that brow, Or pout those red lips, as you're doing just now; Whene'er to be sullen or sad you incline, Just take a long look in this mirror of mine, And I'll forfeit my pack, at the end of the year, If your image don't prove you a beauty, my dear!'

VII

Then the peddler, he shouldered his pack and went out, And Ugly Mug looked in the glass, with a pout, Till the image she saw seemed so funny and strange That she laughed—and behold! what a magical change! The cross-looking face in an instant was gone, And a gay little visage smiled into her own—The visage of such a bright-eyed little elf, That Ugly Mug felt quite ashamed of herself. So she vowed she would do as the peddler had said, And she carried the glass, quite delighted, to bed.



VIII

"Well," said Grandmother Grigg, "when the twelvemonth went by,

And the time was at hand for the old year to die,

The odd-looking peddler came trudging again By Ugly Mug's window, and glanced at the pane; But no Ugly Mug did the peddler behold, But a very sweet face set in ringlets of gold; And up flew the sash, and a silvery voice Cried, 'Come in, sir peddler, and show me the choice Of all in your pack, for the glass that you sold Is cheap at its weight in the purest of gold.'

IX.

"So the peddler came in, and 'I knew it!" cried he, 'You're as pretty, my dear, now, as pretty can be! And the face that I saw, when I called here before, Will never be seen in this glass any more!" Then he sold her a doll with magnificent curls, And a dress of rich silk, and a necklace of pearls, And he said he had hoped she this doll would prefer, And so he had kept it on purpose for her. But the glass, as no longer of use, he took back, 'It was handy,' he said, 'for to have in his pack.'

FINAL.

"Now," said Grandmother Grigg, "it is bed-time, you know,

And I've only one word more to say ere you go.

There's a magical glass that can always be had,

To show little folks how they look when they're bad;



And when any of you, dears, feel willing to try, Of Grandmother Grigg such a glass you may buy; All the payment she asks, is a kiss and a hug, And the promise to use it like Miss Ugly Mug!"

C. D. GARDETTE.

[The above amusing, but at the same time instructive, poem for our young readers is taken from Our Schoolday Visitor, a magazine for young people, published by Messrs. J. W. Daughaday & Co., of Philadelphia.

This periodical deserves a prominent place in the juvenile literature of America. In the quantity and quality of its monthly installment of bonbons it is not surpassed by any other periodical of the same nature and similar subscription terms. On its roll of contributors we find many names which have been long familiar to the youth of our land, and whose attractive stories and sketches have found appreciative readers of all ages. Among these contributors are George S. Burleigh, Jacob Abbott, Rev. Alexander Clark, and Alice Carey, of whom we need only make mention. The design of the publishers of this magazine evidently is the production of a monthly perfectly adapted to juvenile tastes and desires. The language is simple, the illustrations vivid, and the subjects generally are those which come within the notice of children and excite their interest. The cat, the dog, school scenes, vacation sports, dolls, babies, etc., are variously and humorously illustrated, while at the same time points of morality are brought out strongly and urged home. We find much pleasure ourselves in a rapid glance through the magazine whenever it comes under our eyes. Subscription, \$1 25 per annum.]



III.

"Ugly Mug! What a name!" all the little ones cried.
"Twas a nickname, my dears!" the old grandam replied.

"This miss, when asleep, was quite pretty to see, But awake, she was ugly as ugly could be; And this just because miss was subject to fits Of the sullens, and pouts, and wry faces, my chits. These so altered her pleasant expression, that folk Called her Miss Ugly Mug, just by way of a joke; And, I think, had you seen her in one of her 'queers,' You'd have found it a very apt nickname, my dears.

IV.

"Now it happened one day—'twas the last of the year—A strange-looking peddler the window drew near, And saw through the pane such a face that, good lack! He jumped, and came very near dropping his pack; But the very next moment, he tapped at the door, And asked madam's leave to exhibit his store. He spread out his wares on the floor of the hall, And said he was sure he could pleasure them all. He could fit both the maids and the mistress, he knew, And something would suit little Pretty Face, too.

V.

"Ugly Mug, at this flattery, smirked with delight,
And her eyes grew as large as an owl's in the night.
Till the peddler, with motion provokingly slow,
Brought forth a small glass, worth a sixpence or so,
And holding it up: 'Now, my sweet little friend,
If you mind my directions, you'll find in the end

Niterary Notices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenolog-ICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.

THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. Devoted to the Educational and Literary interests of the South and West. A monthly quarto of sixteen pages, published at \$1 a year, by John T. Hearn, Shelbyville, Ky.

Why "Southern" education? Why not National or American? Or, if it must have a local designation call it The Kentucky Journal of Education. Considering the sectional feeling hitherto so rampant, we would do nothing to perpetuate it, but all things to allay it or abolish it. We want no arbitrary lines drawn to separate one section from the other. In future, our manners, customs, and interests are to be one and the same. State rights and sectional interests are to be merged into the Union. It is not a kingdom nor an empire. It is a NATION. And our education, literature, commerce are to be AMERICAN.

The editor says: "Appreciating the necessity that has long existed for a periodical devoted to educational matters in the section where all our interests are, we, fully conscious of the responsibility assumed, enter hopefully upon our self-imposed task. The distinctive features of the Journal are set forth in the prospectus published elsewhere. To its statements we have only to add that without prejudice, without sectarian or partisan bias, we hope to so discharge our duty as to meet the approbation of every earnest worker in the great cause of education throughout the South and West. [Why not say throughout the Union?] We know that failure has been the common lot of those who have essaved the enterprise which we now propose, but we have the temerity to presume upon gaining wisdom from the experience of our predecessors.'

Whatever may be the political proclivities of this new candidate, it must concentrate upon itself the best minds of educators in the regions where it circulates, and will inevitably do a most useful and necessary We therefore wish it the best

OLIVER TWIST. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustra-tions, from designs by George Cruik-shank. Price, \$1 50 in cloth. This edition of "Oliver Twist" is the

tenth volume of an entire new edition of Charles Dickens' Works, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, which is called " The People's Edition, Illustrated." Each volume is printed on the finest white paper, from large, clear type that all can read. It is one of the best and cheapest editions of Charles Dickens' Works published in the world.

THE LIVING PULPIT OF THE THE LIVING PULPIT OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. A Series of Discourses, doctrinal and practical, from representative men among the disciples of Christ; with a brief biographical sketch and steel portrait of each contributor. Arranged and edited by W. T. Moore. One large octavo volume of 590 pages, with twenty-eight portraits. Published by R. W. Carroll and Co., Cincinnati. Price, \$5. Sold only by subscription. ubscription.

The publishers express a just pride in the artistic excellence of this splendid production. The type is of the old style, new and clear; the paper fine and of rich tone; the printing and binding every way creditable. Some acquaintance with the editor, and a cursory perusal of the book,

warrant us in pronouncing it every way | SEXOLOGY AS THE PHILOSOPHY | nature is the masculine, feminine, and worthy of the most liberal patronage, which it is sure to receive. It is proposed to continue the series until it shall include all the leading preachers of the Christian Church now living, and thus will furnish in itself, when completed, a library of choice religious literature, including specimen sermons on all the various subjects generally discussed. Among the topics in the present volume are the following: The Good Confession; Jesus of Nazareth is the Theanthropos; Atonement; Jesus, the First and the Last: Reconciliation Christ's Precious Invitation . What Must I Do to be Saved? The Conditions of the Gospel Reasonable: Regeneration: Christ's Conversation with Nicodemus; Baptism Essential to Salvation; The Ministry of the Holy Spirit; The Witness of the Spirit; The Church, its Identity; Building on the One Foundation; The Safety and Security of the Christian; The Priesthood of Christ; The History of the Redemption Reproduced in the Redeemed; Death and Life; The Love of God; Glory-ing in the Cross only; The Law of Pro-gressive Development; Conscience and Christianity; The Mission of the Church of Christ; Faith and Sight; Retribution; The Judgment to Come.

ORATORY-SACRED AND SECU-JRATORY—SACRED AND SECU-LAB; or, The Extemporaneous Speaker. With Sketches of the most Eminent Speakers of all Ages. By William Pit-tenger, author of "Da ing and Suffering." Introduction by Hon. John A. Bingham, and Appendix, containing a Chairman's Guide for Conducting Public Meetings According to the best Parliamentary Models. 1 vol., large 12mo, pp. 220. Tinted paper, beveled boards. Price, \$1 50. New York: Samuel R. Wells, publisher.

Instead of an elaborate description of this new work, we give in brief the table of contents. Objects of the Work stated. Introduction, by Hon. John A. Bingham, Member of Congress.

PART I .- The Written and Extempore Discourse Compared - Illustrative Examples. Prerequisites-Intellectual Competency; Strength of Body; Command of Language; Courage; Firmness; Self-Reliance. Basis of Speech-Thought and Emotion; Heart Cultivation; Earnestness. Acquirements-General Knowledge: of Bible; of Theology; of Men; Method by which such Knowledge may be obtained. Cultivation - Imagination; Language; Voice; Gesture, how acquired; Distinguished Orators and Writers.

PART II .- A Sermon. The Foundation for a Preacher-Subject; Object; Text; Hints to Young Preachers. The Plan-Gathering Thought; Arranging; Committing; Practical Suggestions; Use of Notes. Preliminaries for Preaching-Fear; Vigor; Opening Exercises; Requisites for a Successful Discourse. The Divisions-Introduction, Difficulties in Opening; Discussion, Simplicity, and Directness. After-Considerations-Success; Rest; Improvement; Practical Suggestions.

PART III .- Secular Oratory. Instructive Address-Fields of Oratory; Oral Teaching; Lecturing. Miscellaneous Address -

ing; Lecturing. Miscellaneous Address—Deliberative; Legal; Popular; Controversial; the Statesman; the Lawyer; the Lecturer; the Orator.

PART IV.—Eminent Speakers Described—St. Augustine: Luther; Lord Chatham; William Pitt; Edmund Burke; Mirabeau; Patrick Henry; Whitefield; Wesley; Sidney Smith; F. W. Robertson; Clay; Bascom; Summerfield; Spurgeon; Beecher; Anna E. Dickenson; John A. Bingham; W. E. Gladstone; Matthew Simpson; Wendell Phillips. John P. Durbin; New-Wendell Phillips. John P. Durbin; New-

Anna E. Dickenson; John A. Bingham; W. E. Gladstone; Matthew Simpson; Wendell Phillips; John P. Durbin; Newman Hall, and others.

APPENDIX.—The Chairman's Guide. How to Organize and Conduct Public Meetings and Debating Clube, in a parliamentary manner. Sent by return post.

of Life; implying Social Organization and Government. By Mrs. Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich Willard. Chicago: G. R. Walsh. 8vo, pp. 483. Price \$2 25. The dissatisfaction which is felt by most

intelligent thinkers at the present day with the traditional theories of life and the universe, is strikingly manifested in this remarkable volume, without the slightest tendency to the skenticism which is content to remain in barren negations. After a critical sifting of prevailing speculative systems, the author appears as the champion of a positive faith, which she is persuaded will add new triumphs to thought, and lay the foundation for a higher order of society. In the prosecution of her argument she takes no counsel of the past. pays no deference to the authority of great names, is never blinded by the prestige of popular opinion, but follows out the clue which she professes to have obtained to the mysteries of the universe, with singular consistency and courage. At the same time, she exhibits no love of audacious innovation: none of the vehemence of party spirit; her tone is uniformly reverent and gentle: but she writes with undoubting strength of conviction, and the confidence of a feminine nature, that she is authorized to announce a new development of truth.

The philosophy of which Mrs. Willard assumes to be the discoverer, is founded on universal laws. Its peculiar feature is the prevalence of the masculine and feminine elements throughout the domain of nature. The principle of sex controls both the solar and the human systems, which correspond with each other, and with the laws of social organization and government. The harmony of society depends on the elevation of woman to her natural rank and influence, as illustrated in the motions of the heavenly bodies and the general order of the universe.

The laws of our nature are identical with the laws of the spheres. The ultimate causality in each of these orders of phenomena is the all-prevailing soul, which exists by its own eternal necessity, and is revealed in the manifold forms of life. Soul must be governed by the same laws that control matter, or it could not become organized in connection with matter. We can accordingly judge of the nature of soul by its analogy with the material elements. Still, we are not to regard soul as the product of any refinement of matter. It was never made or produced at all. It is forever the same unchangeable, incorruptible element, while matter proceeds from the laws of motion in the organization of the universe. Matter is the result of actionis subject to perpetual changes; its present state is not its primitive state, and hence it can not be eternal. Its elements are eternal, but not its changeable material forms.

But as all the elements of nature move by inherent mathematical law, every law of motion is universal and unchangeable. The conditions of sex are as deep as existence itself. In the development of life, soul is the mother, and law the father of nature. Nature is a birth as well as humanity. Birth implies parentage. Soul and law are thus the bride and bridegroom of the universe? The essential attribute of the soul is power, the essential attribute of law is principle. Matter has no sex. It is neuter in all forms of organized life, since it is the passive servant of the law of motion in the soul. In the primal condition of the elements matter does not exist. but is made or produced in the processes of motion. Matter is to the soul and law what clay is to the potter. Everywhere in their enterprise. We read both.

neuter,

The theory, of which we have thus given little more than the merest hints, is elaborated by the author with great fullness of detail, and skillfully applied to the explanation of the origin of the material universe and of humanity. A large portion of her work, and one which will interest a majority of readers more than her ingenious speculations, is devoted to the practical application of her views to the improvement of the political and social institutions of the world The masculine law of physical and mental labor gives to man the right of supremacy and control in this orbit of life. His right is derived from his strength and ability in the field of labor. The central power of woman in the maternal office gives her the power of control over herself and her offspring, and also the right of control over man in the sexual relation. As a consequence, she has the right of control in the central relations of society and government. In the solar and human systems the feminine law is the controlling power. The same law must be recognized in all the relations of life before we can possess a guarantee of order and harmony. In the present condition of society there is no balance of power between man and woman. By his power of control with the sword and in the field of labor, man has usurped all the natural rights of the mother. He has taken possession of her person, her children, her property, and earnings, as well as of the earth beneath her feet. He maintains his usurpations by the power of the purse. The remedy for these evils is to be found in the readjustment of the social relations, giving a feminine as well as masculine head to the government of the state in all its branches. The feminine head should be central, directing, and controlling; the masculine, external, distributive, and executive. In the governmental orders of society woman has the power of control, because she holds the heart of the people, as the left side holds the heart of the human organism. Woman is just as necessary to the head of the governmental orders as the feminine law of reason is to the head of the human system or rotation to the solar. In the public councils she would be to man intuition, judgment, wisdom, conscience, and self-reliance, in accordance with her mental constitution.

From the brief outline which we have given of a portion of the leading ideas that are developed and illustrated in this volume, our readers will be able to form some estimate of its import and purposes. It is not probable that the views of the writer will meet with general acceptance. They are too much at war with the current systems not to challenge controversy, although they are presented in a suggestive rather than a dogmatic form. Still, they possess a curious interest as illustrative of the fermentation of thought in these days, and the original products which are often found in the foam.

THE AMERICAN ARTISAN is a first-class weekly, devoted to the interests of inventors, mechanics, manufacturers, and others. It is a high-toned journal, conducted on business principles, and aims to do good. Like its elder brother, the Scientific American, it grows larger and stronger as it grows older. It deserves the success it is sure to receive. There is a spirited but an honorable rivalry between these two weeklies; the public will support them both and be the gainer for THE STRANGER IN THE TROPICS.

Being a Hand-Book for Havana and
Guide-Book for Travelers in Cuba, Porto
Rico, and St. Thomas; with descriptions
of the principal Objects of Interest. Suggestions to Invalids, Hints for Tours,
and general directions for Travelers.
Illustrated. 12mo, 200 pp. Price, \$1 50.
New York: American News Co.

Just the thing needed. Why has it not been done before? Every person visiting these islands needs the precise instruction given in this book, and even the islanders themselves need it. Nor are its hygienic suggestions without value to the inhabitants of the continent—Tropic, Temperate, or Arctic regions. The very capable author—well known to us—modestly withholds his name from the title. Why?

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED
NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN, in all
Countries of the World. By the Rev.
J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., etc., etc.
Part VIII., December. Price, 50 cents.

This elaborate and exceedingly interesting work would require a very extended notice at our hands to furnish our readers with a definite idea of its character and contents. The Kaffir tribes, the Hottentots, the Bushman, the Namaquas, the Bechuanas, the Damaras, the Ovambos, the Makololes, the Makobas, the Batokas, the Banyais, the Balondos, Angolese, and Wanyamuezi, all African tribes, are considered at length as to their habits, customs, costumes, intellectual capacities, and geographical position. The number of illustrations introduced into the text is very large, and of course adds much to the value of the work.

To the ethnologist, the anthropologist, the lover of natural history, the work need only be named to excite their interest. To the general public the work may be earnestly commended as affording information of a useful character, written in a very entertaining style. No gentleman's library which pretends to comprehensiveness is complete without this publication. We purpose to give some extracts from it in the course of future issues of our JOURNAL.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD. By Charles Dickens. With eight illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Price, \$1 50.

Another volume of the neat Charles Dickens Edition, and the one which has enlisted the special interest of the author's admirers, as it is generally supposed to contain passages from his own early life and his struggles in the outset of his literary career. We count David Copperfield one of the best productions of the fertile awthor.

GOOD STORIES. Part III.
Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Price,
50 cents.

The stories in this interesting number are not confined to English literature, but embrace translations and stories from other languages. It includes Christmas with the Baron, Stephen Yarrow, A Family Christmas in Germany, the Christmas Banquet, Three of a Trade; or, Red Little Kriss Kringle, Adventures of a New Year's Eve, and several illustrations.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery. Part LVI. January. Uniform American Edition. New York: W. A. Townsend & Adams. Half yearly, per number, \$150; per annum, in advance, \$250.

This exceedingly valuable compendium of medicine and surgery is without a rival in this country. As a reporter of important cases which have received the attention of the physician or of the surgeon, it especially commands the interest of all practitioners who would keep pace with the march of scientific improvement.

Woman's Wrongs; a Counter-Irritant. By Gail Hamilton. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Cloth.

This racy, cogent, and sometimes caustic New England writer directs the shafts of her satirical logic at the recent publications of a noted clergyman. She takes occasion to dissent in strong terms from his positions with reference to the social, moral, and intellectual relations of woman, and claims that he ignores some of the most important influences which tend to impair their physical and mental forces. Some pages of the book are given to a vigorous advocacy of woman's right to vote, and the pressing need of her asserting her womanhood in matters more strictly within her sphere. Miss "Gail" always writes for a purpose, and the readers of her book will deduce from it some good impressions.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HEART; or, The Necessity of Proper Moral Culture for Human Happiness. By Hon. Schuyler Colfax. New York: Samuel R. Wells. Price, 10 cents.

This is re-printed from the Phrenological Journal, in response to the request of some friends who deemed the essay of sufficient value to be published separately for general circulation. It will repay the reader well.

THE GOOD MAN'S LEGACY. A
Sermon by Samuel Osgood, D.D., after
hearing of the death of Dr. Richard
Rothe, of Heidelberg. Price 25 cents.
New York: Samuel R. Wells.

This interesting discourse will commend itself to any reader if he has not heard of the cultured minister who produced it. If he is acquainted with the reputation of the author, he needs no special advice of ours to determine his purchase of the book. The title is a sufficient review of the pamphlet.

PETERSON'S CHEAP EDITION OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS. Of these we have lately received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, the following:

"David Copperfield," price 25 cents.
"Hard Times," price 25 cents. "Great
Expectations," price 25 cents. "No
Thoroughfare." By Charles Dickens and
Wilkie Collins, price 10 cents.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by Phiz and Cruikshank. Price, \$1 50 in cloth.

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles
Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by Phiz and Cruikshank. Price, \$1 50 in cloth.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens, With illustrations by Phiz and Cruikshank, Price \$1 50 in cloth.

Three more volumes of that exceedingly cheap edition called *The People's, Illustrated*, from those pushing publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. How they can make it pay we can scarcely see, unless Mr. Dickens' recent visit at Philadelphia has greatly stimulated the demands for his books.

GEMMA. By T. A. Trollope. Price, \$2 in cloth; or, \$1 50 in paper. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. This new novel relates many passages in the more private walks of Italian life. The descriptions of localized scenery, especially those of the city of Siena, Savona, and Maremma, are excellent. There is much complication, plotting, and counterplotting introduced into the narrative—a mode of treatment permitted in all novels—but in the main the book is written well, and possesses a style well adapted to please.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC and Political Register for 1868. Price, 20cts. New York: The Tribune Association, Publishers.

Of all political registers this annual is the best of its size and price. Exclude the patent medicine advertisements—of which there are several pages—and there would be nothing to disapprove; as it is, excepting this one drawback, it is the best thing of the kind.——

THE GOSPEL IN THE TREES, is the somewhat peculiar title of a new volume, by Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of "Our Schoolday Visitor," Philadelphia, and pastor of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburg, now in the press of J. W. Daughaday & Co. It will contain over 300 pages, 12mo, and be very handsomely made. As soon as ready, we shall describe it more at length.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY of Chicago have published a capital Annual of Agriculture and Horticulture. It contains—including useful advertisements—140 pages, and sells for 30 cents. A complete directory, arranged in alphabetical order, of all the nurserymen and fruit-growers in the United States is given; also, agricultural implement dealers, seedsmen, and stock-breeders, which must be most desirable for those interested in these subjects. Altogether, we think this a capital beginning, and commend it as worthy of a place on the table of every Western farmer.

MUSIC. Mr. C. M. Tremaine, 481 Broadway, New York, has lately published the following pieces of new music. We have examined them with much enjoyment. The Soldier's Prayer, a bass song, by John Dunbar, price 30 cents; The Smile Whose Sweetness Wom Me, a ballad, 30 cents; Day by Day, words by the author of John Halifax, music by W. R. Dempster, 40 cents.

MAGAZINES.—LE PETIT MESSAGER for February contains an assortment of finely illustrated modes de Paris, with paper patterns. Price, 50 cts.

DIE MODENWALT for March is replete with matters of interest to ladies in the line of new designs and patterns for dresses, sacques, etc. Price, 30 cents.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A monthly magazine of General Literature and Science, by its February number, shows itself to be in the front rank with other American periodical literature of a critical nature. It writers are eminent for culture and taste.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, of which we have just received Number 1234, continues to furnish its readers, semi-monthly, with choice selections from the prominent foreign and domestic monthlies and weeklies.

THE REVOLUTION, is the title of a new weekly, devoted to the new movements favoring Woman Suffrage, Eight Hours Labor, the Overthrow of Political Demagogism, General Education, etc. Subscription, \$2 a year. Susan B. Anthony, proprietor and manager, New York.

THE February number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine abounds in matters of current importance to ladies. The fashion-plates are large, numerous, and elaborate.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, though now in its 76th volume, is fresh and vigorous. The February number contains a variety of information acceptable to the social circle.

Co our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will try to respond in the "next number." Your "Best Thoughts" solicited.

POLARIZING THE BRAIN.—Does it make any difference in what direction the head is while one sleeps?

Ans. It is claimed by some that the head should be at the north during sleep, because there is supposed to be a magnetic current running from south to north, which, in a few years, will charge or polarize a bar of iron if placed in a north and south position. Dull heads might well sleep with heads to the north, and perhaps those who are too wide-awake and excitable should turn the other way to lower the tone of their brain. This doctrine is speculative only.

Succession of the Years.—It is evident to our mind that but sixty-seven years of the present century have elapsed. Common parlance hath it, and correctly so, when speaking of occurences of the past year, "in the year 1867;" the signification of which is, "in the course or progress of 1867," a period of time incompleted. We speak of living in the nineteenth century, because the eighteenth is past, and it is now eighteen hundred and—, a number of years past eighteen hundred. The present century commenced January 1st, 1801.

A PERPLEXED CONSCIENCE,

—I was present when A paid B some bank notes. I saw the notes thrown on the table, and was, at the time, of the opinion that there were two of them, and so stated soon after the transaction. Two days later I had occasion to think the matter over more carefully, and, by placing other bank notes in the same position to refresh my memory, I am convinced that there were four or more of the notes. Should my having expressed the opinion that there were only two of the notes invalidate my present statement that there were four or more?

Ans. We think not. In judicial matters, the right of a witness to testify a second time with reference to the same matter is unquestioned. The following illustration is in point: A witness is called to state the substance of an interview which had taken place in connection with the subject in litigation. He recites the circumstances and the character of the conversation to the best of his recollection then; a day or two afterward, it occurs to him that he omitted certain points which have a most important bearing on the case, and which he did not recall, or could not recall, in the course of his examination. His impressions are now strengthened by associated circumstances which present themselves to his mind and enable him to reason clearly on the subject; and it may be the further knowledge of which he has become thus possessed will tend to contradict or thus possessed will tend to contradict or weaken the strength of his first testimony. He presents himself for a second examination, announcing that he wishes to make further statements; that, since his last deposition, he has become possessed of further information bearing on the subject of the suit. He is usually admitted to testify. Aside from this legal view, the equitable right, not to say duty, of a man to correct any statements made while entertaining, unintentionally, false views of a matter, is undisputed. We think that man who is willing to correct any erroneous statement thus made, entitled to the respect of all honest men.



-What is its use ?

recorded by many of the faculty, in cases of neuralgic, dyspeptic, rheumatic, and paralytic affections, are manifestly a very imperfect exhibit of what can be accomplished by the tonic effects of electrization. The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal publishes the following, relating to the effects of the galvanic battery:

"It strengthens the organs of assimilation and very markedly affects the secretion and excretion. The appetite increases in keenness and vigor; the bowels, if constipated, become more regular, and the sleep more refreshing; as a consequence, also, there is oftentimes an increase of the muscular development. As a result of all this increased activity of the vital functions, the patient improves in capacity for endurance, and is able to use more violent and protracted exercises than before.

"It causes a temporary feeling of exhilaration, very much like that which is experienced after surf or shower bathing. Patients say that they feel at once refreshed, as though they had taken a brisk walk in the open air. This enlivenment of the sensation often lasts for hours. Sometimes, especially with nervous patients, a very agreeable drowsiness is experienced, that makes a couch or lounge very inviting. If sleep is at once indulged in on account of this, it is usually very quiet and refreshing.

TRIBES WITH NO RELIGION. Are any tribes of men destitute of any the mental faculties? The Kaffirs of Africa and the Patagonians of South America are said to have no disposition to worship, or any religious feeling. of South

Ans. So far as we are informed, no tribe or nation of men has yet been found who did not recognize a superior intelligence. or God. Those who have made the most extended acquaintance with African tribes have, we believe, uniformly found them pagans, worshiping all sorts of idols and entertaining the most wild and extravagant superstitions. Explorers, seamen, and traders, who are not in the line of such investigations, land upon shores among savages, and without learning their language, their customs, or their institutions, may infer that they have no religion, because they do not see them congregate and go through with that which civilized men would regard as religious ceremonies. Most of these barbarous and savage tribes, unfortunately, believe in evil spirits, and they have a hundred malign spirits to one good one. But all this indicates a religious element, a blind hungering for moral truth. All men have the rudiments of all the faculties, and there is as much difference between the best and worst specimen in civilized nations as there is between a civilized and a savage nation or tribe, in respect to intellectual scope and moral appreciation.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Some people regard the practice of the photographic art as a very unhealthy occupation. Is this so?

Ans. In the early history of photography, when daguerreotypes only were taken, and the plate must be coated with the fumes of iodine and the picture brought out by the vapor of mercury, it was a very unhealthy pursuit, because the iodine and mercury must be more or less inhaled. With the recent improvements in photography, many unhealthy processes have been obviated. The confinement and the nervous excitement generally makes photographers nervous and thin, because they have to "make hay while the sun shines." Queen upon her from every quarter. An artist would appreciate the impossibility of painting a true picture of a person under such circumstances. Sometimes sitters complain because there is a dark shadow on one side of the nose, or under the point of the nose, or under the chin. They say "they are not negroes, they have not a black neck, or a black cloud on one side of the face;" and there are ten thousand other whimsical and ignorant criticisms which sitters make, that would wear out nerves of India-rubber. If artists could have artists to sit, it would be comparatively easy, because they would appreciate merit, and be satisfied with good work.

Collegian.—The student who is given to fits of melancholy will please call at our office, and we will suggest some resolution of his difficulties.

Publisher's Department.

Double Subscription.—We have made arrangements with other publishers by which we can associate several magazines respectively with the PHRENO-LOGICAL JOURNAL, and offer both at a reduction from the aggregate price

We can send the Journal and Putnam's MAGAZINE (the subscription price of which is \$4) to new subscribers for one year for The JOURNAL and Hours AT HOME \$6. for \$5. The Journal and Lippincott's MAGAZINE for \$6. The Journal and THE WEEK for \$5. The JOURNAL and the ROUND TABLE for \$7. The JOURNAL and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE for \$4 50. The JOURNAL and DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for \$5. The Journal and the Atlantic MONTHLY for \$6.

"Short Stories in Business Hours," is an old and sensible motto. The amount of valuable time wasted, killed, forever lost to one through inconsiderate persons who "just drop in" to say "how do you do," in business hours, is painful to contemplate. We ought all to remember that however little value we place on our own time, we have no right to consume or squander the time of others. Read what Dr. Hall says on this head in his Journal of Health to a correspondent. We doubt whether the experience which produced his outburst equals ours:

his outburst equals ours:

To C. O. H.—Can't afford to read a threepage letter from any correspondent, but
gather the main drift, perhaps, from a first
few lines; we can not tell all about any
one thing in one article; it would be too
long; nobody would read it; if you write
again and want to be read, say all you want
on one piece of common note-paper; enough
can be said in that space to last a year.
Ye long-winded folk: your blows are not
worth a button; come to your subject at
once; if two words express your meaning, select the one having the fewest
syllables; if two monosyllables will equally
convey your idea, write the one which has
the fewest letters. Just imagine that every
letter you want printed cost half a dime,
and what wordy fellow has many! and act
accordingly.

and what wordy fellow has many! and act accordingly.

Persons often send a dollar or two for the Journal or for a book, and then write a letter a mile long, detailing their signs and symptoms, with insufferable diffuseness, and seem to think that an opinion or a prescription will be thrown in. When the editor opens a letter longer than a few words and in a strange hand, and has no money in it—it is turned over to another to glean the one main idea and report it. Time is money in a large city. A whole bundle of compliments would not buy a sprig of parsley for a bowl of soup. If you make a purchase at a store you do not expect to

ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERY.

-What is its use?

Ans. The medical uses of electricity, as

Caroline once ordered her artist to paint a likeness of herself in the open garden, where the whole sky was reflecting light year to answer all the letters we receive in year to answer all the letters we receive in a week from persons who seem to think that their subscribing for the Journal, or purchasing a book, or speaking praises entitles them to a prescription. Whoever wants a letter from us on any subject must send with it Five Dollars.

Personal.

Dr. Rice, when at the head of the Theological Seminary in Prince Ed wards, Va., was requested by the people of one of the out parishes to send them a minister. They wanted one who could visit a good deal, for their former minister neglected that, and they wanted to bring that up. They wanted a man of very gentlemanly deportment, for some thought a deal of that. And so they went on describing a perfect minister. The last thing they mentioned was-they gave their last minister \$350; but if the Doctor would send them such a man as they had described, they would raise another \$50, making it \$400. Dr. Rice immediately replied, advising them to send for Dr. Dwight in heaven as he did not know any one on earth that would suit them.

THEODORE, king of Abyssinia, is a man of wit and sense if he is a tyrant. The following is told of him: He had subdued an insurrection, and issued an edict whereby he commanded that all those who had fought in the rebellion to lay down their arms and return to the employment of their fathers. Shortly after the publication of the edict he was waited on by a band of robbers, who claimed the right, in accordance with his command, to return to the calling of their fathers. "And what, then, were your fathers ?" asked the king, unsuspectingly. "Robbers," was the re-The king assured them that they would do better to raise herds and till the ground, as most of their countrymen, and offered to give them plows and oxen. But they insisted on the privilege of the edict. "Be it so," said the king, and dismissed them. But as they went their way rejoicing, a band of cavalrymen overtook them. with the words: "Your fathers were robbers, and ours were engaged in hunting them; we have a right to follow their calling, and thus cut you to pieces in the name of our master the king."

PHRENOLOGY IN OHIO.-MR. D. M. KING, one of our former pupils, is laboring in the phrenological field in the State to which he belongs, Ohio. His appointments during January are in Trumbull County, Ohio; in East Cleveland, Ohio, the first half of February, and the last half in Wellsville, Ohio. March he intends to spend in Portage Co., Ohio, unless invited elsewhere. Mr. King is an earnest and honest man, fully impressed with the truth and importance of Phrenology, and anxious to promulgate it for the benefit of mankind. We wish him much success, and bespeak for him a hearing and a cordial reception by the public.

VANDERBILT has been elected President of the New York Central Rail Road. He holds the same position on the Hudson River and Harlem Roads, and it is said he is negotiating for the control of the Erie Road. His enterprise raised the Harlem to profitable figures, and it is said the Hudson River was never before so prosperous as since the Commodore became its ruler. Brains tell

General Items.

PRIZE TICKET SWINDLES.-The frequent warnings published in this Journal in regard to mock auctions, lotteries, grand gift concerts, jewelry enterprises, and so forth, have saved many of our readers more than the subscription price of the Journal. Every day we receive letters from subscribers, inclosing tickets, entitling the holder to a watch 'marked" \$100, to be delivered on payment of \$5 and cost for packing. It is needless to say that none are ever sent worth more than the \$5, and none at all in any instance where the rogue can safely avoid it. We repeat, there is no such thing as getting something for nothing except by stealing. The safest way is to buy and pay for what is wanted.

Music.—Mr. Frederick BLUME of 125 Broadway, New York, supplies everything in his line-books, instruments, sheet music, etc., at wholesale and retail. Citizens and strangers would do well to visit his establishment and examine his wares and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Persons residing at a distance should send stamp for circulars, giving full particulars.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME IN NEW YORK .- We call the attention of our readers to this institution, but lately established at No. 220 East Thirteenth Street, near Third Avenue, as supplying to a limited extent a want long felt in this city, in which so many of our young men are compelled to reside without the protecting influences of home and friends. As its name implies, it offers the comforts of "a home" to all worthy young men, at cost. It is under the superintendence of a most excellent lady-Mrs. Middleton-experienced in the management of institutions of the kind, and is visited and controlled by some of our prominent ministers and citizens. The building, lately a private residence, is well heated and lighted, and the rooms and beds exceedingly comfortable and cleanly, with the conveniences of a warm and cold bath, and a wellfurnished reading-room. The members of the household are trammeled by no regthe household are trammeled by no regulated restraints, common to most beneficiary and charitable institutions, but are free to come and go as they please, it being left to their good judgment to conduct themselves properly. In fact, the Young Men's Home does not wish to be looked on as a charity, as it is intended to be self-sustaining, requiring its weekly rate of board in advance; it is enabled to offer superior inducements in the way of home comforts, at a very low charge. We have gone to this length in speaking of the Young Men's Home, feeling it our duty, as it is our pleasure, to bring its advantages before our readers.

SEWING MACHINES.—Every purchaser first inquires which is best? Having bought a good one-no matter whose make-a testimonial goes forth as to its excellence. We have seen diplomas, gold and silver medals, and numerous other evidences of approval, awarded to all the leading manufacturers. Among the rest, THE WEED MACHINE, advertised on our first page, is classed among the best. The enterprising manufacturers are bound to hold the leading position they have fairly earned, and will not allow themselves to be surpassed.

TEA AND COFFEE.—We never yet advised any one to drink these beverages; we believe the world would be the better for their total disuse. There would



be less headache; less palpitation of the heart; less sleeplessness; less nervousness; less scolding; less fault-finding; less ill temper; less mental irritability. It is quite possible that these foreign substances-stimulants-may, when taken in moderation, serve, or seem to serve, a useful purpose. But that they are generally used in excess, we do believe; we have ourselves used them, more or less, and-like topers and smokers-can not say that they have injured us. The American Tea Company, who import all their stock direct, are said to furnish the best, and they seem to regard this JOURNAL a good advertising medium, though we can not recommend their wares to our readers. That they will deal honorably with all, we do believe, and hence permit them to speak for themselves in the advertising pages of

THE WEBER PIANO has an excellent city reputation, though not so much advertised and puffed as some others. We commend it, not only on the testimony of experts, who pronounce it one of the very best, but also, on our own knowledge. A descriptive circular will be sent to any address by MR. Weber, of 429 Broome Street, New York, on receipt of a postage stamn.

PLANT TREES .- All winter Nurserymen have been "busy as bees," root-grafting, trimming, and getting their stock ready for spring planting. nurseries and select an assortment, and then lay out orchards, and stock them with standard apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry trees-blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. Young farmers and gardeners, and all citizens who own even a rod of ground, should at least plant a grapevine. Supposing every dwellinghouse in all our cites had each one or two fine large grapevines in full bearing, think of the tons of healthful fruit they would annually produce. It would be worth milions of dollars to health and enjoyment, and cost a mere trifle.

THE MUSICAL BOXES OF MESSRS. M. J. PILLARD AND Co., of 21 Maiden Lane, New York, are among the most interesting household ornaments and means of entertainment. Their use begets a musical taste in one and all. We believe children who listen to their sweet tunes will be better tempered and better behaved. Husbands and wives also. Try one of them.

GRAPES. -- Eastern and Northern readers will be glad to know the kinds of grapes tested and approved, and where they may be procured. Besides many wellknown varieties, we take pleasure in calling attention to the following, grown by the Shakers, in South Groton, Mass., for which Elijah Myrick is agent, and who thus describes them:

THE SAGE GRAPE has a very large, handsome, deep amber-colored berry; very early, from the 10th to the 15th of September; sweet, injury, sich sweet, juicy, rich, and very produc-

tive.
THE HARTFORD PROLIFIC.—Large, dark

THE HARTFORD PROLIFIC.—Large, dark purple, ripens early, never mildews; a most excellent hardy variety and great bearer; ripens 20th of September.
THE BLACK CLUSTER.—A beautiful black grape, very compact and large clusters, sweet and delicious, vine hardy, ripens 20th of September, and is very productive. Keeps well after taken from the vine.

Farther South, other varieties, which ripen later, may be preferred.

This Society of Shakers also have the Early Amber (or the Early Northern Muscadine), equally as hardy, productive, and valuable

They also propagate the Mountain Seedling Goosebery, which the New England Farmer pronounces the very best variety within our knowledge. Dwarf pear-trees, current and gooseberry bushes of the choicest varieties are supplied.

The following motto, adopted by this Society, indicates the rule by which the Society profess to be governed

"This above all—to thine own self be true, And it will follow, sure as day the night, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Gardeners will grow what they can to sell. but never enough. Now that fruits may be canned, kept, and transported any distance, by sea and land, there is no danger of a glutted market; then multiply those healthful luxuries. Do not go to extremes and plant a thousand trees when you can only care for a hundred, but let each plant a few, get an assortment, get the best; get them early in the season, get them now; Try the new varieties, prove them, and your eyes and palate shall be gladdened by these good gifts of God to man.

[COMMUNICATED.] THE VILLAGE SEWING-CIRCLE.

BY CHRISTINE H. CARPENTER.

A DROWSY summer afternoon hung over the dainty little village of Maysville, nestling among the green Connecticut hills. The leaves of the clustering vines framing the pretty white cottages just stirred in the sunshine, while even the bees and butterflies crent to shelter in the hearts of the great red and white roses, faintly nodding to some occasional zephyr as it languished by. From the open windows of Widow May's "best room" a hum of voices stole out upon the scented air, and within, more than a score of busy hands fashioned divers fabrics into fair shapeliness. It was the weekly sewing-circle of the Maysville church, for which a fair was in prospect for autumn, a fact that formed the secret of this feminine conclave. Who ever saw a sewing-circle without its little tit-bits of gossip? This was no exception to the Presently a cheery face looked up rule. from its owner's glancing needle:

"Do you know," said she to her neighbor, "that I've quite altered my opinion of Mrs. Wells lately? Pray don't startshe has not arrived yet-there's no one here one need care for."

"How is that?" asked the re-assured little matron thus addressed; "you used to think her the most extravagant woman in the village, and I'm not sure but you were quite right. To my certain knowledge she wears the most new dresses, the most new bonnets, and so costly, to say nothing of the style in which those children of hers are primped up! You don't pretend to imagine her husband can stand it so much better than others I might mention?"

"Oh! no; Mr. Wells is not rich-only comfortable."

"Well, I should say it must tax him awfully, poor fellow! Now I've more consideration than that, although I could impose upon Ned, he's so easy and goodnatured. He does sometimes say, 'How nice Mrs. Wells always looks, and how pretty she fixes up those children!' but when I tell him what a power of money it would cost him for me and my children to dress up like that, I guess he don't mind being a little tired of seeing the same old things on us. I have all I can make off the place, the garden-truck and fruit-quite a round sum, too; but I can't make much of a show of it, for all that. I can't afford four new bonnets a year, and I can't afford two new dresses to my neighbor's one; and when I get one, it's got to be plain, I doesn't buy half those new things ready-because dressmakers charge so much to made; she makes them herself." trim it.

"Maybe you don't know how to econo-

"Economize! Well, you do astonish me! I shouldn't say it, perhaps, but I'd like you to point out another woman in Maysville who has the principle of ecomomy more at heart, or one that can stretch out a dollar further'n I can !"

'Yes, I can do it."

"Just tell me, and I'll take a lesson right

"You might profit by it, too, as I have." "Do tell."

"It's Mrs. Wells "

"Mrs. Wells! That does beat my timeto set her up as my model! Now I dare say, if one really knew, she spends just three times as much "

"No, she doesn't, nor in fact any more than you do."

"Oh, nonsense! How do you get over the four bonnets and the dresses and fancy furbelows one always sees about her?" The little matron shook her head sagaciously. "No, no, Mrs. Brown, you can't tell me! I calculate the whole matter in plain straightforward figures. Now, for instance: There were my two bonnets last year. Ned thought as how I should have something better than the hideous things Miss Smith gets up in the village, so I went to New York. Well, there were two days lost just going and coming at the very time I was most wanted, besides the cost, which I reckoned up would have bought a new dress for the baby. When I got there, such a chase as I had! Of course I was in a hurry. Everything a body liked was dreadful dear; and then I wasn't sure but some old thing'd be palmed off on me, just like Lucy Stuart, who thought she'd a perfect bargain, and was something ahead of everybody, when it turned out it wasn't a bit like the real fashionable shape. The last time I went I tired myself almost to death looking for something reasonable, and at last had to take the nearest to my means. I thought it would do well enough till I got home, and Mrs. Wells called on me next day with the very loveliest bonnet on her head I ever saw. It never cost less than twenty-five dollars in the city. I mean that gray velvet she had last fall.

"I know all about it, and it didn't cost but six dollars, and it didn't come from the city."

"Six dollars? You must be dreaming! And where, in the name of creation, could any one get such a bonnet in Maysville? Then, again, when I was in the city, I saw a dress something like that blue merino of Susie Wells's everybody liked so much. I thought I'd enough left to buy it for Ada. I knew the stuff wasn't more than fourteen shillings a vard, and it takes just four yards -that was seven dollars: but besides, there was the making and trimming. I went in and priced it. It was eighteen dollars.

"And Susie Wells's cost her mother only about nine '

"That heats me out and out. does she go to get such bargains?"

Not very often out of Maysville."

"Why, I never see them. When I go to Miss Smith for anything new, most likely it's some notion she's borrowed from the Wells's. I do believe they set the fashions of this village for dressmakers and all."

"Well, Mrs. Wells can do it if she likes. for the truth is, she has a sure guide. This is the secret.

"Do tell I" suspending her work to

"Yes, and what's more, Mrs. Wells which you are forced by Miss Smith's im-

"Oh! it's all in gumption, then. I never had any.

"No, not that alone. I went down to the house yesterday to take tea, and we got chatting, and somehow we came to talk about economy, and I said I didn't see how some folks managed to make such a show when others doing quite as well in the world couldn't. 'Now, you don't mean me?' said Mrs. Wells, laughing like. 'Why, yes,' said I, bluntly; 'I do. I can tell you, Mrs. Wells,' I went on, 'Maysville people do think you are awful extravagant.'
'Why?' said she. 'Because you have so many new things, and made so costly, and the children are always furbelowed enough to cost a small fortune.' 'Now, I'll warrant,' said she, 'that all mine and the children's new things together don't cost me any more than yours, or any other family in the village as large as mine.' how is that?' said I. 'Because I know how to manage,' said she. 'I make every penny tell, and just because I've got an invaluable aid to give me the very best advice, and keep me acquainted with the newest and best fashions for every month. It furnishes patterns and ideas, and tells what to get, and how to make up, so explicitly, that a body can't help understanding. There's my bonnets.' 'You have four a year,' I remarked; 'one for every season, while I am obliged to make one serve for spring and summer, and another for fall and winter both.' 'True. Now I save all the cost and time and trouble of going to the city, for all I have to do is to consult my Mentor for shape, style, and material. Past experience has proved to me that I can rely upon it without a fear, and it is always full a month in advance, so that I have plenty of time for consideration. Send for the necessary articles, and there are the directions to make up. My gray velvet you admired only cost me six dollars, when I'd have had to pay twice as much otherwise. So you see four don't cost any more than your two, and besides, I have the pleasure of always feeling fresh and presentable. Just the same with cloaks and dresses. The rule applies all round. Then again, Miss Smith, our village oracle, never can deceive me with anything ancient. I have an incontrovertible authority from headquarters, too, that keeps me continually supplied with pretty fancies for Susie's and Maggie's clothing. I can always dress my children well and tastefully, because I spare myself one great expense, that of giving them out to be made, as I have within my reach such valuable and practically useful instructions, that it is a delight to contrive and fashion for myself. Then I'm never at a loss for the boys either. My never-failing friend has always some valuable and serviceable suggestion. If my means are limited, there is sure to occur an idea that helps to make a cheap suit come out quite jaunty and becoming. There are a hundred-and-one other notions to add effect to a toilet: how to cut and ornament dresses, aprons, sacks, jackets, or any of the indispensables in a well-regulated wardrobe, even to underclothing. It puts to use all the odd ends of materials one may have. Nothing can go to waste when you are reminded so often of innumerable uses to turn it to.' 'I wish you would take pity on me,' said I, and put me on the right track, for I've got tired of pinching and screwing to no purpose.' 'With all my heart. I'm afraid you have always been, like many others, a penny wise and pound foolish. cost of a journey to the city and back-to



positions or the fear of them-three dollars, the reverend gentleman sat down before receives a premium, I should come into and purchase a year's subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine. That is the aid, counselor, and helpmate I've been telling you of."

At this juncture Mrs. Brown chanced to glance out of the window; "I have just finished my story in time," said she, her voice subsiding. "There is Mrs. Wells coming up the garden path; you shall have her own testimony.

Bonnet and mantle disposed of, and work in hand, the new comer was prepared for the consultation by an active rehearsal from Mrs. Brown of a portion of her own and her neighbor's recent discourse. Mrs. Wells's entrance had been the signal for the resolving of the several little groups of talkers into a general conversation. few listened anxiously for her sentence upon Mrs. Brown's narrative.

"I am quite prepared to indorse all that I said yesterday," returned she at its conclusion, smilingly surveying her auditors, "and I can even say more. Mrs. Brown kindly complimented me yesterday upon the arrangement of my table, and more than one of you praised the trifles in the way of pastry and other refreshments I contributed to the refreshment table of our last year's fair. The household department of the Magazine was my guide in numberless instances; it is especially devoted to the discussion scientifically of edibles and items of interest to housekeepers. have seen such practical illustrations of the value of its various receipts, that I need scarcely dwell upon it. It utterly dispenses with the extra expense of cook-books, that are but too often humbugs, composed of mixtures neither wholesome nor palatable.

are but too often humbugs, composed of mixtures neither wholesome nor palatable. The recipes of my reference will bear testing."

"Where did you learn of the existence of your oracle?" questioned Mrs. Hart. The recipes of it in the village apper."

"Oh, we don't take that."

"I read of it in the village apper."

"Oh, we don't take the Maysville Times! I I'm surprised! Why, the to every one's interest to take the local papers. You get your money's worth over and over. I should as high be of special service now. As the forey on came in, "remarked Mrs. Wells it is on much store by them as I do by my Demores's Monthly. That must have been the reason Mr. Wells did so much better by his grain and hay than Mr. Hart. You see, the had the advantage of knowing how to sel, and when and where to find a good customer, and all this through the paper, while neighbor Hart, even though he's quite as shewed at bragaining, had to trust to luck after all. Mr. Wells essays he finds so many items of use to him hoot gardening, and then there are the quotations from the city markets. It won't do to sel, and when and where to find a good customer, and all this through the paper, while neighbor Hart, even though he's quite as shrewed at bragaining, had to trust to luck after all. Mr. Wells essays he finds so many items of use to him hoot gardening, and then there are the quotations from the city markets. It won't do to sel, and they market the paper, and are generally just about right for a very good sale. Just make a trial of it, and if you so applied when the paper, and are generally just about right for a very good sale. Just make a trial of it, and if you do spoil. We watch the paper, and are generally just about right for a very good sale. Just make a trial of it, and if you do spoil. We watch the paper, and are generally just about right for a very good sale. Just make a trial of it, and if you show to shape your own arrangements. We always do well off our fruit, because whe had to spoil. We watch the paper, and are generally just

the table and began divesting of its cover a small packet he had carried.

"Something that I fancied might be of use and interest to you ladies in the pursuance of your good work: Demorest's Monthly Magazine." There was a rapid interchange of glances among the needle-

"I thought you disapproved of light reading," ventured Miss Kip, mischiev-

"So I do, except when, like the literary department of this Magazine, it is instructive, entertaining, and calculated to exert a strong moral influence over our minds. This Monthly is a great favorite at the parsonage. I am a regular subscriber, for I scarcely think we could do without it. My wife says it has taught her to love poetry, because of the little gems of verse she finds therein. Besides, there is a new piece of valuable music each month. As a work of art, it is superior to any other published. Look at its beautiful illustrations its exquisite steel-plates; at the fineness of the paper and the clearness of type which at once fasten the attention. Every page is smooth and fair to look at. Even in looking through its advertising columns I find nothing to offend the most fastidious. No patent medicines or other quackery. Upon several occasions my wife and I have been in want of articles, and we should have been at quite a loss whither to turn but for the notices in Demorest's Monthly directing us to some first-class establishment, and which, in every single instance, we found to be just as represented, reliable and trustworthy. What I presumed might be of special service now, was this depart-

possession of a Family Sewing Machine. Such a treasure!

"You are quite deserving of such a prize, as the first to establish the merits of the Magazine here," said several. In a few short weeks Mrs. Wells' sitting-room boasted a sewing-machine, and each member of the club a copy of the Magazine.

"How do you like it-how do you like it?" asked the various Maysvilleites, as they met after this important event. "It has all the virtues claimed for it. The fashion gossip offers really new and acceptable ideas, because they emanate from the actual depot of the metropolitan modes, and are not a revised and garbled-over rehash of old styles. It is in truth an actual 'mirror of fashions' I have discarded the other wishy-washy counterfeits I have heretofore been taking, and find this one Magazine will do me more actual service than half a dozen others put together."

Soon so said all Maysville, except Miss Smith, who had hitherto been quite successful in palming off her antiquated styles upon the villagers, and who now found

her "occupation gone."

"What shall I do?" said she, wringing her hands in despair, to a sympathizing gentle soul who chanced to be a member of Mrs. Wells's club.

"I can not say, unless you take Demorest's Monthly Magazine, when you will be likely to find suggestions to help you out of your difficulty, as I almost always do in my own case. Miss Smith, you had better think of it."

The result of this counsel was that Miss Smith sent in her subscription.

Business.

[Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME. - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our cir-Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

THE MOVEMENT - CURE. -Chronic Invalids may learn the particulars of this mode of treatment by sending for Dr. Geo. H. Taylor's illustrated sketch of the Movement-Cure, 25 cents. Address 67 West 38th Street, N. Y. City. Aug., tf.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN.

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular. Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE KITTATINNY, introduced by the subscriber, is everywhere acknowledged the very best Blackberry yet known. Having the original stock, we are enabled to furnish fruit growers and amateurs genuine plants in large or small quantities at low rates.

We have also the Wilson Blackberry, and a good stock of the BEST Raspberries. Strawberries, Currents, and Granes,

Reader, if you want genuine plants of the best varieties that will give satisfaction, we can supply you at low rates.

For catalogues, etc., address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

See JOURNAL for October, 1867.

subscribers.

[For five new subscribers to the PHRENO-LOGICAL JOURNAL, at \$3 each, we will send one dozen first-class plants, worth \$5, postpaid by mail. Address this office.

N. B.—This offer relates strictly to NEW

THE PRINCE AMONG JUVE-NILES. Great Success of Volume XII., 1868.

OUR SCHOOL-DAY VISITOR. One of the very best, cheapest, and handsomest Boys' and Girls' Magazines in the world.

The Children are in rhapsodies over it. The grown-up folks are delighted, and the press, everywhere, have pronounced it the best and cheapest.

Beautifully illustrated, and a cover handsomely printed in color every month.

Some of the best and most popular writers in this country contribute regu-

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Cabinet Organs for your home-circle, school-room, or Sabbath-school. Sewing Machines for your families. Also, Books, Musical Instruments, Silver Ware, Novelties, etc., etc.

The most liberal inducements!

TERMS: Single Subscriptions, \$1 25 a year. To Clubs, \$1 each, with Premium! Sample Numbers, with full instructions to Agents, sent for TEN cents.

Agents Wanted at every Town, Post-Office, and School in the United States.

Address, J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Publishers, 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



JUST OUT .- Should be read by every one with Weak Lungs or Disordered Nervous System.

ordered Nervous System.

THE STRANGER IN THE TROPICS: A Guide-Book for Travelers in Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas. With Descriptions of the Principal Objects of Interest, Suggestions to Invalids (by a Physician), Hints for Tours, and General Directions for Travelers. I vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Price, in cloth, handsomely bound, \$1 50. Will be sent free by mail on receipt of price.

This work is designed especially for

This work is designed especially for those who contemplate seeking a more Southern Climate for Health or Pleasure, and should be read not only by those who contemplate going to the West Indies, but also by all who desire information as to the effect of a sea-voyage and a warm climate on persons with weak lungs, or disordered nervous system.

The Suggestions to Invalids (written by a Physician who was himself a sufferer from consumption, and who for several years experienced the benefits of a Tropical Climate), are worth many times the price of the book to every one who suffers by that insidious disease.

To all who have visited Havana, its perusal will open afresh the fountains of memory, and bring back vividly to the mind, many scenes and incidents of pleasant and curious sojournings. "Except for some special and overruling reason," says Willis, "no traveler comes away willingly from Havana."

With "The Stranger in the Tropics" in hand, the reader may plan a delightful winter or spring excursion of thirty days to Havana and back, which shall cost him but \$300; or he may arrange to do Cuba, Hayti, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas in sixty days, for \$500; and, if so inclined, he can extend his tour to five months, and for \$1,000 make the entire round of the West Indies, returning by way of New Orleans, the Southern States, and the Mississippi River.

By the casual reader it will be found to be one of the most entertaining and in-structive books of the season, and contain-ing a more concise and exact account than can elsewhere be found of the interesting manners, customs, scenes, and climate of our (present and future) New Possessions.

FRANK LESLIE.

Ilustracion Americana.

No. 537 Pearl Street, New York.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Our business connection with "Austin Hurd & Co.," and "F. Wilson Hurd & Co.," having been dissolved, our friends will hereafter please address us-Box 382, Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., and not "Our Home," as formerly.

F. WILSON HURD, M.D. MRS. HANNAH J. HURD. DANSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1868.

Institute of Practical Civil Engineering, Suryeying, and Drawing, at Tolleston, Ind. For Circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," founded 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau-

For supplying Schools with Teachers: For representing Teachers who want posi-

For giving parents information of good schools;

For selling and renting School Properties. All Teachers should have the "Application Form."

All Employers of Teachers should have "American Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 430 Broome, N.Y.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868. This popular annual is now ready. It contains:

ASTRONOMICAL, &c. Calendar-Jewish, Mohammedan,

Calendars (January to December); Changes of the Moon; Planets on the Meridian; Sun on the Noon-mark; Sidereal Noon; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon throughout the United States

Conjunctions, Lunar and Planetary. Eclipses for the year 1868

Planets, Conjunctions of Planets, and other Aspects.

Seasons. Star Tables.

Tide Table of 100 Places.

POLITICAL. THE GOVERNMENT.

Cabinet-The President's. Congress-Members of the XLth. Executive Officers-General.

Foreign Ministers.

Judiciary-Supreme Court. Post-Offices of Members of Congress. Territories-Delegates from.

STATES OF THE UNION

Area; Population in 1850 and 1860 (white, colored, and Indian); Increase of Population from 1850 to 1860; Number of Members of Congress; State Capitals; Governors; State Elections; Time of Meeting of Legislatures.

ACTS OF CONGRESS

Synopsis of the Principal Acts Passed at the Second Session of the XXXIXth Congress.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

The most important of the Public Resolutions Passed at the Second Session of the XLIst Congress.

PROCLAMATIONS.

All the Proclamations issued by the President from December, 1866, to October, 1867

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION IN 1867.

Vote of State Législatures on the Constitutional Amendment.

The Reconstruction Acts of Congress. Progress of Impartial Suffrage.

The Freedmen's Bureau. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Progress of the Population of the United States from 1790 to 1860.

State Censuses since 1860.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt in 1866 and 1867.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1853. Vote of the Electoral Colleges at former Presidential Elections.

The Electoral College in 1868.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Returns from all the States and Territories holding Elections in 1867, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections. Under the head of Southern States will be given the number of white and colored voters registered in each County, and the number of votes, white and colored, cast for and against the holding of State Conventions.

Popular Vote for President, by States, in 1864, 1860, and 1856.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The States of America and Europe; Area of Population of each, according to the latest (November, 1867) and most trustworthy accounts; name and title of ruler, and year of his accession; form of government.

PRICE 20 CENTS PER COPY. SEVEN POST-PAID FOR A DOLLAR.

Address orders, with cash inclosed, to THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for advertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.—Contents, February, 1868: I. Co-education of the Sexes. Wm. F.

MONTHLY.—Contents, February, 2007.

I. Co-education of the Sexes. Wm. F. Phelps.
II. Principles of Grammatical Criticism. A. O. Wright.
III. Aptness in Teaching. Whittemore Tufts.
IV. The Smith Family. R. W. Hume.
V. Inner Life of Reform Schools. (Agricultural Colony at Mettrai). B. K. Pierce. VI. King's College. Julia Hatfield. VIII. How to Conduct a Teacher's Institute. Editorial.
IX. Civilization or Extermination—Which? Editorial.
X. A Rejoinder. T. S. Lambert.
XI. The Characteristic American Book, XII. Educational Intelligence: United States. Great Britain, France, Norway, New Zealand.

XII. Educational Intelligence: Cinical States, Great Britain, France, Norway, New Zealand.
XIII. Current Publications: Geometry, Rhetoric, Lectures on Sound, English Literature, Bacon's Essays, Latin Reader,

etc. Price, \$1 50 per annum. Specimens by mail, prepaid. 15 cents.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
430 Broome St., New York.

Now Ready: DEMOREST'S DIAMOND SOU-DEMOREST'S DIAMOND SOUTHERNER; 1½ by 2 inches, 68 pages, Brilliant Cover, Gilt Edges. A Collection of Music, Gems of Prose and Poetry, Conundrums, Puns, Jokes, Receipts, Witticisms, and interesting Statistics. Printed in Diamond type and Illustrated. A real Bijou Miniature Book that will please everybody. Price 3 cents each, 30 cents per doz., or \$2 per hundred. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address

Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST No. 473 Broadway,

RO. 4:3 Broadway, N. Y.

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JEROME KIDDER'S Highest Premium ElectroMedical Apparatus, warranted greator
magnetic power of any called magnetic.
The patent labels of the United States,
England, and France are on the machine
itself, as the law requires for all genuine
patentee districts.
"The best yet devised in any country
for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the
patent labels of 1860 and 1866.
Address DR. J. KIDDER,

Address DR. J. KIDDER, 478 Broadway, New York.

A SKETCH OF THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN, via the Isthmus of Panama. A useful and amusing book.

CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN, via the Isthmus of Panama. A useful and amusing book. Price 50 cents.

TALKS *N WOMEN'S TOPICS. By Jennie June. Chatty and sensible on everything interesting to ladies, including fashions and matrimony, babies, etc. Price \$1.75.

THE COLLEGE, THE MARKET, AND THE COURT; or, WOMAN'S REGHTS.

COURT; or, WOMAN'S Relation to Education, Labor, and Law. By Caroline H. Dall. \$2.50.

REASON IN RELIGION. By Frederic Henry Hedge. Price \$2.

SERPENTS IN THE DOVE'S NEST. By Rev. John Todd, D.D. Cloth, 50 cents.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. By Rev. John Todd, D.D. Cloth, 50 cents; paper 15 cents.

WHY NOT? A book for every woman. By Dr. Storer. Cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents. Is It 1? A book for every man. By Dr. Storer. Cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents.

"SHORTHAND; all about it."
10 cents, "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's Love
Letters," 15 cents. Post-paid. GEORGE
J. MANSON, Publisher, 37 Park Row,
New York. Agents wanted. Feb. 3t.

A large, live, 8 page monthly religious and family paper, containing facts, incidents, tales, sketches, music, poetry, true stories, pictures, reading for young, old, saints, sinners, one and all. No sectarianism, controversy, politics, puffs, pills, or patent medicines. 60 cents a year; 10 copies, \$5. For Sunday Schools, 10 copies, \$4. Send 10 cents for 3 specimens before you forget it. Vol. 3 begins Jan., '68. 1,000 pages new, live tracts, for \$1. Address H. L. HASTINGS, Tract Repository, 19 Lindall Street, Boston, Mass. "THE CHRISTIAN," 60 Cents!

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, as an Advertising Medium. While we rigidly exclude all swindling schemes, including lotteries, gift enterprises, and cheap jewelry concerns, we are open to useful and legitimate business announcements. Our very large circulation, among a thinking and active class of readers, renders it a very desirable medium. The JOURNAL is less ephemeral than common papers, every number being carefully read and preserved. Some of our advertisers have informed us that their announcements in this JOURNAL have done them more good than those in any other. Our editions being very large, printed very handsomely, the same as book work, we are compelled to go to press a month in advance of date. Therefore those who would avail themselves of our circulation must hand in their advertisements accordingly. Books, stationery, papers, trees, plants, seeds, lands, schools, machinery, inventions, and the like, would get patronage if advertised in these pages. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-

LIBERAL CLUB OFFERS, 1868,

OF THE

(Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor,) Price \$2 50 per Year.

THE METHODIST AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURIS1, ONE YEAR.

For \$3 we will send THE METHODIST, ONE YEAR,

THE INNER LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by CARPENTER,
Postage paid on the book by us.

THE METHODIST \$3.25 will pay for AND RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE, ONE YEAR.

\$4 will pay for the methodist and northern monthly, one year.

\$5 will pay for THE METHODIST and HARPER'S MONTHLY, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, ONE YEAR.

THE METHODIST \$5 will pay for ONE YEAR. REPOSITORY,

Subscriptions can commence at any time in the year, and date for one year from the receipt of money at our office.

The above liberal offer applies to all Subscribers.

Should you desire to avail yourself of it, inclose the amount, and send to us direct.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE METHODIST,

114 Nassau Street, New York.

AMERICAN ARTISAN AND

AMERICAN ARTISAN AND PATENT RECORD.—New Series.

The American Artisan, now in the fourth year of its publication, is a Weekly Journal, devoted to fostering the interests of Artisans and Manufacturers, encouraging the genius of Inventors, and protecting the rights of Patentees.

Each number contains numerous original engravings and descriptions of new machinery, etc., both American and Foreign; reliable receipts for use in the field, the workshop, and the household; practical rules for mechanics and advice to farmers; "Mechanical Movements," and other useful lessons for young artisans; the official list of claims of all patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office; reports of law cases relating to patents, etc.

Each number of the American Artisan contains sixteen pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the arts and sciences is recorded in familiar language. Twenty-six numbers form a handsome half-yearly volume. The columns of the American Artisan are rendered attractive by articles from the pens of many talented American writers upon scientific and mechanical subjects.

Terms of subscription: Single copies, by mail, per year, \$2 50 in advance. Single copies, by mail, per year, \$2 50 in advance.

Copies, by Man, st. Man, st. Man, wance.

The publishers of the American Artisan are also extensively engaged as Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and will promptly forward to all who desire it, per mail, gratis, a pamphlet, entitled "Important Information for Inventors and Patentees." Address

ees. Address

BROWN. COOMBS & CO.

Proprietors of the American Artisan,
Mch. tf. No. 189 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG-DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG-AZINE, the most entertaining, the most popular, most reliable, and most successful Magazine ever published. Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium to each subscrib-er, and splendid premiums for Clubs. Ad-dress W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York. Send for circular.

Send for circular.

THE MASONIC HARMONIA;

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
For the use of the
MASONIC FRATERNITY.
BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,
Doctor in Music. Director of the Cecilian
Choir, etc.
Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.
Published under the auspices of St.
Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.
Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of
Masonic Books, Regalia, ctc., sent free on
application.
MASONIC PUBLISHING. AND MANUAL

application.
MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
432 Broome Street, New York.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS to DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. To each subscriber either a Package of Initialed Stationery, Diamond Needles, Four Pieces of Music, a Box of Steel Pens, or Visiting Cards. Club of Two—Album, Cook-book, Reticule, Silverplated Butter-knives, or "Young America" for one year. Club of Three—Album, Writing-desk, Reticule, or Ladies' Bulletin of Fashions. Clubs of Four—Halfa-dozen Silver-plated Spoons, splendid Album. Club of Five—Best Ivory-handle Carving-knife and Fork. Club of Six—Half-doz. best Ivory Knives, large Album. Club of Eight—Clothes-wringer, half-doz. Silver-plated Forks. Club of Ten—Webster's Dictionary, or "Music Box." Club of Twenty—Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, or best Cook Stove. Club of Thirty—A Melodeon. Club of Two Hundred—A new Piano. Besides all the subscribers get the first premium. Send for circular. Address

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. SPLENDID PREMIUMS

NEW SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1868. J. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John Street, New York, have the pleasure to announce that their

announce that their

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF
VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL
SEEDS
for the New Year will be ready for mailing
to all applicants in January. 2t.

Collections of Flower Seeds.—Long experience in selector enables us to make up Collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers—and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, either raised here or imported from the most reliable Seed Growers in Europe, insures assortments of the rarer sorts and finest qualities; all of the growth of the past season, and TRUE TO NAME.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials and Perenni	ials, for	\$6 50
50	do.	do. do. do.		3 50
20	do.	Annuals,	66	1 25
10	do,	do,	44	
20	do.	More Rare Annuals.	44	
10	do.	do. do.	44	
20	do.	Choice Green-House Seeds.	66	
40	do.		66	9 00
20	do.	Hardy Biennials and Perennials		1 25
20	do.	American Seeds, for European		

	COMPLETE	ASSORTMENT	OF	KITCHEN FAMILIES		SEEDS	FOR	PRI	VATE	
	Containing the Mo	st Approved and Choic uit Small and Large G	ee Sor	ts, in Quantitles	No. 1. \$6.	No. 2.	No.	3.	No. 4.	
						\$12.	\$21		\$28.	
	23000113	Early Snap Sho Early Dun Colo	red.			. 1 qt				
1		Horticultural P	ole.				1 ni		1 qt. 1 qt.	
į		Large Lima			1 pt	. 1 pt	1 01		1 at.	
ı	Beet	Extra Early Tu	rnip		1 oz	. 2 OZ	4 02		8 oz.	
ı	******	Blood Turnip .			1 oz	, 2 oz	8 02		8 oz.	
ı	Eveneeli	Long Blood Purple Cape				. <u>)</u>	. 4 02		8 oz.	
ı	Brussels	Sprouts					1/ 02		% OZ.	
ı	Cabbage	Early Ox-Heart								
ı		Early Winnings	tadt		1/6 OZ	.¼ oz	36 02		16 OZ.	
ı		Drumhead Save	y		1/2 OZ	. 1/2 OZ	. 36 02		16 OZ.	
ı		Large Flat Dute	ch		36 OZ	14 02	1.02		1.02	
ł	Commet	Red Dutch for I	Pick.	ling,		. 1/8 OZ	. % 02		36 OZ.	
ľ	Carrot	Early Horn			½ 0Z	. 34 OZ	. 1 02		1 oz.	
ı	Cauliflower	Long Orange			1 0Z	. 2 oz .¼ oz	1/ OZ		4 0Z,	
ı	Celery	Giant White So	lid.		½ 0Z	.¼ oz	. 16 OZ		% OZ.	
ı	Corn	Mammoth Suga	r			1 nt	1 of		2 gt.	
ı		Evergreen			3/2 pt	. 1 pt	. 1 qt		1 qt.	
ı	Corn Salad .					. ⅙ OZ	. 1 oz		2 oz.	
ı	UFESS, OF	Pennerorass			1 0Z	. 2 oz	. 4 OZ		4 OZ.	
ł	cucumber	Early White Sp	mea		½ oz	. 1 OZ	1/ 02		1 OZ.	
J	Egg Plant	Long Green Improved New-	Yor	k Purple	1/8 OZ	1/ OZ	1/2 OZ		1 02.	
ı		Scarlet Chinese			78 031111				% oz.	
J	Endive	Green CurledGreen Curled S			1/4 OZ		. 1 oz		2 oz.	
1	Kale	Green Curled S	cotcl	n		16 OZ	. 1 oz		1 oz.	
ı	Konirabi	. Early White Vi	enns	1	14 OZ	1/2 OZ	. 1 oz		1 oz.	
ł	Leek	Best Flag Early Curled Sil	lacio		1/ OZ					
ı	Dettuce	Butter	iesia		1/4 OZ	. ¼ oz	1/ 07		1 02.	
1		Ice Drumhead.			1/2 OZ	½ oz	. 36 OZ		% oz.	
ı		Tennis Ball			¾ oz	½ oz	. 1/4 OZ		½ 6Z.	
ł	Melon	Nutmeg			14 OZ	½ oz	. 1 oz		1 oz.	
ł		White Japan				1/4 OZ				
ı		Ice Cream Wate			⅓ 0Z	2 oz	. 2 OZ		2 OZ.	
ı	Onion	Yellow Danvers	 g			1 oz				
ı		Yellow Danvers				1 oz				
ı		Large Red			½ 0z					
ı	Parsley	Extra Curled				1/2 OZ	. 1 oz.		1 oz.	
1	Parsnip	. Sutton's Studen	t	0170	1 oz	1 oz	. 4 OZ.		8 oz.	
ı	Peas	Extra Early Dar Harrison's Perf	niei	J Rourke	1 pt	1 qt	. 2 qt.		2 qt.	
ı		Champion of E	nglai	nd	1 pt	1 qt	2 at		4 at.	
ı		Hair's Mammot			- 1	- 4	. 1 qt		1 qt.	
ı	Pepper	Sweet Mountain	1			冷 02	. 72 UZ.	7	DY.	
ì		Large Bell					. 1/4 OZ.		oz.	
ı	Radish	Scarlet Turnip .				2 oz				
ı		Yellow Turnip .			1.07	1 oz	4 02		4 02.	
i	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Long Scarlet Chinese Winter			1 02	½ oz	16 OZ.		1 oz.	
ł	Salsify				½ oz	2 oz	. 4 oz.			
ŀ	Spinach	Flandre			¼ tb	14 D	. 1/2 1b.		1 b.	
ı	Squash	Early Busn			½ oz	½ 0z	. 1 oz.		2 oz.	
1		Hubbard			1/2 OZ	⅓ 0Z	. 1 oz.		1 OZ.	
		Yokahama	+15		1/ OZ	½ OZ	1/ OZ.		1 0Z.	
-	Tomato	Early Red Smoo)tII .		¾ oz	1/ 07	1/2 OZ.	1	5 OZ.	
١		Lester's Perfect	ed		¼ oz	1 0Z	16 OZ		1 OZ.	
۱	Turnin	White Strap Lea	af		1/2 OZ	16 oz	. 1/2 OZ.		1 oz.	
1		White French				2 oz 1 oz	. 2 oz.		4 oz.	
		White Strap Les White French Yellow Stone			1 oz	1 oz	. 2 oz.		4 OZ.	
	Herbs	(Five Varieties)				·1 pa.ea	. 1 pa.	ea	pa.ea	į

Orders promptly filled, and forwarded by mail or express, on receipt of price, by S. R. WELLS, 380 Broadway, New York.

Demorest's Monthly Magaline.—Improved and enlarged.—Including all its former brilliant attractions, popular music, stories, household matters, architecture, splendid fashions, etc., universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine of America. Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium, and other valuable premiums and terms for clubs. Single copies mailed free on receipt of 30c.; back numbers as specimen, 10c. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, N. Y. The Paris Exposition Prize Medal Peerless Cook-Stove, with all the Cooking Utensils, price \$48, or the best Sewing-Machine, a \$55 Wheeler and Wilson, given for 20 subscribers. The Monthly and Young America for \$3 50. Send for circular. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG-

Ready on the 1st of March.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MAM-MADAME DEMOREST'S MAMMOTH SEMI-ANNUAL BULLETIN OF LADIES' AND CHILDEN'S FASHIONS FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER, 1868. This elegant Plate of Fashions is printed on very large, heavy plate paper, 24 by 38 inches, and elegantly colored, being the largest and most elaborate, as well as the most reliable, Plate of Fashions ever issued. The Plate is also accompanied with Ten Full-size Cut Patterns of the Principal Figures and a Pamphlet of Full Descriptions, and other valuable information on Dress-making. Price \$2 50, or, yearly, \$4, mailed free, securely done up on roller. This Plate is invaluable to Dress-makers. JUST PUBLISHED—Third Thou-

JUST PUBLISHED—Third Thousand Edition—an extraordinary New Book by Andrew Jackson Davis, entitled A STELLAR KEY TO THE SUMMERLAND. Part I. Illustrated with Diagrams and Engravings of Celestial Scenery.

Men of Science! Thinking Men! Independent Men! Minds skeptical about the Future! Here is a Book for You.

This is the twentieth volume from the pen of the inspired Seer and Teacher, Andrew Jackson Davis. He has heretofore explained the wonders of creation, the mysteries of science and philosophy, the order, progress, and harmony of nature in thousands of ages of living inspiration; he has solved the mystery of Death, and revealed the connection between the world of matter and the world of spirits.

Mr. Davis opens wide the door of future human life, and shows us where we are to dwell when we put aside the garments of mortality for the vestments of angels. He says: "The volume is designed to furnish scientific and philosophical evidences of the existence of an inhabitable sphere or zone among the suns and planets of space. These evidences are indispensable, being adapted to all who seek a solid, rational, philosophical foundation on which to rest their hoppes of a substantial existence after Death."

The contents of this book are entirely original, and divect the mind and thoughts into channels hitherto wholly unexplored.

The account of the spiritual universe; the immortal mind looking into the heavens; the existence of a spiritual zone; its possibility and probability; its formation and scientific certainty; the harmonies of the universe; the existence of a spiritual zone; its possibility and probability; its formation and domestic life in the spheres—are new and wonderfully interesting.

This book is selling rapidly, and will be read by hundreds and thousands of persons. Price, \$1; postage, 16 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by the Publishers, WILLIAM WHITE & CO., No. 153 Washington Street, Boston; and by WARREN CHASE, at our Branch Book Store, No. 544 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG-AZINE and The Agriculturist, \$350; Weekly Tribune, or Phrenological Journal, \$4; Atlantic Monthly, or Godey's Lady's Book, \$5; or Demorest's Monthly and Young America, \$350; or Demorest's Monthly and Harper's Magazine or Bazar, \$6; or to include Demorest's Young America, at \$1

extra. Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, New York.
Send for circular.

FREE! Our new Catalogue of Improved Stencil Dies. More than \$200 a month is being made with them. S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERI-Demorest's Young America.—The most entertaining, the most instructive, and the best Juvenile Magazine. Every boy and girl says so, and every parent and teacher confirms it. Yearly, \$1.50, with a good Microscope, having a glass cylinder for examining living objects, or a two-blade Pearl Pocket Knife, as premium. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of 10 cents. March number now ready. Address.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

THE QUINTETTE ORCHESTRA. A Collection of Quadrilles, Contra-Dances, Waltzes, Polkas, Polka Redowas, Schottisches, Mazourkas, and Serenade Pieces, arranged for Two Violins, Clarinet, Cornet, and Bass. In Five Books, one for each Instrument. Price of the Set. \$6. Scnt post-paid on receipt of price. OLI-VER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK.-Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 LAIGHT STREET. Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those desiring such.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.

THE MONTHLY PHONOGRAPH-IO MAGAZINE. Terms: \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. This is the only periodical printed in Phonography published in America. Address JAMES E. MUNSON, 41 Park Row, New York.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!!

Now Ready, in No. 16 of

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. the Best Story and Sketch Paper of the Age, a thrilling Tale, entitled,

THE WITCH-FINDER:

OR.

THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM. By Leon Lewis.

Author of "The Silver Ship," "The Water Wolf," "Syria, the Jewess," etc.

A thoroughly authentic history of Salem Witchcraft has yet to be written. In the books treating of this subject the atrocities that were perpetrated by the Witch-Testers were classed as almost pardonable offenses, because committed under the delusion that the victims were gifted with supernatural powers, and could at will afflict any person with the most direful physical and mental ailments - such as blindness, deformity, or insanity. In those days, every person who suddenly became ill, at once proclaimed that he was bewitched, and began recalling to mind the female on whom he had last looked. and who, it was thought, had prostrated him by the power of Witchcraft. The suspected party, as was natural, generally proved to be some unfortunate woman against whom the invalid had long harbored a spirit of unfriendliness. The relatives of the sick person were at once summoned; after listening to the story of the individual supposed to be Bewitched, they would proceed in a body to the dwelling of the unsuspecting victim, drag her forth, publicly accuse her of witchcraft, in having afflicted their suffering relative, and make her submit to

THE WITCH-FINDER'S TEST

Tears and entreaties were of no avail; the expostulations of friends only made matters worse, by leaving them open to suspicion; and it often happened that in endeavoring to shield the unfortunate victim from the fury of the superstitious multitude, even the friends of the supposed witch were compelled to undergo the tortures of

THE WITCH-FINDER'S TEST.

These tests were as numerous as they were atrocious and diabolical, and frequently resulted in the death of the victim. When proved guilty of Witchcraft, death by the most cruel means was of course the sentence; but it was not a rare occurrence

THE WITCH-FINDER'S TEST

to put an end to the victim's sufferings by death, just as she was about to be declared

At this distant day, and in this age of enlightenment, there will be found many who will discredit the following brief description of one of the many tests resorted to by

THE HEARTLESS WITCH-FINDER.

The Salemites believed that it was impossible to drown a witch-that if thrown into a river, she would certainly be able to make her way to the shore. Acting upon this belief, when a woman was suspected of Witchcraft, she would be compelled to

THE WITCH-FINDER'S DROWNING TEST.

She would be dragged to the nearest river, and plunged in at a considerable distance from the shore. In case the woman succeeded for a time in keeping her head

above the surface of the water, that was considered positive evidence that she was a Witch, and she would be stoned to death as she struggled with the remorseless waves. In this test the only proof of the woman's innocence of Witchcraft was when she could not swim, and therefore sank to rise no more! Innocent or guilty, it was death in either case! By drowning, she proved herself innocent; but if it appeared probable that she could save her life by swimming, she was stoned like a cat until she drowned!

Even cruelty more atrocious than this was put in practice by

THE WITCH-FINDER.

Private quarrels and ancient grudges were avenged by accusing innocent people of Witchcraft. Young wives were ruthlessly torn from loving husbands, accused before the gaping, ignorant, and superstitious populace,

BRANDED AS WITCHES. and after being marched through the town, that everybody might look their last upon

FEMALE DEMONS.

the terrified women were given over to the villainous wretches who had achieved notoriety as

WITCH-FINDERS.

The remarkable story which is soon to appear in the

NEW YORK WEEKLY, is a reliable expose of the atrocities enacted in the

DAYS OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

The tale is founded on authentic records and data, and is entitled

THE WITCH-FINDER;

THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM. The plot of the story is original, although it has for its basis an accurate account of the cruelties that were perpetrated during the period of

SALEM WITCHCRAFT.

Among the principal characters portrayed in this exciting story is

THE WITCH-HUNTER.

The most disreputable person in Salem, at the time of the Witchcraft excitement, was a man named BOARDBUSH, who had achieved a devilish notoriety as a Volunteer Accuser, a Witch-Tester, or Witch-Discoverer. This heartless miscreant practiced various juggleries, under pretense of distinguishing a witch from an innocent person, such as drawing blood, saying the Lord's Prayer backward, etc.

THE HUNTED MAIDEN

Another interesting personage of those times was HESTER WAYBROOK, the daughter of a colonial merchant-a beautiful and noble - hearted girl, whom the villain BOARDBUSH persecuted with his attentions, and afterward hunted as a Witch.

THE WHITE ANGEL OF SALEM.

A third and most remarkable personage of those dark days was a mysterious being who appeared in Salem when the delusion was deepest. She possessed the aspect of a young lady; but a strange peculiarity was noticed in her appearance-she was strangely white, and her skin shone so brilliantly that many supposed her to be an angel. She went about doing good, opposing the Witch-Hunters, releasing prisoners, helping widows and orphans, Whoever would have full particulars concerning these and a score of other inhabitants of Salem in the days of Witchcraft, must read the thrilling and beautiful narration just drawn from the historical collections of Massachusetts, and entitled

THE WITCH-FINDER:

OB.

THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM. By Leon Lewis.

Which will be commenced in No. 16 of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY.

The great success of the NEW YORK WEEKLY is in a measure due to the scrutiny exercised in compiling the contents, so that the slightest offensive word or passage may be avoided. Heads of families, fully aware that we expunge from our manuscripts every expression that might contaminate the young, present

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

to their wives and children, fully confident that its teachings will have a beneficial effect, and that its Stories, while they inculcate good morals, also exhibit the punishment that must attend vice.

The contents of

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

are varied, to suit the popular taste; they are instructive, entertaining, and amusing. The thoughtful will find in

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

subjects that will induce reflection, the knowledge-seeker will be edified and learn the social habits peculiar to varions parts of the world, while the humorously inclined can always find in the quaint writings of JOSH BILLINGS, PHILANDER DOESTICKS, MARK TWAIN, JOHN QUILL, and other humorists, something that will provoke merriment and laughter. As we have not space to particularize at great length the numerous features of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, we will just mention some of the standing attractions. Answers to Correspondents, replies to various queries put to him, and disseminates information that is of the greatest popular interest.

THE KNOWLEDGE BOX.—In this column will be found Domestic Receipts, Scientific Notes, Hints to Farmers and Gardeners—in fact, suggestions that will prove useful to all classes of society.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—The important events of the world are epitomized in this column, and their essence given in pithy sentences.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.—This department is entirely devoted to articles of a

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.—This department is entirely devoted to articles of a humorous nature, and it forms an excellent dessert to the mental feast which the columns of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

contains every week.

The above are the regular departments of

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. Besides which we have

SKETCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. LOVE SKETCHES,

SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE, SKETCHES OF BORDER LIFE, SEA SKETCHES.

With such attractions, who can wonder that

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is considered

THE BEST LITERARY PAPER PUBLISHED.

It should be borne in mind that in No. 16 of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY will be commenced "THE WITCH-FIND-ER: or, THE HUNTED MAID OF SALEM."

The New York Weekly is for sale by every News Agent. Price Six Cents per

copy.
Specimen copies sent free.

STREET & SMITH, 11 Frankfort Street, N. Y. IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR

OLD BOOKS.
CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD!
100,000 Old and New Books on Hand. Catalogues free. Send a stamp.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassan Street, New York. J. 1v.

ACTIVE AGENTS can make

TOTIVE AGENTS CAI Make from five to ten dollars daily in selling Mr. and Mrs. Lyman's new and brilliantly written book—THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING. High percentage and exclusive territory given. For circulars and agencies apply to GOODWIN & BETTS, Hartford, Ct.

Oct. 7t.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.—THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL AND FARMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS' AND FARMER ADVERTISER.

A first-class Monthly Journal devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains thirty-six large-double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Only one dollar a year. Specimen copies free, for stamp,

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

The publishers of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the ailments or injuries of all kinds of stock, and to answer in print in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a cure. These prescriptions are given gratis, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon free of charge. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it. We will send from June until the 1st of January for 50 cents.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO, S.tfex. Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED in every AGENTS WANTED in every County of the United States, to sell the New Double Map of the United States and World, showing Russian America, Pacific R.R., Atlantic Cable, and population of every County in the United States. All of the Railroads, as well as proposed roads are plainly shown. This is a rare chance for Map and Book Agents, as well as all out of employment. Send for Catalogue, giving full particulars and terms. Address GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman Street, New York, or A. B. CLOSSON, Jr., 28 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Music.

THE GRANDE DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN. All the principal melodies of this popular opera, among which are—
THE SWORD OF MY FATHER. 40cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.
SAY TO HIM. 40cts.
FOR Violin, 15cts.

Reichardt's new Song, The Haunting Thought. "I Love but Thee," a beautiful song of moderate difficulty, by Alex. Reich-ardt, composer of "Thou art so near, and yet so far." Price 40cts.

yet so far." Price 40cts.

NEW SONGS.

Advice to Persons about to Marry, 35cts.

For violin, 15cts. Cuckoo's Notes, a beautiful melody by the composer of "Ohl would I were a bird," 30cts.—For violin, 15cts. Come Back to Erin, words and music by Claribel, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts. Come Sing to Me Again — "I've heard sweet music stealing"—30cts.—For violin, 15cts. Dandy Pat, comic song and dance, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts. Fellow that Looks Like Me, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts.

Juliana Phebiana Constantina Brown, 35c.

—For violin, 15cts.

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Mu-

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Bound, Musical Instruments and Instruction Books. Strings and Books sent free to any address in the U. S. on receipt of the marked price.

FREDERICK BLUME,

1125 Broadway, New York, second door above Twenty-fifth Street.

ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO FULL

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 Half Chests by ship Golden State.
12,900 Half Chests by ship George Shotten.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivaled for fineness and sweetness of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in the lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our Warehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and

we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

Mixed (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., Lest, \$1 per lb.

English Breakfast (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb.

Young Myson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. Gunpowder (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best, 40c., per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to \$1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 Vesey Street. Post-Office Box 5,643, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.;

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor.

Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.

Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy,

D.D., Editor.

Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G.

Craighead, Editors.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright, Editor.

Christian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, Henry C. Bowen, Publisher.

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y., D. D. T.

Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

Manhattan, Kansas, *July* 25, 1867. Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vescy Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

LORENZO WESTOVER.

Dearbornville, Mich., July 6, 1867. Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express

Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of tea.

It may be proper here to state that the tea received

gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order.

Respectfully yours,

AMOS GAGE.

Brunswick, Mo., March 26, 1867. To the Great American Tea Company, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor, compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

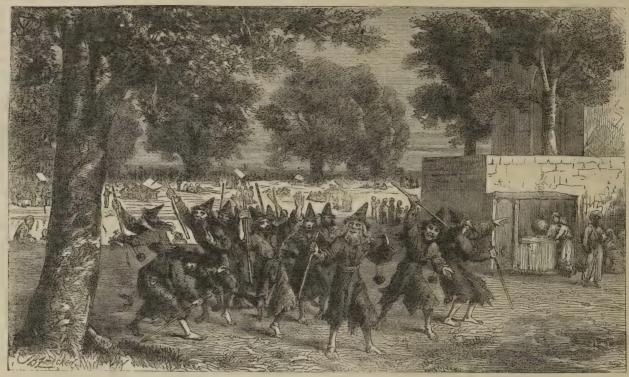
N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.



DERVISHES IN THEIR RELIGIOUS DANCE.

DERVISHES OF THE ORIENT.

If the fakirs of India and Arabia have received considerable attention from magazinists and students of racial types and peculiarities, so have the dervishes of the Orient. The latter, however, occupy a much higher position in the scale of intelligence than the former, and are free from the uncouth gestures and diablerie which generally mark the fakir order. Some writers use the terms dervish and fakir as if they were synonymous; but it would be well to observe the distinction which plainly exists. Fakirism is of very ancient origin; an attempt to trace it would be lost in the darkness of mythical ages. It has been allied chiefly with Hindu paganism, and its followers have ever been characterized by the most extravagant follies. Dervishism is more particularly allied with Mohammedanism. Formed, doubtless, on, or an outgrowth of, fakirism, it is nevertheless much superior to the latter, and resembles in some respects the monachism of Christianity. Tradition refers the origin of the order to the earliest times of Islam, and attributes the foundation of several of the brotherhoods into which dervishes are divided, to the califs Abubekr, Ali, and others.

The word dervish or dervise is Persian, and signifies poor; and poverty is one of the rules of life chiefly observed by the order. The various brotherhoods have each a convent, wherein they are maintained by liberal endowments. Many Turkish sultans and Mohammedan princes have made rich gifts to these orders, and held the dervishes generally in high esteem. The people among whom they live still regard them with the utmost respect and veneration, and

contribute largely to their support. The most prominent dervish establishments, or *changah* in the Turkish, are—Bestames, founded in 874; Kadris, 1165; Rufagi, 1182; Mevelevis, 1273; Nakshibondis, 1319; Bektashis, 1357; Rushenis, 1533; Shemsiss, 1601; and Jemalis, 1750. The names of the brotherhoods or societies are those of their founders. Over each is a superior, with the title *sheik*.

By the rules of the order, dervishes are commanded to live a life of austerity, chastity, humility, charity, and general asceticism. They are not forbidden to marry, but can not bring a wife into the convent, or absent themselves more than five days in a week from their associates. Mendicity is prohibited, except in the one society of Bektashis, so that they to a great extent maintain themselves by manual labor.

Their religious exercises are frequent. On Tuesdays and Fridays ceremonies of the most striking nature are performed, when they engage in sacred dances to the sound of flutes, and whirl around and leap about with great swiftness, stopping all together at once whenever the music ceases. Our engraving represents a company of dancing dervishes very much as they actually appear.

There are many dervishes, not well reputed among the Orientals, who live a vagrant life and affect the most singular eccentricities. They dress meanly, and walk barelegged from place to place, at all times manifesting extreme indigence. Many of them, like the fakirs, perform feats of jugglery and sorcery. One class, called Rufais, are given to extraordinary self-torture and mortification. At their assemblies they appear to emulate each other in degrees of human endurance. Some are seen holding

red-hot iron between their teeth, and others lacerating their flesh, with an air of the most stoical indifference. Another class, called Calenders, are noteworthy on account of their singular dress. These wear a tiger's or a sheep's skin; dress up their hair with feathers in a grotesque style, and go about half naked. Many weird and improbable stories are related of them, as of the fakirs, by travelers whose organ of Wonder possesses a strong degree of susceptibility, and is allied in the same brain with a good degree of imagination.

The true dervishes impute their existence to divine inspiration, and quote passages of the Koran which commend the influences of a life of retirement, contemplation, and poverty on the character and disposition of man. It is well authenticated that from the earliest times it has been held meritorious, by pious persons of the East, to separate one's self from the trammels of society and domestic life and to enter upon a course of austere meditation and seclusion. The prevalence of this theory or notion doubtless gave rise to the monastic orders of Christendom, which at times have been marked by painful self mortifications and rigorous asceticism, scarcely exceeded by the fanatical devotees of Islam.

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

Is devoted to The Science of Man, in all its branches, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Sociology, etc. It furnishes a guide in Choosing a Pursuit, and in judging of the dispositions of those around us, by all the known external "Signs of Character."

Published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere.

Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR, 389 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

"Sent prepaid by first Post," at prices annexed.

A List of Works

Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

The following List, embraces most of our Books, save private Medical Works contained in our "Special List," and those on PHONOGRAPHY, which are given in separate Catalogues, sent on receipt of stamp. Copies of these Works will be sent by Return Post, on receipt of price. Address as above.

WORKS ON PHRENOLOGY.

American Phrenological Jour-

Combe's Lectures on Phreno-

Constitution of Man. By Geo.

Complete Works of Dr. Gall on Phrenology, 6 vois., (Very scarce,) net., \$15

Defence of Phrenology; Agu-ments and Testimony. By Boardman...\$1 50

Domestic Life, Thoughts on, its Concord and Discord, By N. Sizer. 25c.

Education, founded on the Nature of Man. By Dr. Spurzheim Muslin, 130

Matrimony, or, Phrenology and Physiology applied to the Selection of Congenial companions for Life. By Fowler,......50c.

New Physiognomy, or, Signs of Character—As manifested through Tempera-Character—As manitested through Temperament and External Forms, and especiality in the Human Face Divine. With more than 1,600 illustrations. By S. R. Wells, Editor Phaemological Journal. In one large volume, handsomely bound. In moslin, 500 Heavy calf, with marbled edges, 800 Turkey morocce, full gilt, 1900

The Treatise of Mr. Wells, which is admirably printed, and profusely illust ated, is probably the most complete Hand-Book upon the subject in the language,—N, Y. Tribunc.

Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied. Thirty-seventh edition. A standard work on the Science, muslin,...175

Phrenology and the Scriptures.
By Rev. John Pierbont. 25c

Phrenological Guide. Designed

Phrenological Bust, Designed es-

Self-Culture and Perfection of.

Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology. Illustrated with o dred engravings. Paper...... The same in muslin,.....

HYDROPATHY: OR, WATER CURE.

Accidents and Emergencies. By Alfred Snice. Notes by Trail. Illustrated, 25c.

Children, their Hydropathic Manage-ment in Health and Disease. Dr. Shew, 175

Cook Book, Hydropathic. With New Recipes, Illustrated, By Dr. Trall, 150

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, incld'g Diphtheria. By Dr. Trall, 26c.

Domestic Practice of Hydro-pathy, with 15 engraved illustrations of im-portant subjects. By E Johnson, M. D. 120 0

Hydropathy, or, Water-Cure. Principles and Modes of Treatment. Dr.Shew, 150

Midwifery and the Diseases of Women. A practical work. By Dr.Shew, 175

Philosophy of Water-Cure. By J. Balbirnie, M.D. A work for beginners, 50c

Of all the numerous publications which have attained such a wide popularity, as issued by FOWLER & WELLS, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia...

Water-Cure in Chronic Dis-

Water and Vegetable Diet in Scrofula, Cancer, Asthma, etc. By Dr. Lamb. Notes by Dr. Shew Muslin, . . 150

Water-Cure in Every Known Disease. By J. M. Rausse. Muslin,...1 50

WORKS ON PHYSIOLOGY.

Alcoholle Controversy. A Review of the Westminster Review on the Physiological Errors of Teetotalism. By Dr. Trall, 50c.

Anatomical and Physiological natomical and Physiological Plates. These Plates were arranged express." for Lecturers on Health, Physiology, etc. By R. T. Trail, M.D., of the Now York Hydropathic College, They are six in number, representing the normal position and Life-size of all the internal visce ra, magnified illustrations of the organs of the special senses, and a view of the principal nervee, arteries, veins, muscles, etc. For popular instruction, for families, schools, and for professional reference, they will be found far superior to anything of the kind keretofrore published, as they are more complete and perfect in artistic design and finish. Price for the set, fully colored, backed and mounted on rollers. (Not mailable), ...2000

Combe's Physiology, applied to the Improvement of Mental and Physical Edu-cation Notes by Fowler, Muslin,....175

Digestion, Physiology of. The Principles of Distetics, By Dr. Combe, 56

Family Gymnasium. With nume-

Family Dentist, A Popular Treatise on the Teeth. By D. C. Warner, M.D., 150

Fruits and Farinacea the Pro-per Food of Man. With Notes and engraved is distrations. By R. T. Trail, M.D. Mus-ha, 175.

Hereditary Descent, its Laws and Facts applied to Human Improvement, 150

Philosophy of Sacred History, considered in relation to Human Aliment and the Wines of Scripture. By Sylvester Gra-ham. 350

The Science of Human Life. By Sylvester Graham, M.D. With a Portrait and Biographical sketch of the Author, .. 3 50

Tea and Coffee, their Physical, Intellectual, and Moral effects. By Alcott, .. 25c,

Teeth, their Structure, Diseases and Management, with Engravings,......25c-

Special List. We have, in addition to the above, Private Medical Works and Treatises on subjects which, although not adapted to general circulation, are invaluable to those who need them. This Special List will be sent on pre-paid application

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aims and Aids for Girls and Young Women, By Rev. G. S. Weaver, 125

Chemistry, applied to Physiology, Agriculture and Commerce. By Liebig, ... 50c.

Father Mathew, the Temperance Apostle, Portrail, Character, a graphy. By S. R. Wells.

Human Rights, and their Political Guaranties. By Judge Hurlbut, ... 1 50

Home for All. The Gravel Wall, a New, Chean, and Superior Mode of Building, with Engravings, Plans, Views, etc., 150

Hopes and Helps for the Young of both sexes. By Rev. G. S. Weaver. 1500

Horace Mann's Works, his Lectures on various subjects, comprising n any of his best addresses, with portrait,... 300

Movement-Cure, Embracing the History and Philosophy of this System of Medical Treatment. Illustrated. By G. H. Taylor, M.D., 173

Saving and Wasting, or, Domestic Economy Idustrated, By Soion Robinson, 1 50 Three Hours' School a Day.
Useful for Parents and Teachers, 1 50

The Christian Household, embracing the Christian Home-Husband Wife, Father, Mother, Child, Brother, and Sister, By Rev. G. S. Weaver, Read if 100

NEW HAND-BOOKS.

How to Behave, A Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits, with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, 76c.

Flow to do Business, A Pocket
Manual of Practical Affairs, and a Guide to
Success in Life, with a Collection of Legal
and Commercial Forms. Suitable for all. 75c.

Rural Manuals, comprising "The House," "The Farm," "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals." In one large vol., 2 25

Library of Mesmerism

The book furnishes evidence of purposed faithfulness, more than usual scholarship, and remarkable literary industry. It cannot fail to be an important help to those who wish to become better acquainted with the revealed will of God. For these reasons I wish the enterprise of publishing the work great success.—From Thomas Armitraofs, D D, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

Agents, Booksellers, and others, would do well to engage in the sale of these Works, in every State, County, Town, and Village throughout the country. They are not kept by Booksellers generally. The market is not supplied, and thousands might be sold where they have never yet been introduced. For Wholesale Terms, and "Special Lists," please Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, 889 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR:

Or, the EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKER. Including a Chairman's Guide. By Rev. WM. PITTENGER, with an Introduction by Hon. John A. BINGHAM. A clear and succinct Exposition of the Rules and Methods or practice by which Readiness in the Expression of Thought may be acquired, and an acceptable style, both in composition and gesture. One handsome 12mo vol. of 220 pages, tinted paper, post-paid, \$1.50.

To give the reader a more complete view of the matter in this excellent work-the best of its class-we condense the following from the

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFACE. Objects of the Work stated. INTRODUCTION. By Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Member of Congress.

Part I .- THE WRITTEN AND Ex-TEMPORE DISCOURSE COMPARED-Illustrative Examples. PREREQUISITES - Intellectual Competency; Strength of Body; Command of Language; Courage; Firmness; Self-reliance. Basis of SPEECH-Thought and Emotion; Heart Cultivation; Earnestness. Acquire-MENTS—General Knowledge; of Bible; of Theology; of Men; Method by which such Knowledge may be obtained. CUL-TIVATION - Imagination; Language; Voice; Gesture, how acquired; Distinguished Orators and Writers.

Part II.-A SERMON. THE FOUN-DATION FOR A PREACHER-Subject: Object; Text; Hints to Young Preachers. THE PLAN — Gathering Thought; Arranging; Committing; Practical Suggestions; Use of Notes. PRELIMINARIES FOR PREACHING—Fear; Vigor; Opening Exercises; Requisites for a Successful Discourse. THE DIVISIONS-Introduction, Difficulties in Opening: Discussion, Simplicity and Directness. AFTER CONSIDERATIONS-Success; Rest; Improvement; Practical Suggestions.

Part III .- SECULAR ORATORY, IX-STRUCTIVE ADDRESS-Fields of Oratory; Oral Teaching; Lecturing. MISCELLAN-EOUS ADDRESS - Deliberative; Legal; Popular; Controversial; the Statesman; the Lawyer; the Lecturer; the Orator.

Part IV.—EMINENT SPEAKERS DESCRIBED — St. Augustin; Luther; Lord Chatham; William Pitt; Edmund Burke; Mirabeau; Patrick Henry; Whitefield; Wesley; Sidney Smith; F. W. Robertson; Clay; Bascom; Summerfield; Spurgeon; Beecher; Anna E. Dickinson; John A. Bingham; W. E. Gladstone; Mathew Simpson; Wendell Phillips; John P. Durbin; Newman Hall, and others.

Appendix. — THE CHAIRMAN'S GUIDE. HOW TO ORGANISE AND CON-DUCT PUBLIC MEETINGS and DEBATING CLUBS, in a parlimentary manner.

While other authors have tended to excessive elaboration, the writer of this work has striven to condense as much as possible, and present the subject as succinctly as clearness of statement will permit. He brings to his work a mind matured by years of experience in the very field of which he treats. He is also known in the literary world, as the author of "Daring and Suffering." The book is published in first-class style, well and clearly printed, and handsomely bound. A capital work for Agents.

Address S. R. WELLS Publisher 389 Broadway, N. Y.

LIFE IN THE WEST:

Stories of the Mississippi Valley.

BY N. C. MEEKER.

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF The New York Tribune.

One handsome 12mo vol. of 360 pages, tinted paper, beveled boards, muslin, Price \$2.00. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The objects of this New Work, may be inferred by the following:

FROM THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Old and the New, or, the Settlement of Michigan - Going to Die; Effects of being too Successful - Serving Two Masters; an Ohio River Story - The Steamboat Captain; Life on the Lower Mississippi River, and Plantation Life-Marching On; Change of Opinion during the War - The Way and the Will; or, Missouri and Wisconsin Life - The Northern Refugee; or, a Refined Family in a Rough Settlement.

Prairie Life in Early Days; or, How Settlements Progress - Results of Extensive Farming - Saved from Ruin by going West - Taking an Apprentice; or, Modern Ideas of Family Government - Going to be a Mormon; or, Life on the Ohio Western Reserve - The Shoemaker's Strike; or, the Fortune of a City Mechanic -Henrietta; Pennsylvania and the West - The Little Turnpike and the Seven Gardens - Farming and Law; or, a Lawyer goes West, the Results - The Natural Language of Cattle; How to read it; Can Cattle Reason? - The Egyptian Preacher; or, North Carolina Ideas - The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain; or, Hope of the Poor.

A Description of the Mississippi Valley; - Western Pennsylvania -West Virginia - Ohio - Indiana - Illinois - Wisconsin - Minnesota - Iowa - Missouri — Kansas — Nebraska — Arkansas — Kentucky — Tennessee — Mississippi — Louisiana - Number of Square Miles and of Acres, in each State, with Land Offices and where located - Where, and How, to secure Homesteads in the West.

The Work is at once, both USEFUL and ENTERTAINING. It is full of Facts, Philosophy, History and Personal Experience. By a perusal of "LIFE IN THE WEST," one can learn more in a day, than he could gather otherwise in half a life time. It describes Land, Lake, River, Climate, Soil, Productions, Modes of Culture, Cost of Land and of Living, How to reach a desired Point, Land Offices, etc., etc.

A Capital Book for Eastern Men, or Europeans going West; and a Most Interesting Work for family reading everywhere. Agents can do well with it.

Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Eclectic Medical College

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College Holds Three Sessions each Year.

The First Session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January. The Second Session, commencing February 1st, continues until the beginning of May. The Third Session continues through the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Prefessors, and every department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Henry Hollenback, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. JOSEPH P. FITLER, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. JOHN BUCHANAN, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine. WILLIAM CLARK, M.D., Professor of Practice of Medicine. EDWARD DOWN, M.D., Professor of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy. EMIL QUERNER, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. LEWIS A. HALL, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System. A. RITTENHOUSE, M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnosis. J. V. LEWIS, LL D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

James Cochran, M.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. D. McMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of Surgical Anatomy.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction is afforded. Free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided. Dissecting material abundant at a nominal cost. Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60; no other expenses.

For particulars, address, JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Dean, Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Published Monthly. Pages 48. Price \$2 per Annum.

The most original and progressive Medical Journal in the United States. All articles eriginal, thoroughly practical. Splendid inducements to subscribers for 1863. Premium engravings, valued at \$3, given to each subscriber. Specimen copy sont free.

Address, JOHN BUCHANAN, 227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CARD.

JOHN COLLINS, Burlington, New Jersey, having had many years experience as a draughtsman, would respectfully solicit orders from Lecturers and others wishing Diagrams for Illustration. Portraits in India Ink or Colors, Maps, life-size Figures, Drawings on Wood or Stone, &c., made with accuracy, promptness and at the lowest rates.

THE COMBINED ANNUALS OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSI-OGNOMY for 1865-6-7 and 1868. One volume, 200 pages, 200 Illustrations, containing-The Races of Men, with Portraits; Cause and Cure for Stammering and Stuttering; also of Bashfulness, Diffidence, and Timidity, and of Jealousy; Influence of Marriage on Morals; Effects of Marriage of Cousins; Portraits of Clergymen, Statesmen, Boxers, Indians, Negroes, &c., including Johnson, Lincoln, Grant, Shorman, Brigham Young, Bright, Cobden, Carlyle, Rev. Dr. Pusey, Martineau, Froude, Thiers, Ruskin, Kingsley, Disraeli, Victor Hugo, and many others.

A CAPITAL HAND-BOOK with "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them." Sent, post-paid by return mail, for Sixty Cents, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 889 Broadway

THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF

Politics, Finance, Literature, Society, and Art.

The doubt that seems to have existed in the minds of many as to whether the United States could produce and sustain a journal correspondingly able, influe tial, and successful with the great London weeklies, such as the Spectator and Saturday Review, has now been set at rest.

The ROUND TABLE has achieved a success beyond precedent, and has now a larger circulation than that ever attained by any journal of similar class in this country. During the past year the receipts of the paper have doubled. "The ROUND TABLE," says the New York Leader, " has achieved

cosmopolitan success"

The American P. ess, of all shades of politics, and the ab'est Foreign Journals have passed upon the ROUND TABLE the highest encomiums. The following extracts will give some idea of the universal estimation in which the Round TABLE is held:

the Round Table is held:

"A journal which has the genius and learning and brilliancy of the higher order of London weeklies, and which, at the same time, has the spirit and the instincts of America."—N. Y. Times.

"The Round Table is the ablest publication of the kind we have ever had in America."—Boston Post.

"It is the best literary paper, in all senses, published in the whole of the United States."—Richmond Examiner.

"It ranks to-day as the best literary weekly that ever appeared in this country."—Philadelphia Age.

"The Round Table is altogether in the van of American serial literature."—San Francisco News-Letter.

"The Round Table is, beyond all question, the freshest, most vigorous, independent, and national journal in this country."—Norfolk Virginian.

"The only journal which adequately represents American education and culture."—Imperial Review (London).

"The New York Round Table is the best literary paper published in the United States."—Trubner's Literary Record (London).

The late Fitz (ir one Halleck the poet speaking of the Round Table in

The late Fitz Gr ene Halleck, the poet, speaking of the Round Table, in one of his lett rs, said:

"It equals the London Spectator, and excels the London Saturday Review.

Subscription Price of the Round Table \$6.00 a year, invariably in advance.

The Round Table (\$6), and the Phrenological Journal (\$3), will be sent to one address for \$7.50 a year.

Any of the leading Publications, Home and Foreign, may be had along with the ROUND TABLE at a corresponding reduction.

THE WEEK.

A REFLEX OF HOME AND FOREIGN OPINION.

THE WEEK, issued in January 1868, by the ROUND TABLE ASSOCI-ATION, consists of the choicest selections from the best publications in the world, and, meeting a want long felt by the public, has already attained a success beyond the most ardent expectation of its projectors. The demand for the paper has been so great that extra editions have had to be struck off.

THE WEEK furnishes the greatest variety of the most interesting reading matter, printed in the finest style on splendid paper, and at a price within the reach of every reader.

THE WEEK is entirely non-partisan in character. It gives what is brightest and best from every quarter. It is an epitome of the history of the world from week to week, and contains:

- 1.-Selections from the best articles that appear in the American Journals.
- 2.-Selections from the ablest Foreign Journals.
- 3.—The gems from the best Humorous Papers in the world.
- 4.--A reflex of the most important movements that transpire in the Religious World.
- 5.-All that is choicest in Science, Literature, and Art.
- 6.-A record of the Musical and Dramatic World.

Subscription Price of The Week, \$3.00 a year, invariably in advance; Single Copies, 8 cents.

Sold by News Dealers Everywhere.

THE WEEK (\$3), and the ROUND TABLE (\$6), to one address for \$7.50. THE WEEK (\$3), and PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (\$3), to one address for \$5.00.

> Office of the Round Table and The Week. 132 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

The Meckly Tribune,

For 1868.

PRICE REDUCED!

From every quarter, friends write us that systematic, determined efforts are making, and with considerable success, to push into circulation journals which sympathized with the Rebellion during its progress, and are now moved and inspired by its fundamental principle that Liberty is rightfully the birthright, not of all men, but of White men, that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. A desperate effort is preparing to give ascendancy to this Reactionary principle in our Government, through the triumph of its champions in the choice of our next President and Congress.

The journals thus crowded into circulation by offering them at cost are neither so large nor so varied in their contents, nor produced at anything like the cost of The Tribune. They are political merely or mainly, while our columns are more generally filled with Foreign Correspondence, Farming Intelligence,

Literature, etc., etc.

Nevertheless, in deference to the representations of our friends, and in view of the momentous issues of our Presidential struggle now opening, we have resolved to offer The Weekly Tribune for 1868 to clubs of fifty or more for ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM: That is to say: for fifty dollars we will send to one Address fifty copies of The Weekly Tribune for one year, and any larger number at the same rate.

To mail subscribers, our prices will be,

\$2, for one copy, one year, 52 issues.

For \$9, received at one time, five copies will be sent to names of Subscribers. For \$15, received at one time, ten copies will be sent to names of Subscribers. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers. And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For \$55, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent to names of Subscribers. And one copy to getter up of club.

For \$25, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent to one address. And one copy to getter up of club.

For \$50, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent to one address. And one copy to getter up of club.

For \$100, received at one time, one hundred copies will be sent to one address. And one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune, to getter up of club.

These terms are invariable and cannot be deviated from.

No newspaper so large and complete as The Weekly Tribune was ever before offered at so low a price. Even when our Currency was at par with gold, no such paper but The Tribune was offered at that price; and The Tribune then cost us far less than it now does. But the next election must be carried for Liberty and Loyalty, and we mean to do our part toward effecting that consummation.

We believe that the circulation of half a million copies of The Weekly Tribune during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Republican knows honest Democrats, who need only to be undeceived in order to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with The Weekly Tribune. It

costs but little, and the result will be permanent.

Friends who propose to cooperate with us, please send us your orders as promptly as may be.

Address, THE TRIBUNE,

No. 154 Nassau Street, New York.





CONTENTS.

Introduction. — Physiognomy Defined, A Historical Sketch, Advent of Lavater, Modern Writers, Physiognomy To-day, Universally Practiced, Emerson on Physiognomy, Solomon, Benefits of Physiognomy, Matrimonial Hints, Its Application to Buslness, Self-Improvement, Harmony of Physiognomy with Phrenology....Page xiii.—xxvi.

ognomy with Phrenology ... Page xiil.-xxvl.

I. An Account of Previous
Systems.—System of Lavater, General
Rules, The Forehead, The Eyes, The Eyebrows, The Nose, The Cheeks, The Mouth,
The Chin, The Forehead and Mouth, Stupidity, Folly, Sophists, Knaves, Women, Caution,
The Smile, To be Avoided, Thinkers, Cautious, Manly Character. Alexander Walker's
System, General Rules, The Mouth, The
Nose, The Eye, The Ear, The Chin and Jaws.
Dr. Redfield's System, Analysis of Man, The
Twelve Qualities, Names of Physiognomical
Signs according to Dr. Redfield, Classification
of Faculties, Practical Examples, with Illustrations. — 27-68

H. Structure of the Human Body.— The Mechanical System, The Bones, The Ligaments, The Muscles, Thorax and Pelvis, Vital System, The Lymphatics, The Blood-Vessels, The Glands, The Heart, Mental System, The Organs of Sense, The Cerebrum, The Cerebellum, The Spinal Cord and its Connections, amply illustrated with Fragravines. Engravings.....

Reasoning Faculties.

VIII. Anatomy of the Human
Face.—Framework of the Face, Muscles
of the Face, Bones of the Head and Face,
Binuses of the Face, Muscles of the Eye and
142-150

IX. The Human Chin, What It Indicates.—Chin and Cerebellum, Love or Amativeness, Chins Classified, The Pointed Chin, The Indented Chin, The Narrow Square Chin, The Broad Square Chin, The Broad Round Chin, Will or Determination, Scorn and Contempt, Economy Indicated in the Chin.

XI. The Human Mouth Indicates Character.—The Mouth Tells Tales, General Remarks, The Lips and the Affections, Philosophy of Kissing, Friendship, Hospitality, Love in the Lips, Jealousy The Lips of Contempt, Approbativeness, Love of Distinction, Firmness and Self-Esteem, Gravity and Gloominess, Mirthfulness, Animals and Savages, Complacency, Self-Control, Enjoyment, Dissatisfaction and Hate, Other Signs. Page 163-184

New Physiognomy,

SIGNS OF CHARACTER

TEMPERAMENT AND EXTERNAL FORMS.

AND ESPECIALLY IN

"The Human Face Divine."

BY SAMUEL R. WELLS.

NEW YORK:

FOWLER & WELLS

One Large Vol. nearly 800 pages, with more than 1,000 Illustrative Engravings, in three styles of binding—handsome embossed muslin, \$5; heavy calf, with marble edges, \$8; rich turkey morocco, full gilt, elegant, \$10. A beautiful presentation book suitable for the center-table.

Noses, National Noses, The American Nose, The Gorman Nose, The English Nose, The Irish Nose, The French Nose, Miscellaneous National Noses, Indian Noses, Negro Noses, Mongolian Noses, Noses of the Pacific Islanders, Noted Noses, Indian Roses, The Roses of Sculpture, Lord Brougham's Nose, Some PoeticalNoses, A Double Nose, The End of the Nose.

**Same PoeticalNoses, A Double Nose, The End of the Nose.

**LIII. About the Eyes—Language, Color, and Character.—Size of the Eye, Prominence of the Eye, Language, Width of the Eyes, Impressibility, The Uplifted Eye, Prayerfulness, The Downast Eye, Humility, Rapture and Wonder, The Eyelids, Mithituiness in the Eye, Probity, The Eye of the Drunkard, The Color of the Eyes, What it Indicates, Effects of Climate, Blue Eyes, Black Eyes, Daniel Webster's Eyes, Brown Eyes, Hazel Eyes, Gray Eyes, Green Eyes, Opinions about Eyes, Eyes, Eyes of Celebrated Persons, The Eye-brows.

262-249

XIV. The Cheeks and the Com-

XIV. The Cheeksand the Com-

XVI. Signs of the Neck and Ears,—Vitality, Tenacity of Life, An In-dian's Opinion, Masculine Energy, Children, Firmness, Self-Esteem, The Ear, Tune. 264-269

dian's Opinion, Ausculine Energy, cardafirmness, Self-Esteem, The Ear, Tune. 264-2669

XVII. The Hair and Beard—
Their Color, Quality, and Character.—Form and Structure, How the Hair Grows, Color of the Hair, Dyeing the Hair, Rotional Peculiarities of the Hair, Remarkable Length, Modes of Wearing the Hair, The Church on Long Hair, Absurdities of the Female Colifure, Natural Curiosities, Mixed Races, Cutting the Hair, Wigs, Quality of the Hair, Gray Hair, Baldness. Physiognomical Indications, Hair, Wool, Fur, Political Significance of Long Hair, The Beard, The Modern Orientals, Greek and Roman Beards, Long Beards, The Church on the Beard, How Duprat Lost his Bishopric, A Modern Bull against the Beard, Beards Classified, Peter the Great, The Beards of To-day, Ethnology of the Beard, Uses of the Beard, Physiognomical Indications, Bearded Women. 270-298

XVIII. Human Hands and

XX. The Physiognomy of Insanity, Warleties of Insanity, Celebrated Maniacs, Causes of Insanity, Treatment of Insanity, Prevention, Physiognomical Signs of Insanity, Insanity is Discordance, Cranial Deformities, The Hair, The Skin, The Eyes The Eyebrows, The Nose, The Mouth, The Mad-House, A Stretch of Insane Thought... Page 382-351

XXII. Fighting Physiognomies, With Examples.—Fighting Preachers and Preaching Fighters, Broad Heads, Courage of the Narrow Heads, Fighting Noses, Strong Jaws, Prominent Temples, Decided Chins, The Sign of Command, 359-364

XXIII. Effects of Climate on Character.—The Temperate Zones Best, The Man of the Tropics, Man of the Ice, The Men of Temperate Climates, Climate and Crania, Examples, Plants and Animals, Southern Improvidence, Northern and Southern Clivilization, Climate and Poetry, Thought vs. Feeling, Summing Up, How far is Man Cosmopolitan, Per Contra, Complexion, The Blondes Disappearing, A Theory of Complexion.

365-877

Twins. 892-481

XXVI. The Physiognomy of
Classes Illustrated.—Divines, Pugliists, Warriors, Surgeons, Inventors, Discoverers, Philosophers, Statesmen, Orators, Actors, Poets, Musicians, Artists, with Twelve
Proups of Portraits. 483-585

xxvii. Contrasted Faces—How we Change.—Size vs. Quality. The Ig-norant and the Cultivated, Cruelty vs. Benev-olence, The Two Poets, Tennyson and Beran-ger, History in the Human Face; Mr. Lin-coln in 1960, 1866—The Two Paths 536-655

XXVIII. Transmitted Physlog-nomics Hiustrated.—The Bourbons, The Austrian Lip, Charles Edward Staart, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, The Franklin Face, Re-markable Resemblances, "Like Produces Like."

xxix. Love-Signs in the Lips, Chin, and Eyes.—Matrimonial Mis-takes, Phrenological Organ of Love, Modi-fying Conditions, Temperament and Love, Love on the Chin, Loving Lips, How to judge of Compatibility and Adaption .562-568

xxx. Signs of Health and Dis-ease.—Signs of Health, Beauty, Strength, Activity, Happiness, Signs of Disease, Aspect of the Face, Paleness, Expressions. 569-576

xxxv. Graphomancy and Chi-romancy.—Styles of Handwriting, and what they Mean, Practical Suggestions, Illus-trative Autographs, Chiromancy or Palmis-

try. ... 623-641

***XXVI. Exercises in Expression Illustrated. — Astonishment, Wonder, Curiosity, Contempt, Fury, Rage and Fear, Desire, Hope, Terror and Vexation, Love, etc., Expression in Animals, all appropriately Illustrated. ... 642-651

***XXXVII. The Great Secret of Human Beauty. — What is Beauty, Styles of Beauty, How to be Beautiful, The Rationale of Physical Changes, Effects of Intellectual Culture, Love as a Cosmetic, Spiritual Beauty, A Sweet Temper Essential, Beauty Begets Beauty, How to Improve the Complexion, Beauty of Age. ... 652-660

**XXXVIII. Childhood—Remark—

***xxviii. Childhood—Remarkable Effects of Training.—The Right Way and the Wrong, The Two Boys, and How they Grew Up, Hints to Parents, The Rod of Correction Explained...66:-664

xl. Interesting Miscellaneous Addenda,—Aristotle, An Ideal Head, Head of St. Paul, Eyebrows. Life as Seen from Opposite Stand-points, Physiognomica

xii. A Brief Recapitulation or Summing Up.—A Synopsis of the Work, New Illustrations Introduced, Additional Hints, A Group of East Indians, The Shapes of Heads Illustrated, How to Observe and How to Read Character...... 739-569





Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners those Wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the [City, will find it to [their interest to ADVERTISE in

THE

NEW YORK EXPRESS,

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms:

Single Copy	
City Subscribers served by Carriers non week	٤.
	1
Mail Subscribers, one year	·
Six months	
State to Translation and 100	
Price to Newsdealers, per 100, 8 00	,
THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.	
One Copy, one year, (104 issues)	
Six months	
Two Copies, one year 7 00	
Five Copies, one year	
Ten Copies, one year	
Twenty-five copies one year to address of one person)
An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten and over.	

W	VEEKLY	EXPRESS.		
One copy, one year, (52 issues).				\$2 0
Six months			************	12
Three Copies, one year				50
Five Copies, one year			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	` 8 0
Ten Copies, one year				15 0
Any larger number, addressed				
be sent to every club of ten.	a to named or	properincia, dr	VV CACIL, AII CAL	ta (opy wi)
Twenty copies, to one address	s, one year, \$2	8 00, and any las	rger number, san	ne price.
Four Editions of the Eventne	G EXPRESS are	published, at 1.	.80, 2.80, 8.80, and	5 o'clock.

Four Editions of the EVENING EXPERSS are published, at 1.30, 2.30, 8.30, and 5 o'clock. With the latest War, Political, Commercial and Marine News.

The latest news by Telegraph from all parts of the United States and Europe.

The latest Domestic and Foreign Markets.

Late Religious, Agricultural and Dramatic News.

The latest Law Reports, and with the very latest News from the adjoining Cities, States, and all the States of the Union.

Also, a complete daily record of Stocks and of the Money market to the last hour.

We particularly call the special attention of Farmers and Merchants, in all parts of the country, to our local Market and Business Reports, which are very complete.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week up to the our of going to press.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions will have all the news of the week up to the hour of going to press.

The Express, in its Politics, is for the Country and the whole Country—for the Govern ment, more than the mere administrators of anthority—for the Constitution, more than those who, however exalted they may be in place and power, seek to violate its provisions. It upholds and honors a Union of Equal States, with equal privileges, and with equal and exact justice to all its citizens. It is for the flag altogether, and the Union, and for the existing Constitution, in its spirit, letter and purpose.

Specimens of the Express sent free, upon application, to any address, and as many as may be wanted.

To Clergymen, the Weekly will be sent for One Dollar and fifty cents per annum. Upon the great future rests the entire hopes of the people. The nation is now burdened with debt and taxes, and it will be the policy of the Express to reduce these as rapidly as possible, and to restore prosperity to the whole country, North and South. The Publishers invite support and encouragement from all those who, while wishing for one of the best Newspapers in the country, slso wish to have a sound Constitutional Journal.

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phreno-

can R.

is a thoro Passions,

Speaking we robisher.

By the art

Action. Self Instructor

and dents as

Voice

culture of the vace of coprists and graceful, Nun

of the

System is e

Practical

Professor rell. It is a thore when the Human Passions,

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenological Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms,

Phrenological Journal and	Weekly 1	Express for one	year	 \$8	50
Riverside Magazine "	4	66 6		 8	00
American Agriculturist "	66	64 (2	50
Phrenological Journal and	Semi-Wee	ekly Express, fe	or one year	 \$5	50
Riverside Magazine "	64	66	44 44	 5	00
American Agriculturist "	66	66	4 45 to Co	 4	00
Thus offering to our sub- terms are only applicable t				The	80

Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

J. & E. Brooks,

No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

\$2 to \$800. ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS \$3 to \$35. FLUTES. 50cts, to \$6. \$2 to \$75. FLAGEOLETS Children by CLARIONETS. \$3 to \$15. BANJOS.

A PRICE LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchandise of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent my mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column.

June ly

FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y.,

The American Return Endowment Assurance.

IS THE TITLE OF THE NEW POLICY ISSUED BY THE

American Popular Life Insurance Co.,

419 & 421 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This Company has heretofore done as little endowment assurance business as possible, because it could not conscientiously recommend the old style, it is so unjust and inequitable,—and because the object proposed can be gained in another way, much better to the assured.

The Company has been waiting for the proper time to apply its system, justly called the American, to this kind of assurance. The New Policy obviates all the objections to the "otd style" of endowment assurance. The Company only ask that the old and the new be fairly and squarely compared-their merits and demerits fully investigated.

The following examples illustrate two valuable points:

Effects of Forfeiture,

ist EXAMPLE.—Mr. Henry White, of the firm of Bliven & White, was insured in one of the "old style" insurance companies, on the endowment plan, for \$20,000. The firm falled before his second premium became due. Having no money to meet this payment his first premium of nearly \$2,000, together with all the benefits of the assurance, were forfeited, thus adding to the misfortunes it was designed to palliate and guard against.

Under the American Plan there would have been no forfeiture, and this money, and even more, would have been saved.

Advantages of "a Return."

2d EXAMPLE.—Mr. Herman 8t. John was insured for \$20.000, on the same endowment plan, in the same company. He lived to pay five years. Before the sixth payment he was taken with Asiatic cholers and died. His heirs received from the company \$21,950—which was \$20,000, the face of the pelicy—with dividend additions of \$1,950. Had he been similarly insured under the American plan he would have received upwards of

Do NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, and learn how these remarkable advantages can be afforded.

Waters' First Premium P. With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, and Agraffe Bridge;

MELODEONS, PARLOR, CHURCH, AND CABINET ORGANS,

The Best Manufactured, warranted for Six Years. Second-hand Pianos. Melodeons, and Organs at Great Bargains. Prices from \$50 to \$250. Any of the above Instruments for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased. Monthly Instalments received from twelve to eighteen months.

CHICKERING'S, THE ARION, AND OTHER FIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT,

TESTINONIALS.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—N. Y. Evangelist.
We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.

Musical Doings.—Since Mr. Horace Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of Pianos and Melodeons. He has issued a Catalogue of his New Instruments, giving a new Scale of Prices which show a marked reduction from former rates, and his Pianos have recently been awarded the First Premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that h his instruments earned him a good reputation long before Expositions, and the "honors" connected therewith, were ever thought of; indeed, we have one of Mr. Waters' Pianos now in our residence (where it has stood for years), of which any manufacturer in the world might well be prond. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger endorsement we could not give.—Home Jour.

Warerooms, No. 4-81. Broadway, New York.

norant, MUSEUM daily. Ladies in a Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

EXTHE REVOLUTION!! The Organ of the National Party of New America, based on Individual Rights

low, virtuous and vi l vicious, edi ons of ladies ay — auu s ated and ignorant, d gentlemen daily.

our

"Good

l Books for All."

e, every town, co, 389 Broadway,

town, county and padway, New York

to

be

the bad, OLOGY,

the high and Y, always Open

GUITARS,

\$5 to \$85.

\$2 to \$35.

FIFES.

DRUMS.

and Responsibilities. Devoted to Principle not Policy, Justice not Favors. Mon-Their Rights and Nothing More. Women—Their Rights and Nothing Less. Published Weekly. The only new-paper in the country demanding the Right of Suffrage for Women in the Reconstruction. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, Editors; Susan B. Anthony, Proprietor, to whom address all business I-tters, 37 Park Row, (Room 17) New York City. Terms-Two Dollars in advance; ten names [\$20] entitle the sender to one

77.

Character.

through

Temperament

muslin

marbled

External, 1 rbled edges, \$8;

Forms

especially o, full gilt, \$10.

n

the

Human

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by Skilled Workmen from the Best Materials

obtainable. They are SUPERIOR in all the requisites of GOOD TOILET SOAPS, and consequently have become the STANDARD among Dealers and Consumers. Sold East and West, North and South.

Lippincott's Magazine

A NEW MONTHLY OF

Literature, Science, & Education.

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

Under the head of Literature, will be included an original Novel, by a writer of high reputation and acknowledged talent, and numerous shorter Tales. Sketches of Travel, History and Biography. Essays, Papers of Witand Humor, Poetry and Miscellanies. Articles will be given, presenting in a clear and popular style, the latest discoveries in various branches of Science. Education, a topic of the highest importance in a country like the United States, will receive special attention. It is not proposed to engage in partisan or sectarian warfare, but vital questions of the day will not be neglected; and the Financial and Commercial condition of the country will be handled by an able writer. Contributions to the pages of the Magazine are solicited from all parts of our common country. American writers and American affairs will claim the greater part of the space at command, but not to the exclusion of European topics.

Each number will contain a paper entitled Our Monthly Gossip, in which Notes and Queries, Answers to Correspondents, Anecdotos, and Miscellanies will find a place. The Literature of the day will also receive attention.

Contents of February Number.

- Dallas Galbraith. An American Novel.
 Looking Seaward.
 The Christian Commission.
 Love on the Ohio.
 European Affairs. The Roman Question—Fenianism.
 Ristorias Maria Antoinette. -Fenianism.

 7. Ristori as Maria Antoinette.
 8. Alaska. What is it Worth? With a Map.
 9. The Old Slate-Roof House. II.
 10. The National Finances.
 11. Reminiscences of Fitz Greene Halleck.
 12. The Orange Tree.
 13. Echoes of Melancholy.
 14. Our Monthly Gossip.
 15. Literature of the Day.

TERMS.

Yearly subscriptions, \$4.00; single num

Yearly subscriptions, \$4.00; single numbers, 35 cents.

Club Kates.—Two copies for \$7.00; five copies for \$16.00; the copies for \$80.00; and each additional capy, \$3.00. For every Club of twenty subscribers, an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for \$60. Special.—The Publishers have prepared a list of valuable Standard Books, which they offer as Premiums for subscriptions. A copy of the list, with terms, will be sent on application. Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 35 cents.

Postage.—The Postage on Lippincot's Magazine is 24 cents a year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

The Postage of the Subscribers of the sent o

or Philadelphia

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

715 & 717 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WEBER



PIANOFORTES.

Are pronounced by the Musical Profession, the Conservatory of New York,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured,

Because of their immense Power, Equality, Sweetness and Brilliancy of Tone, Elastic Touch, and great Durability.

A Descriptive Circular sent on application. WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.

WORKS ON SHORT-HAND WRITING,

THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHER: an Inductive Exposition of Phonography, with its application to all Branches of Reporting affording the fullest instruction to those who have not the assistance of an Oral Teacher. By J. E. Munson. Post-paid, \$2.25. GRAHAM'S HAND BOOK. Presenting the principles of all styles of the Art, commencing with the analysis of words, and proceedings to the Art that the property as the processing of the Art o

ding to the most rapid report ng style

Ceeding to the most report spaces.

2.25.

GRAHAM'S FIRST STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC READER. In corresponding
style, with Key. \$1.75.

GRAHAM'S SECOND STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC READER. In the reporting

style, \$2.00.
GRAHAM'S REPORTER'S MANUAL.

GRAHAM'S REPORTER'S MANUAL.
A complete exposition of the Reporting Style
of Phonography. \$1.25.
GRAHAM'S SYNOUSIS OF STANDARD
OR AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY, printed
in pronouncing style. 50 cents.

OR AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY, printed in pronouncing style. 50 cents.
GRAHAM'S STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY gives the Pronunciation and the best Corresponding and Reporting Outlines of many Thousand Words and Phrases. Invaluable to the student and practical reporter. \$5.
PIRASE BOOK, a Vocabulary of Phraseology. \$1.25.

ology. \$1.25.
PITTMAN'S MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY. A new and comprehensive Exposi PITTMAN'S MANUAL OF PITONOCITIAN-PHY. A new and comprehensive Exposition of Phonography, with copious Illustrations and Exercises. Designed for schools and private students, New edition. \$1.25.
LONGLEY'S AMERICAN MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY. Being a complete Guide to the Acquisition of Pictuan's Phonetic Short hand. \$1.00.

THE REPORTER'S COMPANION. By

Pittman. A complete Guide to the Art of Verbatim Reporting, designed to follow Pittman's Manual of Phonography. \$1.50. an's Manual of Phonography. \$1.5%. REPORTING CASESFOR COPY-BOOKS

REPORTING CASESFOR COPT-BOOKS
\$1.00.

PITTMAN'S HISTORY OF SHORTHAND, from the system of Cicero down to
the Invention of Pronography. \$1.25.

PITTMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIO READBIL. A Progressive series of reading exercises. A useful work for every Phonographic student. 40 cents.

COPY-BOOKS without covers. 75 cents.

THE AMERICAN PHONETIC DICTIONARY, with pronouncing Vocabularies
of Classical. Scriptural, and Geographical
Names. By Daniel S. Smalley. \$4.50.

Sent, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.
All letters should be addressed to

SAMHEL R WELLS

SAMUEL R. WELLS,

389 Broadway, New York.

P. S.—Written Instruction. Should lessons of written instruction be desired, the same may be obtained through this office. Terms, for a course of eight lessons, \$5.

AT A GLANCE."—If you would know whom to trust, and whom not to trust, at the first interview, read THE NEW PHYSIOGNOMY.

National Freemason.

CHANGED FROM A MONTHLY TO a Weekly, and from Washington City to No. 89 Nassau Street, Room 10, New York City, Address, Dr. M. Murdy, Box 5908, N.Y. City, Price \$4.00 per annum—ten cents a

The National Freemason is highly esteemed throughout Europe, and the popular Masonic publication of America. It not only embraces the tidings from the various jurisdictions of the world, the Jurisprudence, Litdictions of the world, the Jurisprudence, Literature, History and Philosophy of the Craft, but it is highly esteemed as an educator of youth and a friend of the family circle. Each number will contain the Masonic History, and a likeness of an eminent Mason. It is unexcelled as an advertising medium, circulating in every town, North and South. xtf



It is edited by ALFRED L. SEWELL, and EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Volumes beein July or January. Back Nos. supplied.
Terms, One Dollar a year; Sample copy ten cents.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to those who wish to raise club.
Address, ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher,

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; Or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms perament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine." With more than One Thousand Illustrations. By S. R. WELLS. In three styles of binding, Price, in one 12mo volume, muslin, \$5; heavy calf, marbled edges, \$S; Turkey morocco full gilt, \$10. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

full gilt, \$10. Address S. R. Wells, \$39 Broadway, N. Y.

This work systematizes and shows the scientific basis on which each claim rests. The "Signs of Character" are minutely elucidated, and so plainly stated as to render them available. The scope of the work is very broad and the treatment of the subject thorough, and, so far as possible, exhaustive. Among the topics discussed are—"Principles of Physiognomy;" "Temperaments;" "General Forms;" "Signs of Character in the Features"—Chin, Lips, Nose, Eyes, Cheeks, Ears, Neck, etc.; "Hands and Feet;" "Signs of Character in Action"—the Wa k, Voice, Laugh, Shakung Hands, Style of Dres; "Insanity;" "Gilocy;" Effects of Climate;" "Ethnology;" "Nationol Typs s;" "Physiognomy of Classes," with portraits, Divines, Oraters, Statesmen, Warriors, Artists, Poets, Prilosophers, Inventors, Pugilists, Surgeons, Discoverers, Actors, Musicians; "Transmitt d Physiognomies;" "Love Signs;" "Grades of Intelligence;" "Comparative Physiognomy;" "Personal Improvement; or, How to be Beautiful;" "Handwriting;" "Studies from Lavater;" "Physiognomy Applied." Agents wanted.



CRAIG MICROSCOPE.

This is the best and cheapest microscope in the world for magnifying minute transparent objects. It requires no focal adjust ment, magnifies about 110 diameters, or 10,000 times, and is so simple that a child can use it. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$2.75; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for \$3.50; or with 24 objects, \$5.50. Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.



Fatented May 24, 150%,
For the examination of Living Insects, Seeds, Flowers, Leaves, Cloth, Bank Bills, Minerals, and opaque objects or, with Twelve Beautiful Mounted Objects adapted to its use, for \$3.50. Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.



CHASE'S Improved Dollar Microscope,

Patented July 10, 1866.

All trades and professions: counterfeit money, cloth, seed, living insects, prepared objects, plants flowers, pictures, &c., with directions for counterfeit money. Sold at the principal stores throughout the country. Sent by post on receipt of \$1.

Agents supplied, on liberal terms, by S. R. WELLS, 859 Broadway, N. Y.

HOW TO READ MEN. In THE NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, rules are given, by which to judge of and place men where they

MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., leal college and Hospital for Women and Children," desires in this way to ask assistance from any of our friends, men or women, to purchase a desirable house and lot, for sale at \$83,000. They have about \$15,000 of the amount. Any person able and willing to belp the Board of Lady Trustees, in the purchase, by donation or loan, will forward a noble cause. Address Mrs. Lozier, at 361 West 34th Street, or Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, Secretary, at Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway.

"RACY," PROFOUND."—Read THE NEW
ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOOLGY and PHYSIOGNOMY for 1868. Contains: Marriage of Cousins; Whom and
when to marry. Right age, Jealousy in all
its phases, D stinguished characters, with
portraits.—Bismarck, Disraeli, Yiefor Hugo
the Hon, Henry Wilson, Miss Braddon,
Kings and Queens, "Two Paths in Womanhood," "How to Read Character." SO pages,
handsomely printed, 20 cents. Sent first po-t
by S. R. Wellls, No. 859 Broadway, N. Y.
The combined Annuals, for 1865—6, 7 and
S in one vol. by first post, 60 cts.

PHYSICIANS may obtain a clearer insight into the Nature, Symptoms and Condition of their Patients by reading THE NEW PHYSIOGNOMY.

WHAT AND WHEN TO EAT. READ with The Story of a Stomach," and avoid Dyspepsia. 50 cents, paper; 75 cents, muslin. SAMUEL R. WELLS, N.Y.

Phrenological Journal & Life Illustrated,

IS A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY,

Devoted to the Science of Man, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Social Sciences, etc. It is the only Journal of the kind in America, or, indeed, in the world. Terms only \$3 a year, in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS; 389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Besides the most cordial testimonials from its numerous readers, we receive many kindly notices from the press; such, for exam-

ple, as the following:

The National Union says: "One of the very best periodicals that reaches us is the Pherrological Journal. It abounds with much that is sound and sensible, and in that particular forms a pleasing contrast to some of our trashy literature."

The N. Y. Christian Advocate says: "It is edited with decided ability, and its mechanical appearance "...y nearly, if not quite, faultless."

The Florida Peninsula says: "Few monthlies have more valuable and interest-

The Bedford (Va.) Ohronicle says it is "the leading journal of its class in America; gotten up in the most beautiful style, every number being worth twice the amount asked for it."

The Kanarcha Republican says: "No family can afford to be without it, and if people would devote the time usually wasted in reading trashy novels to a careful perusal of the Phrenological Journal, it would be presented to the property of the Phrenological Journal, it would be presented to the property of the property result in incalculable advantage to them.

The Farmington Chronicle says; "This is one of the prize magazines of the country."

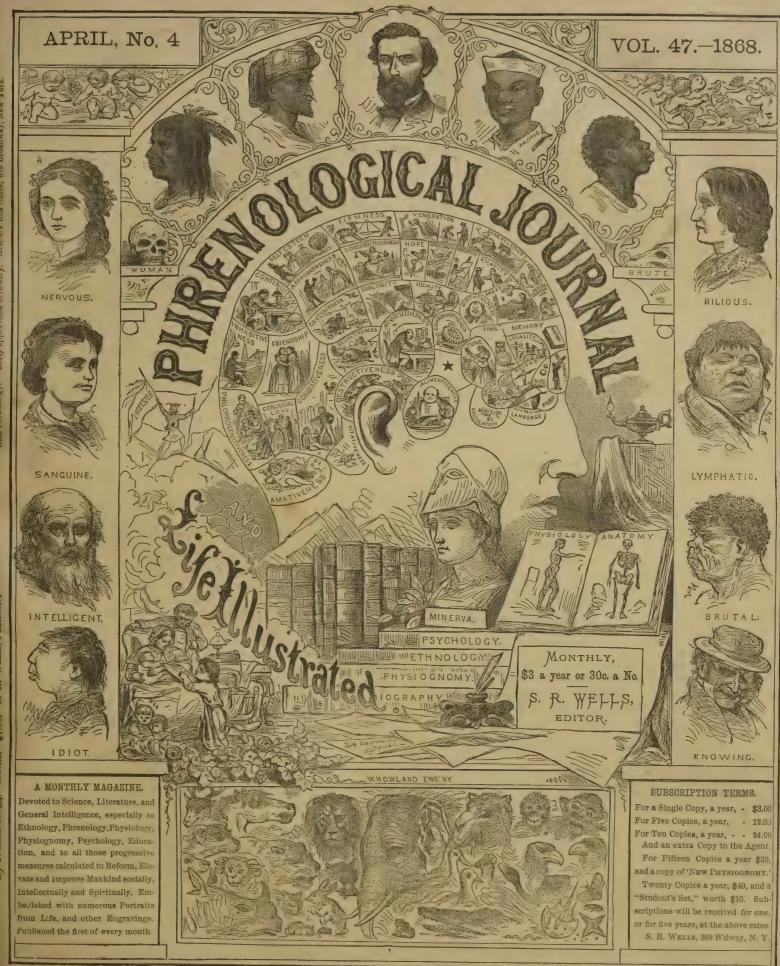
The Cumberland Valley Sentinel says The Cumberland vattey Sentang says; "We value this work above all others, for two things, good sound reading and true science. The work may be regarded in any light as one of the best, most useful and in-teresting of all the monthly publications," The North Missouri Tribune says: "The Phrenological Journal is filled to overflowing with the choicest miscellany."

The Florida Peninsula says: "Few monthlies have more valuable and interesting reading matter than this. It embraces almost every subject calculated to instruct and inform the mind. As to the truth of Phrenology, as a science, we have too much evidence to remain skeptical. There are single articles in the numbers before us ricidly worth the subscription price, \$3 per annum."

The New York Tribuns says: "The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL p: esents its usual copious and attractive miscellary for popular reading. It abounds in brief, piquant suggestions and rapid sketches, which to the mass of our busy population are of more account than all the labored disquisitions of the schools."

The School-Day Visitor says: "Among all our numerous exchanges there is no one with which we hail the arrival with more pleasure."

American Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y. Established 20 years. Price List sent on application



AN OUTLINE OF MUSICAL FORM. Designed for Musical Students, both Amateur and Special.

By S. B. MATHEWS. The material for this book has been drawn from such German works as were accessible to the writer, and from a very thorough and patient study of Musical Form, as manifested in the works of the greatest Masters. It is the only treatise in English on this department of Musical Science. Price 60 cents.

Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston: CHAS, H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

Trees. Illustrated with Ni

and Management of Fruit Tre

omy, Psychology,

American Popular Life Insurance Co.,

419 & 421 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This Company has heretofore done as little endowment assurance business as possible, because it could not conscientiously recommend the old style, it is so unjust and inequitable,—and because the object proposed can be gained in another way, much better to the assured.

The Company has been waiting for the proper time to apply its system, justly called the American, to this kind of assurance. The New Policy obviates all the objections to the "old style" of endowment assurance. The Company only ask that the old and the new be fairly and squarely compared—their merits and demerits fully investigated.

The following examples illustrate two valuable points:

1

gilt,

Gospel

JO

Effects of Forfeiture.

Ist EXAMPLE.—Mr. Henry White, of the firm of Bliven & White, was insured in one of the "old style" insurance companies, on the endowment plan, for \$20,000. The firm failed before his second premium became due. Having no money to meet this payment his first premium of nearly \$2,000, together with all the benefits of the assurance, were forfeiled, thus adding to the misfortunes it was designed to palliate and guard against.

Under the American Plan there would have been no forfeiture, and this money, and even more, would have been saved.

Advantages of "a Return."

2d EXAMPLE.—Mr. Herman St. John was insured for \$20,000, on the same endowment plan, in the same company. He lived to pay five years. Before the sixth payment he was taken with Asiatic cholers and died. His heirs received from the company \$21,950—which was \$20,000, the face of the policy—with dividend additions of \$1,950. Had he been similarly insured under the American plan he would have received upwards of

DO NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, and learn how these remarkable advantages can be afforded.

First Premium

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, and Agraffe Bridge;

MELODEONS, PARLOR, CHURCH, AND CABINET ORGANS,

The Best Manufactured, warranted for Six Years. Second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs at Great Bargains. Prices from \$50 to \$250. Any of the above Instruments for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased. Monthly Instalments received from twelve to eighteen months.

CHICKERING'S, THE ARION, AND OTHER PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

TESTEMONIALS.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—N. Y. Evangel'st.

We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.

Mustral Doings.—Since Mr. Horace Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of Pianos and Melodcons. He has issued a Catalogue of his New Instruments, giving a new Scale of Priese which show a marked reduction from former rates, and his Pianos have recently been awarded the First Premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters, but we happen to know that his instruments earned him a good reputation long before Expositions, and the "honors" connected therewith, were ever thought of; indeed, we have one of Mr. Waters' Pianos now in our residence (where it has stood for years), of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger endorsement we could not give.—Home Jour.

Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE ROUND TABLE.

Politics, Finance, Literature, Society, and Art.

The doubt that seems to have existed in the minds of many as to whether the United States could produce and sustain a journal corre-pondingly able, influential, and successful with the great London weeklies, such as the

a larger circulation than that ever attained by any journal of similar class in this country. During the past year the receipts of the paper have doubled. "The Round Table," says the New York Leader, "has achieved

The American Press, of all shades of polities, and the ablest Foreign Journals have passed upon the ROUND TABLE the highest end miums. The following extracts will give some idea of the universal estimation in which

The late Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, speaking of the ROUND TABLE, in one of his letters, said:

"It equals the London Spectator, and excels the London Saturday Review.

Subscription Price of the Round Table \$6.00 a year, invariably in

The Round Table (\$6), and the Phrenological Journal (\$3), will be sent to one address for \$7.50 a year.

Any of the leading Publications, Home and Foreign, may be had along with the ROUND TABLE at a corresponding reduction.

A REFLEX OF HOME AND FOREIGN OPINION.

THE WEEK, issued in January 1868, by the ROUND TABLE ASSOCI-ATION, consists of the choicest selections from the best publications in the world, and, meeting a want long felt by the public, has already attained a success beyond the most ardent expectation of its projectors. The demand for the paper has been so great that extra editions have had to be struck off.

THE WEEK furnishes the greatest variety of the most interesting reading matter, printed in the finest style on splendid paper, and at a price within the reach of every reader.

THE WEEK is entirely non-partisan in character. It gives what is brightest and best from every quarter. It is an epitome of the history of the world from week to week, and contains:

- 1.-Selections from the best articles that appear in the American Journals.
- 2.-Selections from the ablest Foreign Journals.
- 3.—The gems from the best Humorous Papers in the world.
- 4.-A reflex of the most important movements that transpire in the Religious World
- 5.-All that is choicest in Science, Literature, and Art.
- 6.-A record of the Musical and Dramatic World.

Subscription Price of The Week, \$3.00 a year, invariably in advance; Single Copies, 8 cents.

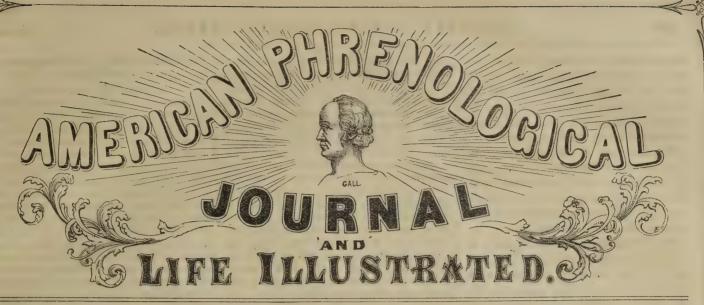
Sold by News Dealers Everywhere.

THE WEEK (\$3), and the ROUND TABLE (\$6), to one address for \$7.50. THE WEEK (\$3), and PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (\$3), to one address for \$5.00.

Office of the Round Table and The Week, 132 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

NEWMAN HALL in America. Rev. Dr. Hall's Lectures on Temperance and Missions to the Masses; also an Oration on Christian Liberty, together with his reception by the N. Y. Union League Club. Reported by William Anderson. \$1.00. S. R. Wells, 389 B'way.

LIGHTNING TRAP
Rats, Squirrels, etc, throws them away, and reted States. Address, LIGHTNING TRA TRAP Wonderful y County in 3,443



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1868.

[Vol. 47.—No. 4. Whole No. 352.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the EDITOR, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York,

W - n t			
Contents.			
PAGE	PAGE		
Adelina Patti	Labor in Heaven 148		
Consciousness & Mental Action 126	" Good-Bye" 148		
Phantasmagoria 128	Dissipation-Disease 149		
" Ruth" 130	Is there a God ? 150		
Mrs. E. O. Smith on "The	Prof. Amos Dean 150		
Family" 131	Our Congressmen 151		
Rest!	My Nose 151		
To Lucinius 133	The Movement-Cure 152		
Dietetics-Wheat Bread 133	Origin of Mind in Compound		
Isaac Jennings, M.D 133	Animals 158		
The Pipe and its Story 135	The Old, and the New, Broom 154		
Dietetic Facts 136	How to Pay our National		
Teachers and Scholars 136	Debt 155		
Allen A. Griffith 137	New Premiums 155		
" Velis et Remis" 138	Personal 155		
Charles the First of England 138	Literary Notices 156		
The King and Queen of Greece 140	To Our Correspondents 15		
The Selfish Faculties 141	Publisher's Department 158		
Inordinate Affection 142	General Items 159		
Eminent Hebrew Clergymen. 145	The National Game 164		
Music 140	A Popula Legenntent 10		

The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man.—Young

ADELINA PATTI.

THE PRIMA DONNA.

WE have here a large brain on a comparatively small body. The whole is fine, compact, and strong. There is something like whalebone in her composition, and her powers of endurance are great. The temperament, in the old nomenclature, is the nervous-bilious, with less of the lymphatic and sanguine. In the new nomenclature, the mental and motive predominating, with enough of the vital to give ease and elasticity of motion and expression. There is a good degree of the recuperative functions. The head is long, high, and tolerably broad, especially through Ideality, Sublimity, Constructiveness, and Tune. Imitation is also



ADELINA PATTI, THE PRIMA DONNA.

cially prominent, hence the perceptives ap- | the distance from the ear to the upper pear less conspicuous than they really are. | forehead, is decidedly large. Benevo-

large. The reflective faculties are espe- | The whole intellect, as may be seen by

lence is one of the more prominent organs of the moral group, while Veneration, Spirituality, Conscientiousness, and Hope are large. So also are Approbativeness and Cautiousness. Self-Esteem is less prominent, though not small.

The affections are fully indicated. Indeed, nearly all the phrenological organs of the brain anteriorly may be said to be considerably above the average in development, and this view is confirmed by the biographical sketch annexed.

The complexion of Patti is dark; so is that of her family and race. The eyes and the hair are nearly jet black, while the skin is soft and white, making a striking contrast. The hair is abundant, and the heavy eyebrows really meet or come together, giving her a somewhat singular appearance. The chin is full, the mouth and lips marked, and the nose prominent; and notwithstanding her *petite* figure, there is not a little of the masculine in both feature and character.

We shall, no doubt, hear more of this natural born singer, for she inherits to a large extent her remarkable gift.

BIOGRAPHY.

Miss Adelina Patti was born at Madrid, Spain, April 9, 1843. Her mother, Madame Barilli Patti, was the prima donna of the Grand Theater at Madrid; and on the evening preceding the birth of Adelina, the youngest of a large family, Madame had sung Norma, in which rôle she had a high reputation. Curiously enough, after the birth of Adelina, Madame Patti lost her voice almost entirely, and has always believed that it was given to the child.

Madame Patti left Madrid as soon as possible after Adelina's birth, and returned to Milan, the permanent residence of her family. Here the impressario Strakosch made the acquaintance of the prima donna, then only four months old.

The Patti family emigrated to this country in 1844, when Mr. Patti joined Sanquirico, the buffo, in the management of the Italian Opera, Chambers Street. There were four daughters of Madame Patti, all artists. The eldest, Clotilda Barilli, married the son of Colonel Thorne. Amalia, the next, is the wife of Mr. Strakosch. Carlotta resides in this city, and is an accomplished teacher of music; and the latest edition of this fair musical libretto is Adelina, the subject of this sketch.

Adelina was what is called a precocious child. She could sing almost before she could speak. She caught up, at the age of four, all the gems of the operas, and sang them correctly. Her first public appearance was made at the age of nine years, when Mr. Strakosch, Ole

Bull, and the infantile prima donna made a tour in the provinces, where Adelina sang all the great pieces made familiar by Jenny Lind, Sontag, Bosio, and others. The little lady created great enthusiasm, and her share of the profits amounted to twenty thousand dollars, which her father invested in a country seat, and the summer residence of the family.

Although so far advanced in Art, Adelina had not forgotten to be a child. She always took her doll to the theater or concert-room, and once refused to sing unless "Maurice" (Strakosch) would allow her to carry it on the stage. Once she had sung a very difficult cavatina in such a way as to "bring down the house" with tremendous applause. When the calm came after the storm, Adelina, having recognized on one of the front benches a child of her own age, said, in a clear, smooth voice, "Nelly, come to my room right away; I've got such a beautiful doll to show you, and we'll have such fun!" The effect of this naïveté upon the audience may be imagined.

At this time our prima donna received the highest compliments from Sontag, who told her that she would be one of the greatest singers in the world; and from Alboni, who said if she went to Paris she would make such a furor as is seldom seen there.

After the concert tour with Strakosch, Miss Patti went to the West Indies with Gottschalk, the pianist. In Havana she sang in costume the duet in the "Barber of Seville," with her brother Barilli. The enthusiastic Havanese made such a row in recalling her that she ran away frightened, and could not be persuaded to go upon the stage again. Throughout the Indies she divided the honors with Gottschalk, and at Porto Rico had an offer of marriage (she was then fourteen) from the richest proprietor in the place. But that diamond wedding did not come off. Adelina is still unmarried, and is devoted only to Art. Afterward she visited Europe, and for some years has been the leading prima donna at all the principal cities and royal courts of Europe, amassing honors and wealth by her musical genius.

In some of the continental cities, her personal share of the receipts is said to have attained the astonishing amount of 5,000 francs—about \$1,000 gold—for a night's performance. From this we can easily infer that her income must be large, and her fortune already acquired princely. How strikingly does her successillustrate the well-known saying, that "the most beautiful music is that produced by the human voice!" Miss Patti has almost literally coined her bewitching notes into money.

She is not at all selfish; does not aim at the emolument of herself and family, but bestows liberally from her earnings for charitable purposes.

We may regard Miss Patti as American by adoption. The country seat which has been purchased by her father is located in one of the pleasantest environs of New York city, and is said to fully meet the wishes of the family in its comfort and attractiveness as a home.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND MENTAL ACTION.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH NUMBER.

WHENEVER the quota of any of the faculties engaged at the time of any given event, or in the acquisition of any specific knowledge, shall become visible from consciousness, then all the other faculties at that time engaged must immediately, spontaneously, and harmoniously furnish quotas; for instance, suppose a particular event is witnessed at a given locality; afterward any one of the faculties engaged in taking cognizance of what was going on, will be able to bring all them back by virtue of this linking law; the sight of one of the actors, or even his coat or his hat, may recall the event; at another time, the sight of the locality, or a single sentence uttered, or even a single word, may be sufficient to bring the whole into conscious

Exactly why the thought was suggested again, the individual will oftentimes not be able to perceive, there being no link of association between the thought first dominant in consciousness, and the metaphysical theories have never given us any clue to the modus operandi of the "spontaneous suggestion." The same law comes into play not merely in reminiscence, but also in the development of new thoughts; the spirit of man, while working over the stores of its acquired knowledge into new forms of thought, may pitch upon some one particular, say, for example, from the organ of Form, then other quotas from the organs of Size, Color, etc., will spontaneously arrange themselves and appear simultaneously, so as to present a complete picture; but as the management of these particulars is allotted to the automatic department, and not to consciousness, it will not be in the power of the individual to trace the exact origin of the "spontaneous suggestion." This reworking of all the stores of acquired knowledge goes on unceasingly, the spirit of man never wearying like the flesh; and these "spontaneous suggestions" may arise whether the individual be designedly endeavoring to develop some new thought, or may accidentally be not specially engaged on any subject.

Association of Ideas in Reminiscence.—This automatic law will also unfold to us the intricaces of the "association of ideas" in reminiscence, a problem which the metaphysicians have essayed in vain, for many centuries, to solve. In fact, their speculations have served only to complicate and render mysterious the whole phenomena of memory.

It will perhaps be advisable, first, to examine the exposition of the association of ideas given by Sir William Hamilton, one of the ablest metaphysicians of the nineteenth century. In the first part of his Metaphysics he enunciated certain propositions concerning consciousness which he regarded as true; but as metaphysical expositions can not be made to harmonize with phenomena actually occurring, he was forced, when considering certain other phenomena, to contradict himself, and abandon his former position; nothing uncommon, however, for metaphysicians to do.

On page 123 he says: "Consciousness constitutes the mental form of every act of knowledge.

In the course of his elucidations he touched upon certain phenomena which could not be explained clearly in accordance with his previous enunciations, and he was "constrained" to contradict himself.

On page 244 he says: We have not yet spoken of what is called the association of ideas; and it is enough for our present purpose that you should be aware that one thought suggests another, in conformity with certain determinate laws - laws to which the succession of our whole mortal states are subjected. Now it sometimes happens that we find one thought rising immediately after another in consciousness, but whose consecution we can reduce to no law of association. Now, in these cases, we can generally discover, by an attentive observation, that these two thoughts, though not in themselves associated, are each associated with certain other thoughts; so the whole consecution would have been regular had those intermediate thoughts come into consciousness between the two which are not immediately associated. Suppose, for instance, that A, B, and Care three thoughts, that A and C can not immediately suggest each other, but that each is associated with B, so that A will naturally suggest B, and B naturally suggest C. Now, it may happen that we are conscious of A, and immediately thereafter of C. How is the anomaly to be explained? It can only be explained on the principle of latest modifications. A suggests C, not immediately, but through B; but as B, like half of the minimum visible or the minimum audible, does not rise into consciousness, we are apt to consider it non-existent. You are aware of the following facts in mechanics: if a number of billiard balls are placed in a straight line, and touching each other, and if a ball be made to strike in the line of the row the ball at one end of the series, what will happen? The motion of the impinging ball is not divided among the whole row; this, which we might a priori have expected, does not happen, but the impetus is transmitted through the intermediate balls which remain, each in its place, to the ball at the opposite end of the series, and this ball alone is impelled on. Something like this seems to occur in the train of thought. One idea immediately suggests another into consciousness, the suggestion passing through one or more ideas which do not themselves rise into consciousness. The awaking and the awakened ideas here correspond to the ball striking, and the ball struck off; while the intermediate ideas of which we are unconscious, but which carry on the suggestion, resemble the intermediate balls which remain moveless, but communicate the impulse. An instance of this occurs to me with which I was struck. Thinking of Ben Lomond, this thought was immediately followed by the Prussian system of education. Now conceivable connection between these two ideas in themselves, there was none. A little reflection, however, explained the anomaly. On my last visit to the mountain, I had met upon the summit a German gentleman, and though I had no consciousness of the intermediate and unawakened links between Ben Lomond and the Prussian schools, they were undoubtedly these: the German, Germany, Prussia, and these media being admitted, the connection between the extremes was manifest."

But who played this wondrous game of billiards, and by what laws the game was played, Sir William Hamilton failed altogether to inform us, even though he had affirmed that one thought suggested another in conformity to certain "determinate laws."

On page 507 he says: "Thus man is made up of two substantial parts, a mind and a body." Now it is very clear if Sir William Hamilton would not admit that the brain was the material organ of the mind, he certainly would not affirm that the material body could be the player, neither could he affirm that the other substantial part, the mind, was the player, for that would be confounding the locality where the game was played with the player himself, and this would be inexcusable in such a logician as he was. And yet that some such thought may have existed in his mind, may be logically inferred from page 260, on which he says: "The mind datum under consideration is the identity of mind or person;" thus confounding mind and person.

What share consciousness took in this game of mental billiards can not be ascertained, for he contradicts himself too often.

On page 110 we read as follows: "Consciousness comprises within its sphere the whole phenomena of mind."

"Consciousness is the condition of knowledge."—
P. 242.

P. 242.

"Consciousness constitutes the fundamental form of every act of knowledge."

—P. 183.

"Let consciousness, therefore, remain one and indivisible, comprehending all the modifications, all the phenomena of the thinking phenomena of the thinking subject."—P. 127.

On page 242 we read as follows: "We are thus constrained to admit as modifications of mind, what are not in themselves phenomena of mind."
"There are acts of mind so rapid and minute as to elude the ken of consciousness."—P. 250.
"On the ground of personal constraints of the ground of personal constraints."

elude the ken of consciousness."—P. 250.

"On the ground of perception, it is thus demonstrably proved that latent agencies—modifications of which we are unconscious—must be admitted as the ground-work of the Phrenology of mind."—P. 255.

We might suppose from an affirmation on page 268 that he considered the soul the player. "It is the whole soul that remembers, understands, wills, or imagines." But then we are warned from that conclusion, for the context shows he considers the soul synonymous with the mind, as he is defending philosophers in general against a reproach that they regarded the faculties into which they analyzed the mind as so many distinct and independent existences, and that every page concerning the work of the soul is quoted to show that philosophers do not deserve the reproach of Dr. Brown concerning the faculties of the mind. This point is settled beyond dispute by reference to page 91. "The term Psychology is of Greek compound, its elements \u2111\u2111\u2111, signifying soul and mind, and λογος, signifying discourse or doctrine. Psychology, therefore, is the discourse or doctrine treating of the human mind; and as the mind is the place where the game of mental billiards is supposed to be played, the term soul being considered synonymous with mind, can not be considered the place without confounding the player with the locality where the game is to be played. We can not suppose he considers the spirit the player, for he almost entirely ignores the spirit, and says "man is composed of two substantial parts, mind and body." The part that the spirit of man plays on the world's stage through life can never be ascertained by Sir William Hamilton's metaphysics. But, in truth his hypothesis containing his latest modifications and mental billiards stands condemned by his own rules concerning a good and bad hypothesis. On page 119 he says: "The comparative excellence of an hypothesis requires in the first place that it involves nothing contrary, either internally or externally; that is either between the parts of which it is composed, or between these and any established truth." He considered it an established truth. and so enunciated it: "It is the whole soul that remembers, understands, wills, or imagines." On page 132 he says: "Is there any knowledge of which we are not conscious? There is not. There can not be."

Now if his hypothesis concerning the latest modifications be received, we have the contradictory positions assumed that the whole soul remembers, understands, wills, or imagines in consciousness, while a part is engaged in carrying on these latent modifications of mind and of consciousness. This is too unreasonable to be admitted.

We will suppose, however, that the whole soul is actually engaged in consciousness, then there must be another power in man, carrying on latent mental operations out of consciousness, different from the soul or mind, then we would have two independent souls or mental powers, carrying on operations simultaneously, which certainly can not be admitted by any one, whether metaphysician or phrenologist.

If he does not support the existence of an independent power to carry on the latent modifications out of consciousness, or, in other words, to play that game of mental billiards, then he must maintain that the ideas lie loosely in the mind, liable to be jostled by some caused motion, and thus give rise to those new modifications, just as the pieces in a child's rattle will give rise to a new sound when rattled together.

Upon the whole, we can very readily and justly conclude that Sir William Hamilton signally failed in developing "determinate laws" of our mental operations, when treating of the associations of ideas.

But the phrenological hypothesis will give us a clue to the intricacies of associative memory, and will enable us to unravel many of the perplexities which have been so puzzling to the metaphysicians.

As above-mentioned, all parts of the pictures developed in consciousness, and appropriatively secured by the faculties engaged at any time in the acquisition of any specific knowledge, are irrevocably linked together by the automatic law of control, and whenever any one of those parts is brought into consciousness, the others must necessarily follow so as to form a perfect





picture. If, however, a wrong part is presented in consciousness as belonging to a particular group, when in fact it does not, then there is at once a consciousness of the want of harmony, and the truth of the picture recalled in consciousness is at once denied. Suppose, for example, we have witnessed the performance of a certain act, and this is subsequently recalled in memory, and all the various faculties furnish their appropriate quotas of the picture then secured except one; we will suppose that the actor and the act are correctly delineated, but the faculty of locality furnishes the image of the wrong locality; consciousness immediately feels the discord and refuses to recognize the image as the proper one, and a voluntary effort is made until the proper image of the locality is obtained, and then a pleasant feeling of satisfaction from the harmonious working of this automatic linking law assures us that the right locality has been furnished. Or the proper locality with all particulars may have been furnished, except that the organ of Form furnishes the wrong face for an actor in the scene; forthwith a repulsive feeling of discord assures us it is wrong, and a voluntary effort is made to recall the right one, and when obtained, we are perfectly convinced from the accordant feelings resulting, and so on through all the endless variations of mental manifestations.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PHANTASMAGORIA.

BY JOHN NEAL.

"Come like shadows-so depart."

EARL RUSSELL—GEORGE CRUIKSHANK—MRS. SARAH AUSTIN—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT—MRS. WHEELER— FRANK PLACE, THE TAILOR—LEIGH HUNT—DR. BOWRING, NOW SIR JOHN BOWRING—AND OTHERS.

For many years, people have been urging me to amuse them with a few outline sketches of the men and women I have met with in the course of my wanderings, "who had a name to live." At last, therefore, I consent, hoping that, although hurried and brief, like those which appeared in "Randolph," so many years ago, they may be found both sprightly and truthful; individualities that may be remembered without labor.

EARL RUSSELL.

I had the pleasure of hearing this great statesman make his maiden speech at the hustings, when he was only Sir John. It was, indeed, a very common-place affair, and given with the intonations and gesture of a schoolboy, though I do not suppose it had been committed to memory, or otherwise prepared, than by diligent study. He was then a pleasantfaced, flaxen-headed young man, with nothing whatever, so far as I could see, to distinguish him from thousands of the feebler growth around him. But the phrenological developments were all in his favor, and his lineage opened the way which he has since traveled, with the step of a giant, set to music. On the whole, he did not promise much, as a speaker, and up to this hour has, I dare say, disappointed nobody, and astonished nobody. But as a minister, and as a statesman, the very qualities which were a hindrance to him as an orator, were helps to him in the business he followed—his Caution, for example, and his Conscientiousness.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

This wonderful man, who, to the last, had no just idea of his own worth as an artist, used to sit hour after hour at a table, in the club of which he was a member, with newspapers rustling about him, and conversation going on, both "fast and furious," in every part of the room, without interchanging a word, or letting fall an observation for ten minutes together, although, when he did, it was oftentimes both strange and startling. He was a thin, dark man, about the average height of studious men, with clear eyes, and a lurking smile about the mouth, which not unfrequently shaded off into downright sarcasm, if he were "much enforced." After the sitting was over, the table, and sometimes the floor, would be found littered with scraps of paper, on which he had let fly some of his extravagant or whimsical thoughts.

I have now before me one of these little scraps, about four inches square, on which he has hit off, with a few scratches, a fat sleepy magistrate, leaning back in a chair, with a nightcap on, and two unmistakable Irishmen, though utterly unlike, up for a row before him. Among the crowd are two or three Greenwich pensioners and a night watchman-all indicated by a few touches, or a peculiar flourish, that would pass for penmanship-while the long shovel-hat of the former, seen both in front and rear, together with the nose and chin, are enough to make any man laugh outright, who has ever happened to see any of these monstrosities elongated. So far as I now recollect, he was a man to be overlooked in a crowdbut never in the club-room. Others have come up since, to dispute the prize with him for the grotesque and the exaggerated, but nobody that could hold a candle to him, for heartiness and humor. Hogarth himself was the only caricaturist that ever said so much. and so effectually, with a few scratches of the

MRS. SARAH AUSTIN.

This magnificent woman, with her stately bearing, her queenly presence, and large lustrous eyes, though known to most of the leading Carbonari and political outcasts of Europe, seems to have been almost unheard of in this country, though her book on Germany is among the very best we have, and her accomplishments and her talents have made for her a continental reputation worth having.

She was a daughter of Mr. Taylor, of Norwich, the Platonist, and wife of the celebrated John Austin-celebrated, I mean, among those who knew him best, as a writer on jurisprudence, and not as a jurist, for he had no practice, and being a Benthamite, like Sir Samuel Romilly and half a score of other dangerous men, who had the courage to think for themselves, was rather obnoxious to the slow coaches of that day.

When I knew her, she was in her glorythe glory of established womanhood, and the ripe fullness of something tropical, that needed translation. She had a long upward reach, and being both adventurous and ambitiouswithout any definite object, for a long while, was in constant danger of discouragement, or shipwreck. She had but one child-now Lady Duff Gordon-whose translation of the "Amber Witch," and the "French in Algiers," have made her quite famous in that way. When I first saw her with her mother, she was not more than twelve or thirteen, lithe, spirited, and graceful, though exceedingly shy and sensitive, with large, lamping eyes, like her mother's, and a step which even at that early age had a rhythm in it.

My acquaintance with her mother began in this way. We had met somewhere-I can not now remember how, nor where - and soon after she wrote me a note, in consequence of something that had happened, to say that she wanted to consult with me for a few minutes; I supposed about Mr. Bentham's doings, for I was then with him in Queen Square Place, Westminster. When I saw her, it was in the garden, where, after some hesitation, she told me that she had been writing a little book, and knowing that I was in that way myself, wanted my advice. It was the poor thing's first essay of the kind-and what do you think it was? Nothing but a phrase-book in Spanish, or Italian, I forget which. After runnning my eye over it, I advised her to publish it, by all means; but-and here I could not help being serious and emphatic-why not try her hand upon something worthier of her talent and education? She was afraid; she only desired to eke out the small yearly allowance they had from her father and from her husband's father, and believed a school-book would pay better than anything else in her power to get up. The little book was published, and produced something-not much-I believe hardly enough to encourage her. At my suggestion, after I had dropped a line to Mr. Jeffrey in her behalf, she wrote for the Edinburgh Quarterly, translating some of the admirable papers of Ugo Foscolo for that journal, and then, after a while, by little and little, doing herself more justice with original matter, until she brought forth her "Germany"—one book only—"one;

Her familiarity with French, Italian, and German was quite remarkable. She wrote all these languages with great fluency and correctness, and talked them almost as if they were each her native tongue. Her familiarity with the best literature of the past and present, and her personal acquaintance with the elecmosynary ex-patriots of all Europe, whether soldiers or civilians, authors or conspirators, made her little reunions exceedingly attractive, and her conversation delightful.

Wanting exercise, and being rather adventurous by nature, she took lessons in smallsword of me, and really might have been somewhat dangerous had she continued; but



another friend, an Italian, by the name of Prandi, who was far from being a capital swordsman, and who had never amused himself with teaching, as I had, interfered with my arrangements, and I gave it up. After this, another pleasant freak seized her. I was heartily engaged with gymnastics at the time, having Volker, the German giant, for a teacher, whom I afterward sent to New York. Mrs. Austin was deeply interested in the subject, having understood the purpose to be revolutionary on the Continent, and being assured by our friend Dr. Franz Lieber, who had just escaped from Germany, and was on his way to this country, with letters from me to Mr. Jefferson, who was then hard at work upon the foundations of his great university, and was on the look-out for eminent professors in every branch of science, that there was a new system at work in Italy, called calisthenics, which women might venture to grapple with, she jumped at the conclusion at once, and soon after, having engaged a professor for her, we both took lessons of him upon the triangle, and she at least became quite a proficient in flying, and balancing on the floor, while I managed to break my arm in demonstrating some queer problem he had suggested, upon the composition of forces, with whipcord and a movable balance. Most of the exercises were both graceful and strengthening, especially those with what I called a yard-stick, though others called it a wand.

These two anecdotes may be quite enough to show the character of the woman-full of energy at first, and at last, of self-reliance, though, when I first knew her, she was more like a startled fawn, if I suggested a new enterprise to her, than like what she soon after became-a wonder among the boldest of those who knew her best. One word of her phrenological developments, as I now recollect them. She had a large head of the masculine type, though womanly in all the domestic and social affections, with large Approbativeness and large Self-Esteem, though deficient in Caution, with a bilious, nervous temperament, and great capability of endurance; in short, she was altogether fitted for a commanding station; and if circumstances had been favorable, would have been celebrated as a reformer, and as a writer and thinker, not only at home, but abroad, and especially here.

Among those whom I met with at different times at her house, or bearing a note from her, by way of a passport, were Rey, the jurisconsult, author of "Institutions Judiciaires d'Angleterre;" the Canon Riego, brother of General Riego, and his daughter, Teresa; Prati; and Dr. Lieber, whom we are now so well acquainted with here, as an adopted citizen and cosmopolite. Two or three brief extracts from one of her letters may help to show how she received the hints I gave her, from time to time, of the dangers that beset her path among these illuminati.

"My dear Friend (for I think you have earned that title of me), your letter was very

kind and encouraging and very direct-droitjust as was to be expected from the writer." * * "I do not, and never did, mean to give more to this German, even had he been an angel, than just sufficient to acquit myself of the duties of hospitality and civility." * * "You must not wonder at poor Prandi. All men who are cast from their sphere are susceptible, in the French sense: they are eternally seeing slights and unkindnesses, and scorns and insults, where prosperous men, at home in their station, would not; and this increases in proportion as they like the person from whom the offense is supposed to come." * * * After inviting me down to Leith Hill, in Dorking, Surrey, where she and her husband were resting and recruiting, she adds: "Thank you more than all for your frankness. By that I judge of the worth you have found in me, and am proportionally your obliged friend. S. A."

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Not long before I knew this great leader of the day, he was held up as the finest sample of an English gentleman to be found alive-not excepting the Prince Regent himself, with his magnificent bow, and the celebrated flourish to his signature; nor even Sir Stratford Canning, now Lord de Redcliffe, the most courtly gentleman I ever met with, and fullest of what we acknowledge for high-breeding. He stood six feet or six feet two in the clear, well proportioned, with a noble presence and bearing, and was beyond all question the finest parliamentary orator of his day, before Canning appeared; but in conversation, he seldom had fair play among his worshipers. The moment he opened his mouth, he would be assailed with questions, and badgered, till it seemed to me that he must spring out of his chair and sweep the tables. There they would sit, open-mouthed, and full of deferential awe, asking his opinion of this, that, and the other subject, upon which the authorities were divided, as if they might all be disposed of in syllogisms or apothegms. It was "Sir Francis" this and "Sir Francis" that, until I began to look toward the door for escape. Still, he was entertaining, liberal, and statesmanlike, when allowed to finish a sentence or explain his views. Among other pleasant things, he said to me, Aristotle to the contrary, notwithstanding, that England was a republic, and not a monarchy. And here, undoubtedly, he was more than half right, though something would depend upon the definition.

MRS. WHEELER,

The Mary Wolstoncroft of her day, "fat, fair, and forty," who stood almost alone for a long time in battling for "Woman's Rights;" exceedingly pleasant in conversation, good-humored and sprightly, no common observer would have suspected her strength, but for the influence she had over strong men. Her phrenological developments corresponded with her character, of course.

FRANK PLACE, THE TAILOR.

Since the apotheosis of Tom Paine, the staymaker, no mere tradesman ever had so much influence with the leaders of Parliament as this extraordinary man. A small, compact figure, about the size of Aaron Burr, and bearing no little resemblance to that dangerous, unprincipled man—in his personal appearance, I mean—there were those who saw him in conversation with orators and statesmen, who could not believe that he was "only a tailor." He had the look of a born gentleman; dressed in black, with coat buttoned up to the chin, and tights, instead of small-clothes, he was everywhere—even at Carlton House—received as a gentleman, and oftentimes found his most unpalatable suggestions adopted, as a necessity, by the leaders of Parliament.

LEIGH HUNT.

A small, slender, swarthy man, with an eye full of slumbering fire, that looked through you at a glance, abounding in quaint pleasantry and cheerful, unpretending speculation, rich and satisfying, though rather epigrammatic, upon whatever subject he touched. It had something in it of the "bottled velvet" and "golden ferment" he speaks of, in his "Feast of the Poets," when the eyes of the god were like his own.

"And a sprinkle of gold through the duskiness came, Like the sun through the trees when he's setting in flame."

and the talk was "loosened silver" and "twangling pearls." He was a West Indian by birth, and no man ever lived with such a delicate appreciation of epithets and adjectives, not even Spenser, nay, not even Shakspeare himself. "He played his weapon like a tongue of flame" whenever he felt touched by a kindred spirit, and wore a chaplet, like Southey, "a wreath of wild mountain-ash plucked in the wind." He rather liked the Yankees, I saw; but the blaze of the tropics had persuaded him, as it had Byron, that "the cold of clime are cold of blood," a terrible mistake for a poet; -since the fiercest flames are found in the north, and most of the volcanoes worth mentioning are always capped with snow.

> "The deepest ice that ever froze Can only o'er the surface close; The living stream runs quick below, And flows—and ne'er can cease to flow."

There was no pretension about the man—no stage trick—no parade. He chatted freely and naturally, and almost always anticipated your cleverest observations, with his eyes and lips, though never by speech, never by interruption.

DR. BOWRING-NOW SIR JOHN BOWRING.

The most poetical face I ever saw in my life; rather slight of build, and not over five feet seven; with large Caution, large Ideality, prodigious Approbativeness, and Self-Esteem enough, I should guess, for a great reformer, though wanting in steadfastness and comprehensiveness. Before he undertook the Westminster Review—and he did not overtake it—for years, he was a wine merchant, failed, and got rid of his creditors—he never knew how, himself; took to poetry, gave a series of capital translations from the great northern storehouse, and, at the last, became a power in the



state—or, rather, in that portion of the state where Benthamism prevailed. But he was a man to be misunderstood, and on the whole, would bear watching.

I remember a transaction which occurred while he was editor of the Westminster, and which is so characteristic of the man, that, if I knew nothing more of him, that would be enough. He was at the time Secretary of the Greek Committee, and was moving heaven and earth to raise funds for their help, just about the time when poor Byron made such a fool of himself with his pasteboard helmets, and other trumpery, and Colonel Stanhope (Leicester) and Trelawney were running riot over the land, establishing newspapers instead of magazines, and printing-presses instead of store-houses, full of war material, heavy ordnance, gunpowder, and provisions. At last, the Greek Committee began to murmur, and then to growl, and the question was taken up in Parliament, and Mr. Hume, the great Scotch financier—the penny wise and pound foolish statesman of the day-and Dr. Bowring, were both hauled over the coals. The substance of the charge was that both had taken advantage of the poor Greek representatives, and bought stock of them at prices far below the market value, thinking they were soon to be made rich by it, in consequence of what parliament, and the bankers, and the newspapers were doing: that after a time the stock fell, so far as to be well-nigh worthless; and then these two Hellenists obliged the Greek Committee to take it all off their hands, alleging that they had bought as decoys, only to help the sale. Being afraid to refuse, they did so, for what could be hoped in England without the co-operation of Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., and Dr. John Bowring, if they should go to loggerheads, and the truth should come out?

I read these charges, with all the specifications, day after day, in a morning paper—the *Times* perhaps, but never gave myself a moment's uneasiness, having so much confidence in one at least of the two gentlemen. Meanwhile, Mr. Hume owned up, and offered to "leave it out;" in other words, to submit the whole question to a committee of the House, and abide the issue. And there—after he had offered to let other people say whether the watch he carried had been honorably come by or not, saying he would give it up if they said so—the matter dropped, so far as he was concerned.

Not so with our friend the Doctor. He insisted on replying through the newspapers; and he did so with phrases like these: "One story is good till another is told;" "the last triumph may be the best triumph;" "let him that putteth off his arm or rejoice;" etc., etc.—but never a word of denial or of refutation.

One day he came to see me, while the controversy was raging. He seemed wretched enough, to be sure, and after sitting awhile in silence, while I finished a paragraph I was writing, he looked up, and said, "They have been taking away my character, you see."

"Nonsense, my friend," I replied, "that they

can not do. A man's character is always in his own keeping. He is only to be patient and hopeful, and he is sure to triumph at last."

He shook his head so despondingly, that I pitied him. "You have read the papers, I suppose?" "Yes—but—" and here I came to a full stop. "Allow me to say, that I think you have not done yourself justice in replying as you have. Axioms, and proverbs, and old saws are not syllogisms—still less, are they bombshells. Either—excuse me—either you should have taken the bull by the horns, or paid no attention whatever to the story."

"And what did you think of these charges?"

"Think! I thought nothing of them. But now that you are here, and have brought the question up, allow me to ask if there is any truth in them; and if so, how much?"

"Not a word, my dear sir, not a word, from beginning to end."

"That's enough! I am satisfied. It is just as I supposed; and I shall not take the trouble to investigate them, after this assurance."

And here we parted, never to meet again on the same terms; for all these charges turned out to be true—substantially true, that is—and after I had taken up the cudgels on his behalf, I was obliged to forego the championship, and leave the Secretary of the Greek Committee to shift for himself, or as they say a little further down east, to "skin his own skunks."

Nevertheless, the Doctor—Sir John, I should say—is a man of great cleverness and remarkable adroitness, very amiable—beyond all question, but weak, frivolous, and meddlesome, chattering where he ought to be listening, and professing statesmanship and a profound appreciation of the mysteries of political economy, and the balance of power, when, as a matter of fact, he might change places with the tailor, of whom I have just given a sketch—Frank Place—and pass the rest of his life cross-legged on the shopboard, with advantage both to himself and others, while Frank towers into the Halls of Legislation, or goes forth, lance in rest, like the barons of Runnymede,

"Who carved at their meal, with gloves of steel,
And drank the red wine through helmets barred."

But enough; Dr. J. Bowring will be remembered for his translations, and for his writings in the *Westminster*, feeble though they are, when Sir John Bowring will be forgotten beyond hope—for which he ought to be thankful, after his doings in China.

The Grotesque.—Some men, phrenologist among others, are of this stamp. What they lack in common sense they try to make up in oddities. They wear long hair, oddly cut coats with singular colors, parade themselves for public view, and thus attract attention. If they secure this, their point is gained. A strutting tom turkey spreads himself to produce an effect, and so it is with these grotesque swells in human form. To all such we may apply the words, "vanity of vanities." In general, we would say to our friends, beware of eccentricity!

Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss of paradise that has survived the fall! Thou art the nurse of white. In thin arms She smiles, appearing as in truth she is, Heavin-boun, and destined to the skies again.—Comper.

"RUTH."

BY HOPE ARLINGTON.

THE light of a summer day most rare Stole into a lowly hovel, where Two children played at their mother's knee. Happy as little children could be Blessed by her love, her care, no more They asked or wished, to enrich their store, For that day a new strange tenderness Had seemed to dwell in her fond caress, And they saw a holier light arise From the tender depths of their mother's eves. But they were too young to guess the truth, The laughing Maurice, the loving Ruth, They had not known how her heart had bled When she gently blessed each fair young head. They had not heard her sad soul's deep cry, That the cup she dreaded might pass by !

That evening the children knelt by her side. To hear the words she would speak, ere she died. "Ruth, you are older than Maurice, and you Must be to your brother a sister true! Your mother must leave you soon, for a while," And a shadow chased from her lins the smile She had struggled to keep there, less the chill Of death the hearts of the children should fill. "Your mother must leave you, and you, dear one, Must care for your brother, as she has done; And God will care for you both; little Ruth Will always guide you, and bless you, in truth . To His love I confide my precious trust, And leave you with Him; He is good and just!" A pause-a whisper; the dving mother Said once again, "Be kind to your brother!" And then when "God keep you!" was feebly said, The children were sobbing-the mother dead!

The story of Ruth's sweet life will tell That she heeded her mother's counsel well: For oft in the crowded and busy street, The people have gazed, when they chanced to meet The two little forms, the one with an arm Clasping the other, to shield him from harm, Saying the while, though her lips never stirred, And any one passing could hear not a word, Saying the while in her heart, "Oh, mother, I try to be kind to my little brother And then with a gentler and closer fold, She made him warmer, while she was so cold. And when the crust for their supper was small, She never would taste it, but gave him all. And so, through the years of childhood and youth, Such a dear, good friend was his sister Ruth, That he did not dream at how great a price Of toil and of pain and of sacrifice, The treasures he so much prized had been bought, And the bright goal reached which he long had sought: (For he had grown great, and had seen his name Written high up on the roll of Fame.) But he learned it all one day, and then He thought "how patient and kind she has been !" And he found that a love, than his more sweet. Long years before, had been laid at her feet. But she, rememb'ring the words of her mother, Said, "Take it away-I must love my brother." So her cheek grew pale, and her eye grew dim, And her heart was heavy through love of him.



He went as he said to himself that day. "I owe her a debt I can never pay." And then after musing with dreamy look, He cried, "I have it-I'll write a book, And my heroine shall be, in truth, No other than my dear noble Ruth." He wrote the book, and his love had wrought So many bright visions in his thought. That the story was clothed with such a grace. The world stood ready to give it a place. His "Ruth" was crowned with a halo of light, Till the writer was almost lost to sight; And the old true love came back to her feet, And the bitter of life was changed to sweet.

MRS. E. O. SMITH ON "THE FAMILY."

BY SAMUEL BARROWS.

ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH is a woman whose right to claim a place among the prominent lady writers of this country will not be disputed. She has shown herself deeply interested in every philanthropic movement, and has judiciously used her talents in urging many reforms of the day. In a late number of a New York monthly,* she has an article upon "The Family," which deserves some special consideration.

Mrs. Smith opens as follows: "When we consider how carelessly the foundations for the family superstructure are laid, the wonder is, not that ruin sometimes ensues, but that it is not more general than it is now found to be. Two persons from two already established families separate themselves to establish a third, whose taste, habits, and disposition are little known to each other, and may prove totally dissimilar and at variance." After referring to the "foundations of a thousand insidious diseases." which are laid in the family, which baffle the skill of the "most skillful physicians," Mrs. Smith gives from "Webster" this definition of the family: "The collective body of persons who live in one house, subject to one head or manager; a household, including parents and children, servants, boarders, etc." Accepting this definition, Mrs. Smith adds her own opinion, that "in every well-regulated household there must be a supreme head or umpire-one to whom all may appeal, and whose decision must be final; from whom there is no appeal; a wise, loving, judicious center, who is to be looked up to as counselor, friend, judge." Then comes the question, who shall be this head or umpire? To answer this question, Mrs. Smith consults the Apostle Paul, who, she says, "decided that question, nearly two thousand years ago, by asserting that the woman should be subject to her husband." "I know," she continues, "the masculine arrogance of the Jew denied the equality of woman, and accepted her in the aspect of sex mostly, as Paganism did entirely. The Jew excluded woman then, as now, from the main body of the tabernacle in worship, and yet in the earlier and better ages she had been recognized in the nation both as judge and prophetess."

Upon this basis of philological and ecclesi-

* Herald of Health for January.

astical authority, Mrs. Smith proceeds to build her argument, the corner-stone of which is, "that the man is the rightful, proper head of the family; that wife, children, and servants must, and ought to yield, not only respect, but obedience to him, as the head and ruler of the household; in his place there he should be king and priest, he should rule and worship in the altar-place of home."

Without disputing Dr. Webster, who is supposed to define words according to their received signification, and not as they ought to mean, it may be very proper to doubt whether St. Paul meant, two thousand years ago, to decide that question for all time, as against every attempt to improve the social and political status of women; whether what he said was not specially directed to the people to whom he wrote, and intended merely for the time in which he lived. Such a position is strengthened by Mrs. Smith's argument, and is well fortified by the answer of Christ to the Jews on a subject akin to this. They said unto him, "Why did Moses, then, command to give a writing of divorcement?" He answered, "Moses permitted it because of the hardness of their hearts." According to Mrs. Smith, the hard-hearted age was a better one than that in which St. Paul lived, when women were excluded from the worship of the tabernacle, and from priestly and judicial functions, and therefore it is not unreasonable to suppose that, in addressing the unsanctified Greeks, Paul, like Moses, wrote some things which there would have been no occasion to write if their hearts had been subdued by the gospel of love. At any rate, is it fair to presume that Paul intended by this letter to check the aspirations and bar the progress of woman in the nineteenth century? Does religion thrive on the subjection of woman? Is Christianity insulted by her elevation to equal rights with man? The whole tenor of Christ's teaching is against such an inference. In Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female; that is, the distinction of sex is made entirely subordinate to that higher nature which man and woman possess in common, and to which Christianity appeals. "The letter killeth," says Christ, "but the spirit maketh alive." We should be careful how we construe the teachings of a past age, without knowing the spirit and condition under which they were uttered. There are not wanting literalists who quote the Bible with great parade of reverence in support of human slavery, polygamy, and every stain on our social system. Such a mistaken, soul-blind reverence is a dead weight on the progress of truth.

But we must return from St. Paul to Mrs. Smith's opinion. This, written in our own language, by a capable woman of the nineteenth century, is scarcely susceptible of mistake. The most unfortunate aspect of her argument is, that a woman who accepts it must sacrifice her freedom of will, and yield her personality to the authority of a man; though this sacrifice is not required by the felicity, the sanctity, or the permanency of the marriage relation. Mrs.

Smith is confident that in every well-regulated household there must be one supreme head or umpire, discarding altogether the old maxim, that two heads are better than one. It is not to be questioned that in a well-regulated family of children, servants, and dependents there should be at least one "wise, loving, judicious center who should be looked up to as counselor, friend, judge;" but in Solomon's wisdom, two such counselors would be better than one. Why one only? and why that one the husband? The husband has not always the longest head, though often the longest ears; and in such cases, what is the wife to do under Mrs. Smith's philosophy—subject her wisdom to his folly, or follow her own counsel? If the former, she offends the literal Solomon; if the latter, she offends the literal Paul. Certainly, if there must be but one head and counselor, it should be the one who has the best counsel to give. and is this more usually the husband than the

Neither the husband nor the wife loses in dignity or self-respect by delegating to the other, for household administration, some of the authority which inheres in each; but, according to Mrs. Smith, all the authority inheres in the husband. He is not only wise counselor, friend, and judge, but he is supreme ruler, "priest, and king!" True, Mrs. Smith thinks the "wife not without authority in the family," that the children and servants must obey her: but then she writes: "The woman's part is generally a subordinate one; her marriage contract involves the condition of obedience as well as chastity," so that virtually whatever authority she has in her position, must be by derivation from the "priest and king."

If our lady friend had been content to make her model husband a wise counselor, a judicious friend, certainly no one could object, for wisdom and prudence are not too common in the family circle; but why is the wife by her marriage vows condemned to be the subject of a household "priest and king" who may be totally unfit either to rule or worship? Is the husband naturally any more religious than the wife? Poes it detract anything from his dignity that she wears in her turn the sacerdotal robes, and as often as he leads the family in prayer and praise? With all due respect for Mrs. Smith's opinion, it is submitted that the right of a husband to a kingship in the family is founded neither in the nature nor the welfare of that institution. The husband and wife should hold equal power, exercise equal authority, and command equal respect. There may be a conceded division of labor and authority for the good of both, but in all matters in which the happiness of each is directly concerned, there should be a common judgment and a common consent. Desirable peace and harmony are not secured by the subjection of the wife to any absolute husbandly authority. Her place is by his side, not at his back, or under his feet.

Mrs. Smith maintains that the first law in the household is obedience to the head and



center. That may be the case in Turkey, but it should not be the case in the United States. The first law of the household should be love. Each member of the family should be bound to the other by its silken chord. No unselfish husband, who truly loves his wife, as every husband ought, will ever wish to treat her as his inferior; and no woman not born in savagedom ought to consent, in these days, to take a marriage vow which makes her subordinate to a co-ordinate in privilege and power. Our family system, though needing much reform, is perhaps superior to any in the world. Our best regulated families among the rich and poor are those where love is the first law, and filial obedience an adjunct; where neither husband nor wife affects supremacy, but each lovingly concedes that which belongs to the other, and the personal rights of each are sacredly maintained. Neither scorns to ask counsel of the other. If they differ as to policy, love suggests a compromise; if they can not agree, they consent to differ. The husband does not dogmatize, pervert St. Paul to bully his wife, or quote the marriage vows of the Episcopal service; but treating her with deference, he accords to her all the social right and privileges which he himself possesses.

Mrs. Smith, in speaking of wifely loyalty says: "I know of nothing more base than for a woman to take the name of a man, eat his bread, and mother his children, and then go about to abuse and vilify him." It would be bad enough if such a thing were common, or if it were any more common for a wife to vilify her husband than for a husband to vilify his wife; but look at the pronoun. "To eat his bread, mother his children!" As though everything belonged to the husband and nothing to the wife; as though she were a menial, a dependent, a beneficiary; as though she were obliged to thank him for the very bread she eats, the clothes she wears; whereas, by every rule of right and equity, though not of civil law, to the wife belongs one half of the husband's possessions, at least one half of all that he acquires after marriage, the wife's duties at home being a full equivalent to the husband's abroad. If Mrs. Smith insists upon obedience, she should also insist upon justice.

Commendable efforts are being made to enlarge the political and industrial sphere of women. How can we expect them to be successful so long as women are denied their rights in their own homes. The inevitable tendency of Mrs. Smith's social philosophy is to retard the genuine improvement of woman. This may be contrary to her intentions, but that does not alter the fact. The family is the foundation of society. "Equal rights" for woman should begin there. Husbands should treat their wives with consideration, and encourage them to respect themselves; then they will be more likely to respect their husbands. Subjection is opposed to growth. The loveliness and holiness of the wifely character will not be diminished by enlarging the scope of their exer-

The real danger to domestic harmony is set

forth by Mrs. Smith in her first paragraph which is quoted above. Incompatibility of tastes, education, and mental endowment is the foundation of family disorder. Phrenology and physiology are usually ignored in marriage engagements, whereas they should be respectfully consulted and obeyed. Then no couple should marry without a mutual agreement as to the precise character of their future relations; this would avert much future difference. If a woman has genius, let her provide by stipulation for its future growth and her own mental and moral expansion; let her marry no selfish, arrogant man who will make her a drudge and a slave. When such subjects become common to courtship, instead of being excluded by affected prudery; when physiology and phrenology are employed to interpret God's law in each case, there will be less need of quoting St. Paul; less household despotism, but better husbands, better wives, better children.

[We are pleased to give our Washington friend, Mr. Barrows, a hearing on this social question. He writes in the interest of those who need encouragement, not as a champion, but as a sympathizing friend.]

REST!

BY CRAYON BLANC.

Anybody can work; but it takes a philosopher to rest. Given a certain amount of brain and sinew, bone and muscle, just so much to do, and just such a time to do it in, and if at the day's end the day's labor is not completed, our calculation must be very much out of joint somewhere! But when the sun is down, the banks are shut and the shipping offices closed, and our workman goes home to begin the other half of his existence—resting, in nine cases out of ten he don't know any more how to do it than you or I, my friend, know how to get at the secret spring of Perpetual Motion!

And, what is worse, there is no school, nor college, nor conservatory where the science is taught; and that is the reason why our men at forty grow bent and wrinkled, and our women put on spectacles at the same age, and begin to pull out the gray hairs when they brush their coiffures of a morning!

"Work! work!" says the father, and the schoolmaster, and the adviser; but nobody stands by to say, "Rest, rest!" Americans need the latter admonition, as a general thing, much more than the former.

Summer is the season when city people most need rest—the season longed for and looked forward to, for three quarters of the year. A man can endure a far heavier pressure of brain and body when he looks ahead to "drawing a long breath" by and by. But how seldom does the promised hour of relief arrive! "We'll rest for a few weeks," says the Business Man, when he rents a furnished cottage somewhere out on the railroad, or engages summer board under the shadow of patriarchal New England maples. And he rushes hither and yon, buying air-cushions, and mosquito-netting, and camp-

chairs, and patent contrivances that turn into anything from an ironing-table to a bedstead, at thirty seconds' notice, with a diabolical ingenuity which, two hundred years ago, would certainly have strung their inventor up for a wizard; and his wife lays in stores of things that "may be wanted," and "had better be taken along," and that "it wouldn't do to be without," and sews herself into a sort of fever, in order that "the children may look decent." That's the way they get ready to rest, and by the time they and their trunks and bandboxes reach the new destination, the Garden of Eden itself would present no attractions to their jaded bodies and over-wearied minds, much less an ordinary farmhouse, with ordinary green grass edging its doorstone, and ordinary leaves fluttering in the sunshine overhead!

And now the question is, how to rest! Our business man comes up Saturday night, rushed onward by express train which he catches at just the last moment, with both arms full of newspapers. Oh, why does he not leave the great world behind for one brief day, with its cares and trials, and the fall of stocks and the rise of gold? And he walks up and down the piazza with his hands behind his back, thinking - thinking - thinking! of business perils, and the risks of his last venture, and the telegrams from Europe, and all the chances and changes that hang over the "down-town" horizon! And the children don't dare to show him the empty bird's-nest in the woods, nor the misletoe growing on the old dead tree, nor the butterfly's wing they found, nor the nests in the fragrant hay of the old barn. "Papa's busy," says the mother, with warning uplifted finger; so they creep away to their woodland haunts, and feel a sensible relief when "papa" is gone back once more to the city, per express train.

Nor does the wife understand the science of rest much better. She thought she was going to have "so much leisure" in the country, and so her trunks went down, filled with rolls of work, and bundles of unmade shirts, and there they lie, like so many Juggernauts on her conscience, night and day, while the children alone thoroughly enjoy the summer sunshine and the birds and the brooks, as God meant they should be enjoyed!

Now, to rest, my good woman, you should have left your work at home, and brought only a few serviceable garments that grass will not stain, nor rain spoil, nor little clinging hands rumple! You should have gone out into the woods with the children, day after day, or with a friendly gossiping book, and dreamed away the long summer hours with that abandon which is to the mind what tonics are to the body. You should have shut the door of your minds resolutely on past and future, and admitted only the great, genial Present. That would have been the true meaning of the word rest!

As for your husband, he should have turned boy with his little ones, lain on the mossy banks, breathed in the spicy hay scents, brought home a hatful of wild berries, and forgotten Wall Street altogether for the twenty-four hours of reprieve he had given himself. Twenty-four hours! it should have been twenty-four days! But when, alas! will people leave off trying to work and play at the same time? Not in our time, we fear, nor in that of our children!

On Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of life.—Cahanis.

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge, -Hosea Iv. 6.

TO LUCINIUS.

HORACE, ODE X., BOOK 2.

To live, Lucinius, safe and free, Thou wilt not keep far out at sea, Nor, fearful of the gales that sweep, Too close along the margin creep. The man who'd have a soul serene, Must cultivate the golden mean, Escaping thus the squalid cot, And jealousies by wealth begot. The mighty pine is ever most By wild winds swayed about and toss'd; The highest towers disastrous crash When, from the mountains, lightnings flash. When fortune frowns, then hope for change, And when she smiles, fear she may range: Though haggard winters rule the land. They disappear at Jove's command. Though now they may, be sure of this,

Things will not ever go amiss;
Not always bends Apollo's bow,
But from his lyre sweet strains bestow.
Though sorrows strike, yet still be true;
Though comrades fail, your ends pursue,
And wisely, when your speed's too great,
Take reefings ere it be too late.

DIETETICS-WHEAT BREAD.

A WRITER in the American Farmer writes as one learned in the chemistry of food. He says: "Our whole process of converting wheat into bread has, at almost every step, violated the laws of nature and disregarded her suggestions, and the reform must be a fundamental one. Wheat is, beyond all dispute, the most perfect article of human food, it being the only vegetable production yet discovered that contains all the elements necessary for the nourishment of the muscle, bones, fatty tissue, and brains, in just the right proportions. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and the other grains afford perfect nourishment for all the organs but the brain, by which term is included the spinal marrow and the nerves, which branch from the brain, and are identical in composition with it, the whole forming one system or set of organs. Now the pabulum of the brain is phosphorus, whose life-giving fire thrills along the nerves, and whose light illumines the chambers of the mind-for could we rightly understand the correspondence between the material and the spiritual, we might see that light in the intellectual sense was something more than a mere figure of speech. The wear of the brain by study or any mental effort throws off the phosphorus which is found with other waste matter in the urine or other secretions. To keep the brain healthy and in working order. the waste must be restored by the use of food containing phosphorus, and that food is wheat.

"It would seem as if wheat was made for brain food, and man, the only animal that works with his brain, is the only consumer of high and long, but not very broad.



PORTRAIT OF ISAAC JENNINGS, M.D.

it. But by a strange caprice, the promptings of his intuitions are overruled by his tastes, and in this particular instance, to his great detriment, nearly every particle of this brain-nourishing phosphorus is found in the hull or bran of the wheat, which, when separated from the flour, for the sake of merely gratifying the eye with the sight of white bread, carries with it all the superiority which wheat possesses over a dozen other kinds of cheaper vegetables. In addition to this, the mechanical action of the bran on the internal organs keeps them in a healthy state, and supersedes the necessity of pills and other cathartics, which many people are obliged to use habitually. This matter of making flour of the whole wheat is well understood, and approved by every school of physicians, and through their recommendation to their patients, and the teachings of health journals, its use is becoming somewhat common, and wheat meal, as it is called, is a staple article in the markets."

[We are not sure about the shucks, or skins, of wheat, any more than about the goodness of the shucks of nuts or the skins of potatoes. But we do believe in wheat meal, rather than in superfine wheat flour for bread. Nor would we object to having our bread, for at least one meal a day, made of Indian corn. If in the shape of samp, hominy, or johnny cake, it would be acceptable, as it certainly would be healthful.]

ISAAC JENNINGS, M.D., THE INDEPENDENT MEDICIST.

In figure Dr. Jennings is tall, spare, lithe, and wiry. He appears to have remarkable physical endurance, as well as great activity of body and mind, and remarkable tenacity of thought, feeling, purpose, and constitution. His head is high and long, but not very broad.

His intellect has enough of the reflective to make him theoretical: but having a superior development of the perceptive and practical organs, he has remarkable talent for acquiring knowledge in detail, and of gathering up information and reducing theoretical knowledge to practical uses. He has a remarkable memory of things, places, qualities, conditions, historical facts, and a good memory of words. The central line of the head, beginning at the root of the nose and running backward over the head to the base of the brain, is sharp and high. These qualities thus brought out give a tendency to individualism,

enabling a man to centralize himself on his own foundation. They give independence of judgment, decision of character, self-reliance, independence, persistency, and constancy. His head rises high at the crown, showing steadfastness, determination, and independence of feeling.

His Conscientiousness indicates integrity, truthfulness and justice. He is frank, has but little Secretiveness, is not inclined to hide his thoughts or to conceal his light. He has courage as well as fortitude, force as well as steadfastness. His social nature is amply developed; he is strong in his friendship, is patriotic in his attachment to home and country, is a good friend and faithful to his convictions. His distinguishing characteristic is a wiry, enduring constitution, which gives to his mind clearness, force, and persistency, and a strength to his character that is not often equaled. He has a clear mind, an excellent memory, great powers of analysis, high moral feeling, strong affection, frankness, prudence, dignity, and determination.

Dr. Jennings was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1789, and is consequently now an octogenarian. His busy life commenced on his father's farm, where he remained an active co-operator, enjoying at intervals the moderate educational privileges of a district school, until his twentieth year. Then, having determined to engage in the study of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. David Hull, a practitioner in his native place. Young Jennings, in the outset of his pupilage under Dr. Hull, displayed such an aptitude for study that he took a special interest in procuring for him, through

Rev. Mr. Humphreys, afterward Dr. Humphreys, president of Amherst College, the requisite facilities for a collegiate education. In speaking of the manner in which he was induced to entertain the idea (before scarcely thought of, because of his father's moderate circumstances) of studying the ancient languages, the Doctor writes: "Mr. Humphreys gave as a reason for his advice to me that Dr. Hull had represented to him that I could master books with much greater facility and speed than any other man that he was acquainted with. I felt my need of a better foundation for my medical studies than I then had, especially for some knowledge of the Latin and Greek, and told Mr. Humphreys that if he would loan me a Latin grammar-he had previously offered to superintend my preparation for college and aid me to some extent with books-I would immediately commence a study of the languages. Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar was put into my hands, and I started for home." While pursuing his professional studies, he from time to time aided his father on the farm, and at the time he thus commenced his studies in ancient literature, he had considerable to do with getting in the hav crop. Of this his clerical friend was aware, and did not expect him to make much of a figure at the first recitation. As it was, however, the indefatigable farmer-boy and student was resolved to surprise his instructor, and therefore applied himself with the greatest earnestness to his classics whenever an opportunity of retirement from the labors of the hay-field occurred, although he by no means stinted the latter. At the recitation, he gratified his friend by the perfect rendering of a certain number of pages, which Mr. Humphreys considered ample for a commencement; but when young Jennings remarked that he was prepared to recite more, the minister asked: "Have you gone further?" to which the student answered, "Yes, sir; I have seen the end of the book, and made a finish of it." Of course Mr. Humphreys was greatly surprised by this announcement and put him to a test on account of it, and found that his precocious pupil had indeed swallowed the book, nay, mastered it, verbs, nouns, pronouns, declensions, conjugations and all. This sort of rapid acquisition characterized to a great extent his extended studies in Latin and Greek, until he had proceeded as far as he thought it necessary for the purposes of his medical training. "Mr. Humphreys," he says, "urged me strongly to go forward in my preparation for college, assuring me that in a few months I could pass over the first two classes in Yale and enter the junior, and at its close reap its rewards or secure the Valedictory. But, as Hudibras says:

"Want of cash is
The obstacle to cutting dashes."

His mind being set on medicine, he was anxious to make as rapid advances as possible in the acquirement of the knowledge necessary to fit him for securing a license to practice.

He entered the office of Eli Jones, M.D., of New Haven, in 1821, and remained there until he had fitted himself to sustain the examination prescribed by the laws of Connecticut for all applicants for a license to practice medicine. At that time there was no State medical college, and candidates for admission to practice were examined by a board appointed for that purpose. Young Jennings had not studied during the entire period required by the statute before a medical student could present himself for examination. He lacked more than six months of it; but feeling abundantly able to acquit himself with credit before the examining board, of which Dr. Jones was one. he was desirous of saving the time. His case was presented to the board by Dr. Jones in so favorable a manner that the examiners consented to try him, and the result was entirely satisfactory to the examiners and the student. He soon entered upon active practice, and with much success for a young man. His previous close application to books, however, began to manifest itself in a lack of general vital vigor and a defective pulmonary condition, strongly disposing him to consumption. His powerful brain, by its unceasing exercise, too severely tested his naturally compact and vigorous constitution, and had so reduced his physical forces that for some time he was obliged to take every precaution against further mental excesses. He continued to practice medicine according to the old-school theories until about 1822, when he was induced, by many careful observations and experiments, to modify his system of practiceto relinquish ultimately the use of drug specifics in the treatment of disease and place his reliance on a conformity with the laws of nature. In the Introduction to his "Philosophy of Human Life," he has presented, at considerable length, his reasons for abandoning the old theories of medication. When it is understood that his practice was large and his reputation for success enviable at the time of his adoption of his new theory, it can be fairly inferred that his reasons for the change were weighty. In the Introduction already referred to he says: "At the time when I launched forth into the 'do-nothing' mode of treating disease, vigorous practical medicine was the vogue of the day. Popular teachers and leading medical men discarded the doctrine of 'cure by expectation,' which had been brought considerably into notice and practice in the preceding century by Van Helmont, Stahl, and others, as based upon a fanciful and visionary theory, and tending only to the use of inert and frivolous remedies, and, on the contrary, recommended bold and energetic practice; and in this common sentiment I had participated largely while a student of medicine, and in the first years of my medical life. It was no light affair, therefore, to face square about on a subject which involved human lives, and attempt to stem the long-established, broad, deep, and powerful professional current, aware, too, as I was, that such a course would be likely to alienate from me the warm affection and sympathy of those with whom I had taken sweet counsel, and whose favor was as dear to me as the apple of my eye.

" My lancet was sheathed and active medicine proscribed, with few exceptions, which will be noticed hereafter; and for all ordinary occasions my stock of remedial agents consisted of bread, flour, and water. . . . The general results of the 'let-alone' principles, in comparison with those of the perturbating one in common use, in any and all of its multitudinous forms, were such as to convince any sober-minded and common-sense man of the superiority of their claim to soundness over that of the latter. Diseases were more uniform and regular in their progress, and shorter in duration; recoveries were proportionally greater in number, and more perfect and enduring in the end. Sudden and remarkable cures were a matter of notoriety, and the wonder was often expressed how such astonishing results could be compassed by such apparently trivial means. It came to be well known that the weapons which I used were few in number and of small dimensions; but it was conjectured that they made up in power what they lacked in number and size, and especially that their peculiar efficacy consisted in the skillful direction of them to the very seat and center of disease. On the full tide of successful experiment in 'bread-pill' practice, my patronage, large at first, continued to increase and extend, until my ride embraced a wide range of territory and a large population, besides frequent excursions into other districts as consulting physician." In 1839 he removed with his family to Oberlin, Ohio, where a Christian colony had been established, the organization of which, in most respects, elicited his approval. There he still resides. Although at an advanced age, the vigor of his intellect is evinced in the pages of his "Tree of Life, or Human Degeneracy," a work of a religious and moral character, though including some chapters on Orthopathic Medicine, published in 1867. In this work he enunciates the doctrine, that the perfect man is he who unites perfect physical health with correct moral and religious principles, based on the Christian model. The books which Dr. Jennings has written are distinguished for their vigorous and clear style, and for the extent of scientific investigation and reading indicated in the department of his profession. That he has been eminently successful as a physician is beyond question, and that he is earnest and sincere in his declarations is sufficiently attested by his well-known, consistent Christian walk and conversation.

"BE a whole man to everything," wrote J. J. Gurney to his son at school. "At Latin, be a whole man to Latin. At geometry or history, be a whole man to geometry or history. At play, be a whole man to play. At washing and dressing, be a whole man to washing and dressing. Above all, be a whole man to worship."



THE PIPE AND ITS STORY.

"That noisome weed, Tobacco."

THE two engravings which embellish this page present no fancy sketch, no chimera of the imagination, but dread, startling reality. When the curtain has been withdrawn from

a chemically-prepared weed. How many sons of genius, who rose in the horizon of intellect, and dazzled the world with their brilliancy, have stained their otherwise glorious monuments by a profligate death! How many a noble intellect has been steeped in eternal darkness ere it had time scarcely to challenge



FIG. 1 .- INFATUATION.

behind those bare and dry items of disease and death which we term "statistics of mortality," and instead of mere figures and technical terms we contemplate the fatal cause of the great aggregate, how shocking, how revolting the picture! Can it be realized that a being endowed with splendid capabilities and privileges, with that mental vision and power of judgment which constitute him the chief, the dominant energy in the universe, will subordinate, nay, prostitute, all these capabilities and privileges to an ephemeral indulgence of an animal appetite; will entirely lose sight of himself in the pursuit of objects in themselves unsightly, and ministering naught but mental or bodily disease to their infatuated votaries? Yes. The possibility is attested by the numerous asylums, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, etc., which are at once the pride and shame of civilization, by the ten thousand freshly-made graves which dot the sod of this country, and by the leering, bloated, diseased debris of humanity which we meet every day in the social round. How strange, how wonderfully strange the influence wielded by those twin agents of destruction, Alcohol and Tobacco! A few draughts of the fiery liquid, a few puffs of a cigar or a pipe, and a habit is formed which binds its victim in meshes of steel. Strong men-men whose powerful mental apprehension is equal to the loftiest thoughts or noblest conception of genius, who in their pride of intellect and potency of will scoff at restraint, are helpless as infants in their nurse's arms, the thirsty, craving subjects of a distilled fluid or

the admiration of an expectant nation! And yet, with all the dread facts staring them in the face, and urging them to exercise their judgment, their will for their best interests, how great the concourse of men who do not heed the warnings, but obedient only to appetite and propensity, clamor for the things which prove their destruction!

There is no lack of energy on the side of reformers. Societies having in view the redemp-

other be willing. A poor drunkard, or an inveterate user of tobacco, will resist the arguments and entreaties of a friend on the sole ground that he, the former, is not to be controlled in his actions by any one. He will do as he pleases, and questions any man's right to interfere. Poor fellow! sensitively conscious of his prerogative as a man, he nevertheless meekly surrenders himself and all his cherished rights to the absolute control of that which must ultimately work his ruin. Yet his inconsistency is not extraordinary, but the normal result of subverted organization—a dominancy of the sensual man. But we have digressed from our subject. Probably in no form is tobacco used less publicly than in "smoking the pipe." Cigar smokers and tobacco chewers are to be met with everywhere, but the pipe smoker is more retiring in the enjoyment (?) of his luxury. Perhaps the inconvenience attending the carrying of a pipe with one in his walks or travels has much to do with its comparative unpublicity. If so, we confess our gratitude that it is an inconvenient appendage out-of-doors. Let any one who appreciates refinement of all sorts, and pure air especially, walk behind a biped who may be promenading with a silver-mounted "meerschaum" dangling from his incisors, and now and then inhale the delicious odor of the foamy clouds which said biped suffers with such an air of unspeakable comfort to ooze from his lips, and our hand upon it, no further suggestions will be needed to impress that one with the extreme sweetness and healthful nature of rank tobacco smoke. An old, well-used pipe, reeking with the deadly oil distilled from the pounds of tobacco which have been so extensively burned in it, is enough to nauseate any human stomach! Faugh! it sickens, almost in imagination. Horresceo referens.*

We have heard of youthful aspirants to smoky honors (the young gentleman depicted in the engraving was one of them) who, having



FIG. 2.-THE RESULT.

tion of man from depraved habits are abundant and vigorous. They accomplish much; but when we contemplate the long ranks of the dissolute, which seem to be filling up more and more with fresh recruits, we are obliged to confess that it doth not belong to any man to save another from sin and death unless that

come into possession of a pipe, thought it their duty to employ every available moment in cultivating its acquaintance, burning tobacco far into the night, and planting the seeds of disease and physical decay in their scarcely mature constitution.

^{*} I shudder at the very reference.

Among the diseases engendered by the use of the noisome weed in early youth, and specifically demonstrated by the best physicians in Europe and America, are dyspepsia, organic derangement of the heart, epilepsy, partial paralysis, necrosis of the jaw, rheumatism, saltrheum, nervous debility, consumption, insanity. One of our American medical monthlies, in a recent issue, has an extended account of the removal of a man's entire jaw, which had become diseased from the contact of tobacco with decayed teeth. Our profession brings us in contact daily with those whose only excess is the use of the poisonous plant, but whose meager frames, cadaverous faces, and abnormal excitability proclaim their suffering. Nine tenths of our youth, who are wasting their vital forces thus, attribute their weakness to everything besides their darling eigar or pipe. Surely that which they love so well can not be undermining their health! But so it is. Let the truth strike home to their intelligence, and save them from the further waste of time, money, and true bodily enjoyment.

The "last scene of all that closes" the smoker's sad, eventful history is seen in our second engraving, and needs no comment of ours to point its moral. He who, to a great extent, lives to narcotize his lungs and his faculties, must ere long succumb to the effects of his dissipation; and what more appropriate memorial of his life could we place upon his coffin than the pipe which immaturely inclosed him therein, and what more apt legend could we uprear over his grave than

"In the smoke of his pipe his life faded away?".

DIETETIC FACTS .- Here is something of which few persons who live chiefly to eat ever permit a thought to enter their hungry minds. Soup, fish, flesh, oil, vinegar, wines, pastry, ices, confectionery, fruits, and numberless minor ingredients of conflicting chemical qualities are among the materials "thrown in." Stir these things together in a vessel, and which of us would not sicken at their appearance and odor? Yet at a dinner party they are all crammed into the stomach, there to ferment and generate pernicious gases. Truly, man is "fearfully and wonderfully made." No other creature could exist on such diet. It would kill a gorilla in a month. It does kill, though more slowly, thousands of that high and mighty variety of the human race commonly called gentlemen. Universal temperance in eating and drinking would quadruple the general health, and add years to the average life of the race. But exercise is as essential to health as temperance. In fact, intemperate eaters and drinkers sometimes stave off disease for several years by using their muscles manfully. As a rule, however, gormandizers and guzzlers are indolent. There is a story in the Arabian Nights of a physician who cured a sultan of plethora by introducing certain medicaments into a mallet, with which the patient hammered every day until he fell into a profuse perspiration, when the virtues of the panacea in the mallet passed through the fibers of the wood into his pores. This is merely an allegorical way of enforcing the great lesson that bodily exertion is beneficial to health—that exercise is excellent physic. Everybody who knows anything about the mechanism of the human frame, sees, of course, that it was made to work, and we may add that if it does not fulfill the conditions of its structure it is sure to corrode and drop to pieces prematurely.

TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

No one need think to enter the field as a teacher unless she is willing to yield herself up to her labor, for it is a labor, though a pleasant one, when undertaken in the right spirit; but it should not be a task. Not only should we, as instructors, be prepared to furnish the necessary information, but we should study how to impart it to the best advantage; how to make it available, how to sift out the knowledge, as it were, so as to make dry studies interesting. In fact, there should be no such thing as dry study.

There is a great deal of useless matter dragged into school books, and the pupil is forced to repeat the ideas, and often the exact words of the author, without getting the least glimmer of their light; they leave the class, nay, the school, destitute of the faintest idea of what they have been studying. When the book is not clear, where pages are devoted to what may be condensed into half the space, the book should be set aside, and the teacher give oral instruction. I have seen pupils who have been studying arithmetic up to the age of sixteen or seventeen years, and yet they were not able to perform an example in long division, nor make the simplest arithmetical calculation. You may say, "Oh! this is a solitary instance; she must have been very stupid." I tell you no! It is the case with a great portion of the young ladies who attend what are termed our best city schools. Our public schools are not an exception. I have found many, even there, who have not been taught correct methods of reasoning. Now what is the reason of this? If a child be passably intelligent, she should be able to give up the study of arithmetic at fourteen years of age. It surely should not be necessary for a girl to dwell on writing and grammar from the age of ten to seventeen-seven years-and many more for arithmetic. Yet it is almost without exception the case. Where does the fault lie? I do not say altogether in the teacher, for, of course, if a parent keep her daughter from school every day or two, progress can not be expected. She should then be obliged by the rules of the school to take a lower position in her classes; and thus she would be likely to learn something thoroughly, and not obtain a useless smattering without end or aim. If all teachers were conscientious and true to their high calling, the parents could not decide the matter, and the pupil would be educated in spite of difficulties.

I would have the teacher do less for the scholar than she now does. Set the child to thinking, show her the way; then let her move on, and learn to overcome difficulties.

The child should be encouraged to ask questions. I know that many will disagree with me, and say that it is impossible to make any progress with a class if one stop to answer all the questions which children may put. Many will tell me they will make idle and foolish inquiries. I answer no! If properly trained, they will ask such questions only as will awaken interest and show thinking minds. I have always encouraged the habit. The teacher should strive to prepare herself upon all subjects, and if she be not careful, she will find her pupils will steal a march on her, and make some demands which will at first seem difficult to answer.

I would here notice the sad failing that I have observed in my fellow-workers, which is this, that they think the pupil must be answered at all hazards, as it would never do for the teacher to be found wanting, so they give a wrong answer, a mere form of words or a set speech, without meaning, and let it pass. We ought to have more courage and say frankly, "I do not know. I'll try and find out." Every child should be taught to search the truth for herself, for the reasons which have given rise to a certain rule. Especially where authors differ, the subject should be presented in a new light by the teacher; then let the pupil take that method which seems most reasonable. A teacher should take a subject in hand, and spend even weeks in gathering all the information she can upon it by inquiry, by observation, and by study. This close application and research upon one subject will make a new one much easier. The English grammar should, in my opinion, be well understood; then the scholar will be fitted to study the grammar of other languages with more facility. History, mythology, and literature are closely blended, and no studies have a more elevated and refining influence than these.

Every teacher should possess a magnetic influence over her pupils; he should imbue the class with life and spirit, and should bear them along with that subtile influence which can be seen and felt, rather than described. She should aim to create an enthusiasm, so that her class may feel lifted up, and the time spent together seem all too short. School days certainly should be happy. A teacher who is one in a true sense, will not fail to make them so.

That course of study should be pursued with girls which will be most conducive to their best interests and future welfare; that they as women may be able to make their knowledge available in the cause of humanity; that they may be useful wherever they may be placed. Self-reliance should be cultivated. There is a great deficiency in this respect, and there is no better place than the school-room for the culture of this important quality. Now, if my remarks prove useful to those just commencing the education of the young, I shall be glad. The great secret is—How to teach. F. S. W.

ALLEN A. GRIFFITH,

THE WESTERN ELOCUTIONIST.

WE present the readers of this number of the Jour-NAL with the portrait of this rising teacher and lecturer on Elecution. So far as health is concerned, we could say nothing at all deprecatory of the gentleman. Every vital function which he possesses is manifestly in excellent working order, supplying those juices in rich abundance which lubricate the machinery of the mind, and enable it to operate with facility and effect. Such an organization, ministered to as it is by a strong motive temperament, can manifest itself in its fullest capacity, and maintain a good degree of activity without irregularity and without exhaustion. It is gratifying to find occasionally opportunities like this when we can assert that

the indications of the sanum corpus are all that could be desired. Good lungs, excellent digestion, and a thorough circulation are the property of Mr. Griffith, and for them he is no less responsible than for other gifts which vigorous health, when properly applied, serves to develop and fortify.

He has a full eye—the expression of talking ability; a broad forehead-an indication of vivacity and sprightliness; a good degree of reflective ability, and a sufficient appreciation of method and taste to effectively manage his intellectual forces. He is by no means deficient in imagination; nor is there any lack of fervor when circumstances conspire to arouse emotion. He is ambitious-would excel in whatever he attempts, and having secured success and reputation, would be likely to stand upon them with earnestness and steadiness. In his line of activity he would be foremost, the condition precedent. He is inclined to be somewhat more theoretical than practical - more original than a follower of other men's recipes.

The social qualities are evidently influ-



ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, THE WESTERN ELOCUTIONIST.

ential with him; the comforts and privileges of a home, and the associations and sympathies of friends, are cordially responded to by such a nature. He possesses in a high degree that elasticity of temperament which conduces to buoyancy and exhilaration of spirit. He enters upon the prosecution of an acceptable enterprise with that cheerful energy which indicates enthusiasm, and which is so generally conducive to success. He is occupied, as will appear from the following biography, in a profession which requires the exercise, more or less, of all the faculties, and which especially evokes the influence of the emotive qualities of man. Taken altogether, his organization certainly appears to be in correspondence with his profession, and able to fully respond to its requisitions.

BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Griffith is the second son of Luther Newcomb Griffith, and was born at Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y. While very young his parents removed to Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, and here the first sixteen years of his life were passed. At Mills Academy, in Elyria, he received the first impulse in the special department of education to which he has devoted his

life. In childhood he never enjoyed good health; and at fifteen was supposed to be past help, in quick consumption; was unable to do any kind of manual labor. and was sent to school to be "out of the way." About this time he became very much interested in some exercises before the scholars of the Academy, conducted by the eminent Irish elocutionist whose brilliant and brief career in the United States will be remembered by literary men. The exercises consisted in "breathing," "utterance of the vowels with inflections and circumflex," and "readings." These exercises afforded so much pleasure, and were of so much real benefit to the health, that Mr. Griffith afterward joined a class under Prof. Kennedy's instructions, and also took private lessons. He was highly commended by his teacher, and assured of good health if he would only persevere. Shortly after this, an interview was had with Mr. James E. Murdoch, at Cleveland. Mr. Murdoch was not giving instructions at this time, but kindly suggested a course of study and practice, which was carefully carried out.

Soon after completing the course at the Academy, Mr. Griffith was thrown upon his own resources, and sought his fortune in the West. He taught successfully as principal of Union schools at Milwaukee, and Waukesha. Wis., six years, occupying his leisure in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee in 1855. In 1857, by invitation of the teachers' associations of Wisconsin and Iowa, he visited institutes, and presented his methods of teaching reading and elocution, and created much interest among the people by his public recitations. In 1858 he was invited to join the distinguished teacher and elocutionist C. P. Bronson, in a series of entertainments. And this may be said to have been his introduction to the people as an elocutionist and reader. For more than ten years Mr. Griffith has been almost constantly occupied instructing classes in the different colleges and seminaries of the North and West, and in public lecturing. He has been a devoted student, and the whole range of classic literature has been explored for models in the different styles of expression and delivery. His memory is superior, enabling him to recall the principal popular selections, and to recite many of Shakspeare's plays entire. His manner upon the platform is exceedingly natural and graceful. The great benefit which he has derived from the practice of elocutionary exercises makes him an enthusiastic advocate of the study of elocution.

Our institutions give prominence to public



138

speaking. The people are instructed in political assemblies, church congregations, in the halls of justice, and from the lyceum platform. Correct reasoning or simple demonstration is not sufficient to secure the greatest good on these occasions. Sound logic is the basis of oratory; but logic is weak before public assemblies, even in demonstration of the truth, unless the voice is trained to winning cadences, and the charm of manner made to give weight and character to matter. The sacred literature of the Bible and the hymns read from the pulpit, throughout the land from Sabbath to Sabbath, if accompanied with the honest voice of natural feeling and the expressive face of sincerity and Christian love, varying to indicate appeal, rebuke, devotion, or praise, would add to the religious culture of the people and to the wealth of religious ideas and sensibility almost beyond computation. The impression that culture is powerless to produce the results, or that success in elocution and eloquence is only for the gifted few, has too long rested in the mind of the intelligent.

The methods of study in the schools have confined the student to mental processes, without the additional culture or preparation for magnifying ideas by a forcible utterance of them. So many of the learned in the different professions have failed to exhibit a model in elocution, that students under the discipline above referred to, have come to regard oratory as a gift, not an acquirement, and admitting the power of persuasive speech and action, consider them beyond their reach or capacity, and as a consequence the scholars are becoming eloquent as writers, but powerless as speakers. They come to the bar, pulpit, or platform with voices uncultivated, bodies reduced by the unvarying rounds of the class-room, unskilled in gesture without acquired poise and repose, unable to think upon their feet, and experience all the mortification of failure in attempting to do what they have not educated themselves to do.

Mr. Griffith is producing a great change in the minds of the professional men and teachers with whom he comes in contact, in regard to this subject. Claiming that when elocution and rhetoric are taught in harmony, or together, or when the principles pertaining to the management of the voice, and the gesture of the body and limbs which constitute the external facts of oratory, are taught in conjunction with the accepted divisions of rhetoric, invention, disposition, choice of words, and memory, pertaining to the reason and understanding, they are as certain to become a part of the personal talents of the man. This position is the correct one. It is verified by the numerous cases of individuals who have distinguished themselves as orators, who have had the greatest obstacles to overcome, who have acquired all their education independent of rhetorical training, but seeing their great need of this culture have set themselves to work in earnest with competent instructors, and have triumphed over all defects, and returned to nature's pleasant ways in the speaking. Sound and sense must harmonize in speech, and the

tone of voice may be taught to take on the modifications of thought and feeling; or, rather, the indescribable eloquence of chidren, "who speak as they feel," may mature and develop with their growth and mental acquirements, and we may have harmoniously developed men.

The University of Chicago, at its commencement in 1866, conferred upon Mr. Griffith the degree of A.M. for his services to the cause of learning. Up to the present time Mr. Griffith has refused to connect himself with any institution, believing that he can do more good by passing from one college to another, spending sufficient time in each to awaken a permanent interest, and for this purpose he has reduced the principles of elocution to a brief system.

1st. Physical Culture - Position, Gesture, Breathing, Management of the Vocal Organs.

2d. With Voice Culture, Alphabetical Elements, Groundwork.

3d. Expression, introducing New Combination Exercises, which are invaluable for health as well as oratorical effect.

His "Lessons in Elocution," embodying his system, with many selections analyzed, has reached a sale of ten thousand copies in two

By a recent arrangement Mr. Griffith is to visit regularly Georgetown College, D. C.; Columbian Law College, Washington, D. C.; Notre Dame University and Academy, Indiana, etc. He resides at Batavia, Ill., having there a family consisting of his wife, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Griffith is strictly temperate in his habits, using no tobacco or alcoholic stimulants. He enjoys robust health; and having the firmest faith in himself and the importance of his mission, he is doing a work the influence of which can not be estimated.

"VELIS ET REMIS."

Our to the sea we are sailing now. The great, broad sea, whence none return; On to the harbor our vessels plow, Where lights of heaven softly burn. Happy and gay on the dancing sea, Forever thus shall our bold song be, "Velis et remis."

"Velis et remis" we lightly trill, And as our barks spring swiftly on, The sea breezes all the white sails fill, And oars gleam in the golden sun. While still do our lips breathe forth the song, As we are borne so lightly along, "Velis et remis."

But lo! the night comes fearful and cold-The billows leap in angry foam, And fierce winds shriek in their language bold, As weird forms o'er the waters roam. And now, with our pale lips firmly pressed, Low ring the words from each throbbing breast, "Velis et remis."

"With sails and with oars," oh, earthly ones, Who struggle on a restless sea, Unfurl thy white sails and ply the oars-Use every dormant energy, Until, at last, on heaven's shore. The weary words will sound no more, "Velis et remis."

CHARLES THE FIRST OF ENGLAND.

BY EDWARD W. TULLIDGE.

The innovations of centuries, gradually but surely spreading throughout Christendom, had been working up the times and preparing Europe for great religious and political changes. In England it was not merely a grand religious struggle of the dominant Normo-Saxon race for Church reform and progress-people tearing away the vail of the dark ages and pulling down an old hierarchy which had become intolerable to the robust minds of the zealous Puritans of England and the stern Presbyterians of Scotland. This was the outside form; but there was in it a pregnancy of other issues. A religious spirit and fervor that find expression chiefly in protests and innovative faiths will soon afterward begin to work corresponding changes in the social and political states. Charles the First was born in times and surroundings when this was illustrated, and with him came Oliver Cromwell. Like his beautiful grandmother, he was the very embodiment of the assumption of the superiority of the prince to the nation, and both represented the past, and not their mighty progressive age. The consequence was, they were united in their fate.

Charles Stuart was the second son of James I. of England, by Anne of Denmark. He was born at the royal castle of Dumfermline, in Scotland, Nov. 6, 1600, three years before the death of the great queen who executed his grandmother. Elizabeth, Cromwell, and Charles were living at the same time. If the tradition of the pugilistic episode between the boys Charles and Oliver be not a fiction, then young Cromwell vanquished his elder, for the Prince was born two years before the boy who was destined when a man to meet him on the greatest issue of the world—the right divine of the nation, not of the prince—and he met him in the people's might.

The Prince was endowed with rare obstinacy, which manifested itself in his childhood. "He was noted," says Lilly, " to be very willful and obstinate by Queen Anne his mother and some others about him. * * * The old Scottish lady, his nurse, used to affirm so much that he was of a very evil nature even in his youth, and the lady who afterward took charge of him can not deny but that he was beyond measure willful and unthankful." A most unfitted prince indeed for such times as those he fell upon.

James essayed to bring about a marriage between his son and the Princess of Spain; but the voice of the English Parliament and people loudly protested against the union. This, with the obstinate king and Prince of Wales, would have been but little respected, but Charles, having paid a visit to Spain, with Buckingham, in disguise, to see his bride elect, himself broke off the match, through a quarrel between Buckingham and the Spanish minister. The Prince left Madrid suddenly, under the pretense that his father had recalled him;



and he was soon afterward engaged in marriage to Henrietta Maria of France. This brought about a war with Spain. And the match with the French princess was equally hateful to the nation as that designed between Charles and the Spanish princess.

At this period James died, and his son came to the throne in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

When Marie de Medici sent her daughter Henrietta to England she gave her at parting a letter of instruction, in which she counseled her to be a second Esther to her people, the Roman Catholics. This letter was written in the queen's own hand, bearing her name, but the politic Richelieu was its real author. The import of this counsel was for Henrictta to make herself the head of a powerful faction in her husband's kingdom. She was a zealous Romanist; and England received her with great distrust.

The temper of the times was strongly puritanic, and in the very character and earnestness of the master spirits of the age there was nascent a stern robust republicanism. The Cromwells, Hampdens, and Miltons represent the grandly-earnest men whom Charles was meeting from the opposite side. His chief advisers were the favorite Buckingham and Henrietta. The fate of his grandmother was coming to him from the same causes, and he was running against the nation and the age: and though not himself a representative of Rome, he brought his grandmother to his side in the person of his queen, Henrietta of France. She hated the Puritans as earnestly as the Puritans hated her; and inheriting from her father a love of absolute power, she urged her husband into his fatal course.

At the opening of his first parliament, June 18, 1625, the young king wore the crown on his head, contrary to the custom of the English kings previously to their coronation. This presumptuous innovation was a manifestation of Charles' assumption of right divine, which was first claimed by James his father, and against which Parliament protested vehemently in the late monarch's reign. Notwithstanding this stern protest, Charles Stuart met his first parliament wearing the crown, which the nation had not yet given him. His opening speech was brief and peremptory, demanding supplies to carry on the war with Spain.

But the Commons of England felt its own power; and woe be to that king who braves a nation when the people feel their might! The people's representatives were conscious of their strength, and they determined to employ it for the protection of the country against the encroachments of the king's authority on the ancient constitution of the realm. They objected to the taking up of the business of supplies first. Some of the members thought it reasonable that the king should first redress the grievances complained of in the reign of his father; others wished an account rendered of the employment of the last subsidy, granted by the Commons for the recovery of the Palatinate; some were anxious for the enforcement of the laws against Popery, which laws had been suspended by the king's authority; others of the members pressed for the repeal of a duty on wines, imposed by the late king without the consent of Parliament. Charles promised fair, and professed good faith with the Protestant religion, and the Commons, though dissatisfied, granted two subsidies.

Notwithstanding the king's profession of good faith with the Protestant religion, which, from the ascension of Elizabeth to the throne to that time, had been the chief political as well as religious issue of the nation, his marriage with a Roman Catholic princess of Henrietta's character did not assure the people or their representatives. Neither was their assurance increased in view of the large establishment of ecclesiastics, including monks and a bishop, which the queen had been permitted to bring with her. She was looked upon as Charles' chief adviser. The favorite Buckingham was known also to incline toward the Romish Church, of which his mother and wife were members. Besides, there was the king's interference in favor of Popery, interrupting the action of the laws, and slights put upon the reformed Churches abroad, and the bitter hostility which he inherited from his father against the Puritans of his own kingdom. And thus, from the very stepping-place to his throne, he was challenging the issue with the religious and political fervor of his times. The majority of the Commons were Puritans, and the people were of the temper of their representatives.

Enraged with his parliament, the king dissolved it after a three weeks' sitting, and took upon himself the government of the land. He then levied taxes by his own authority, revived the old abuse of benevolences, and quartered his soldiers in private houses.

Charles called a second parliament in 1626; but its members resolving on measures of redress and the impeachment of Buckingham, they were dissolved by the king before they could pass a single act. Then followed the same illegal taxation, and many who resisted were imprisoned.

The king now involved England in a war with France. Buckingham quarreled with Cardinal Richelieu, and that famous minister forbade the duke ever to enter French dominions again. Buckingham led an expedition to the relief of the Huguenots, but lost half of his men, and returned to raise a second expedition.

In the mean time, the king, to obtain supplies to carry on his injudicious schemes, called a third parliament, in 1628. Before granting the desired supplies, the Commons drew up the famous Petition of Rights, exacting that the king should levy no taxes without the consent of Parliament, detain no one in prison without trial, and billet no soldiers in private houses. The Commons also persisted in the resolve of the nation to impeach Buckingham, but this was silenced by the assassination of the favorite while at Portsmouth, preparing to sail with

his second expedition. The king was forced to grant the just demand of his parliament, and "the Commons, rejoicing in the second great charter of English liberty, gave him five subsidies, equal to nearly £400,000."

But Charles had merely deceived the nation, and in three weeks it was conscious of the perjury of its monarch. In vain the Commons murmured; and when they sat to prepare a remonstrance, he came to the House to interfere. The members locked themselves in, but the king got a blacksmith to break open the doors, imprisoned nine of the members—one of whom died in prison, and dissolved the Parliament in great wrath, determined now to reign an absolute monarch, and govern the nation by his own arrogant assumption of right divine.

For eleven years no parliament was called, a case without a parallel in English history; and thus Charles was rushing England backward, and rapidly reducing her power and influence.

During these years of absolutism Sir Thomas Wentworth, who had first led the Commons against the king, but who was now Earl of Strafford, as prime minister governed for the tyrant Stuart; and William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury administered the affairs of the Church. Strafford played the Richelieu, and laid a deep scheme to undermine the Constitution of England, and secure for the monarch absolute power. A standing army was to be raised, and all other power in the state swept away. In 1633 he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, where for seven years he carried out his policy, and both the native Irish and the English colonists crouched in terror under his iron despotism. On the side of the Church, Archbishop Laud was almost a Papist, and he hated the Puritans with all his heart.

The nation was now groaning under the despotism of three lawless tribunals. The Star Chamber sentenced men to fine, imprisonment, and mutilation for resisting the policy of the king; Laud, through the High Commission Court, launched vengeance upon the heads of heretic Puritans and Calvinists; and over the northern counties a Council with absolute power, directed by Strafford, sat at York.

During this despotic period arose the infamous "ship-money" tax. It was a war tax in the time of peace, and it dated back to the Danish invasion; but it was revived and levied contrary in every respect to its ancient intentions. In olden times it was levied for the equipment of a fleet to defend the shores of England, but now it was forced upon the nation to support a standing army to subjugate itself to the rule of an absolute despotism. The lion was aroused in every noble heart; and Hampden, after three years' non-resistance, boldly threw down the gauntlet against the king, and refused to pay. His mightier cousin, Cromwell, too, was fast coming to his work.

It was in this period of the reign of terror that the great emigration of the Puritans drained

England of her best blood and noblest spirits, for Laud's spics hunted them even to their closets, and the High Commission Court robbed, tortured, and mutilated them. As noted in our life of Cromwell, that hero himself, with Hampden and Pym, was on board of one of the eight ships which the mandate of the tyrant Charles stopped, arresting the flight of the Pilgrims from their native land. But for that evil stroke of the Stuarts' policy, Cromwell would have been among the founders of New England, instead of Lord Protector of the realm and the righteous executioner of a nation's justice.

Not content with the subjugation of England to an iron despotism, the king now hurried on his fate by attempting to carry out his father's darling scheme of converting Scotland to Episcopacy. He visited the land of his birth in 1633, and appointed thirteen bishops; and four years later he commanded a semi-Popish form of prayer to be read in the churches of Edinburgh.

It was a Scotch woman who opened the civil war, and her simple example of physical remonstrance illustrated the temper of the times. When the dean in St. Giles' rose to read the new liturgy, Jenny Geddes hurled a stool at his head. A great

riot in the church followed, and the bishop and dean fled. The king attempted to enforce his policy, but Scotland was aroused, and within two months nearly every soul had signed the National Covenant, by which the entire nation bound itself to resist the revival of Popish institutions, and to unite for the defense of its laws and liberty. Soon afterward a General Assembly was held in Glasgow, which excommunicated the bishops and abolished prelacy. Scotland was more than ever Presbyterian.

The king would have sent an army into Scotland, but his policy was reacting upon himself; and he was forced to call his fourth parliament, in 1640. He soon dissolved it, and attempted to carry on the government by a Council of Lords alone. The Peers, however, refused to act apart from the Commons, and Charles was again forced to convene a parliament, for a Scottish army under Leslie had crossed the border and seized Newcastle.

No longer was the nation disposed to allow an arrogant prince to play with his right divine, overturn the institutions of a thousand years, and crush out by an iron despotism the freedom of the land. The famous Long Parliament was sitting now, and the man of action—the mighty Cromwell—was in it, ready for his work, and equal to it. In its first session Stafford was impeached and Laud imprisoned. The charge was treason against the liberty of



PORTRAIT OF THE KING OF GREECE.

the people. Pym led the impeachment. Stafford was executed by the Parliament; and Laud, after a four years' imprisonment, followed him to the block.

The reaction in Ireland, the result of Strafford's despotism, gave birth to a Romish conspiracy, and in that year (1641) forty thousand Protestants were massacred by the Romanists. Fearfully did Oliver Cromwell avenge that dark event.

On Nov. 22, 1641, the king's party and the people's leaders measured strength in Parliament upon the Bill of Remonstrance against the king. Charles for a time was awed by the grand stern spirit of the men now thoroughly aroused against him. He promised fair, but betrayed again; and early in 1642 he ordered the arrest of Pym, Hampden, Hazlerig, Hollis, and Strode for high treason. But the Commons refused to give up their champions. The next day the king went to the House with armed force to seize the five leaders, but they had escaped. The nation was outraged. All that night armed citizens crowded the streets of London. "To your tents, O Israel!" was the feeling and voice of the times. The queen fled to Holland, and Charles to York. Communication was opened between the king and Parliament; but the Stuart found that men had arisen as obstinate as himself. "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon" was ready to leap from its scabbard; and the grand assumption that God was on their side was an inspiration and a prophecy in the souls of the earnest men of the nation.

Civil war now began in earnest, and most of the Lords were with the Commons. The Parliament seized Hull; and on August 25, 1642, the royal standard was unfurled amid storm and rain at Nottingham. Ten thousand of the king's Cavaliers soon rallied around it; and Charles made war upon the nation and its Parliament.

Cromwell's day had now come: and he was the first of the Parliamentary leaders in the field. The king's soldiers were gentlemen. high-mettled men, who held loyalty to their king as an heroic faith. The ranks of the Parliament were filled with common men, raw and untrained; but Cromwell brought to the aid of the popular cause his Ironsides; and in time his genius organized that glorious army of God-fearing men who performed such mighty deeds. The principal thread of that great civil war we have already given in our life of Cromwell, published in the late December and January numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE.

A SUBSTANTIAL-LOOKING young couple, and apparently well mated. The Dane and the Russian make a good cross, and we see nothing incompatible in the two.

The young man will be manly and the woman womanly. As to their office of king and queen, it is only a circumstance growing out of political relations. It is highly probable that there are thousands of others who, if not equally eligible, are equally capable to fill the places. They have no more of our respect because king and queen than if they were simply republicans. The term "handsome," we think, may be applied more appropriately to the man, in the present instance, than to the lady. Those are handsome features; it is a beautiful head, and there are marks of executiveness, decision, and energy in the face. The eyes almost speak, the nose is prominent and well formed, the mouth firm, and the chin will become more prominent with age. Altogether, there is little in this face to criticise, much to admire. But though we apply the term "handsome" to the man, we



may apply a still better term to the woman, viz.. goodness, amiability, integrity, kindness, devotion, prudence - qualities with no lack of intellect.

The strong affections are indicated in the lips and in the chin, Conscientiousness by the breadth across the top-head, and prudence by Cautiousness.

There is also taste manifested through large Ideality, and we do not hesitate to predict that her life will warrant the best predictions which can be made of her; the more she is known, the more she will be admired, respected, and

To the eye of a phrenologist her head presents a beautiful model, while her physiognomy reveals the goodness of her heart. It is a real satisfaction to contemplate characters such as these. And in all

sincerity we wish them every reasonable blessing; may they grow in grace as they grow in years, shedding a beneficial influence on all who come within their sphere.

We condense the following brief sketch from a German paper:

George, or, as the Greek orthography has it, Georgios I., the present ruler of Greece, is a young man, having been born December 24th, 1845. He is the third child of King Christian IX., of Denmark. He received a thorough academic education, and entered the marine service of his nation at an early age. On the occasion of the marriage of his sister, Alexandra, to the Prince of Wales, he created a very favorable impression in England, whose ministry saw in him a fit candidate for the vacant throne of Greece. France and Russia consented to such choice, and the national convention of Greece, on the 30th of March, 1863, unanimously elected him king, under the title Georgios I.

His queen was the Imperial Princess Olga Constantiwrowna, of Russia, who was born September 3d, 1851, and is the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine. Her education has been by no means neglected, and she has had the improving opportunities of visiting the different countries of Europe and making a personal acquaintance with courts and peoples. She was married to the King of Greece on the



27th of October last, in St. Petersburg, amid all the pomp and festivity usually rife on the occasion of an imperial marriage ceremony. Although but sixteen years of age, Queen Olga is said to command the admiration and respect of her court and people by her amiability and accomplishments.

THE SELFISH FACULTIES.

IF Phrenology has done no other good thing, it has taught us to be more tolerant to that class of faculties called "Selfish Sentiments." We have it stated-

"The good die young; But they whose hearts are dry as summer's dust, Burn to the sockets. "

But why it was so, and especially why it ought to be so, was for a long time a matter of speculation only, in which the "care the devil has for his children," alternated with the aphorism that "the gods loved the good too well to allow them to remain long upon earth." That a philosophy will one day be founded upon the theory, that the excess of selfishness is the summit of unselfishness, is not unlikely, even if we do not consider the utilitarian argument the same in reality; for as men learn that to take care of themselves, morally, mentally, and physically, in the best manner, requires of them the care of the bodily, mental, and moral qualities of their associates, they will, from very excess of selfishness, try to make those

about them better. The man who would benefit his fellows must cultivate and improve his own nature: and to elevate himself, he must benefit his neighbors; and this circle of good works comes very near the command, "Love your neighbor as yourself." The difficulty is to make men see the real value to themselves of this care for others, since selfishness in its lower development always doubts the good of self-abnegation. While a man acts from an impulse or theory of moral excellence in himself, whether the result be for good or evil, he feels, himself, a certain satisfaction, which is not always the case with a man acting knowingly from selfish impulses, however refined. To torture a human being to death might afflict a sensitive nature, but the belief that by this he is serving God, would give him an inward content. For this reason fanatics in every age have, while endeavoring to produce a high state of religious excellence, really opposed the true moral standard of perfect human development. The

man who acts from any strong motive must be constantly on his guard that he allows not low motives to mix with his superior aims.

The selfish faculties, which lead a man to provide for himself, isolate him, to a considerable extent, from his fellows. They lead him to depend upon himself. Persons in whom the social qualities predominate, are often led to allow matters of their own personal need to be performed for them by others; as husbands grow indolent and expect their wives to perform for them many little acts which concern their own personal condition, and which they could best perform themselves; and the same is true of other members of the family circle. We call such persons selfish, but it is a weak selfishness, resulting from the perversion or want of development and right employment of the faculties which are given for each one's care. So many good men absorbed in high moral or intellectual labor are prone to forget, or to neglect, or leave to others, certain tasks as beneath their notice, which duties, it often happens, can be by no one so well performed as by themselves, whom it most intimately concerns.

The perfect action of the selfish qualities produces physical, intellectual, and moral balance, and harmonious health. These faculties stand as a mediator between the higher and the lower, and acting for the good of the world while they lead to the elevation of the individual; thus the whole species is improved, and, conversely, as the race is benefited, the individual is made better.



Religious Department.

Without or star, or angel, for their guide, Who worship God shall find him. Humble love, And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven; Love finds admission where proud science fails.

— Young's Night Thoughts.

INORDINATE AFFECTION.

A SERMON PREACHED IN ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, NEW YORK, BY REV. G. J. GEER, D.D.

TEXT-Mortify, therefore, your members which are upon the earth,-fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence and covetousness, which is idolatry.—Col. iii. 5.

It is, I imagine, apt to be forgotten that we may love, improperly, things proper to be loved. While there are overt acts of sin, specific and sharply defined, acts in themselves sinful, there are also things toward which we have affection, which affection becomes morally and religiously harmful by reason of its excess, e. g., the exhortation, " Set not your affection on things which are on the earth, but set your affection on things which are above," refers to that excessive worldly affection which interferes with or takes off our affection from heavenly things. We can not live without loving earthly things. The trouble is that it is common to love them unduly, even so much as to take away the love of heavenly things. Precisely at what point earthly love becomes sinful we can not determine. It varies, unquestionably, in different cases. There are those who have set about uprooting every earthly affection. Under the theory which these adopt (that any earthly tie is sinful), bodily inflictions have taken place, not to speak of bodily lacerations, from which the mind shrinks, as if there is one God of nature and another of grace, and these hostile, one to the other. We recognize the fact that the kingdom of Christ is a kingdom not of this world; that the Church is a body called out, as its name implies; that the race is fallen and sinful; that Satan has entered into our race; that our blessed Lord became incarnate that He might cast him out; that the whole world lieth in wickedness; that the heart of man is prone to evil continually. For each one of these propositions there is abundant Scriptural proof. They are facts and positions which pervade the sound devotional offices of all the ages of the Christian Church, its collects and its catechisms. They can not be safely ignored. And they must be held not merely as doctrines, but recognized as facts, living and operating, which are constantly to affect and determine the conduct. To walk in the world as if these were not facts, is to enact the fancy of the child who, with blindfolded eyes, imagines that he will not run against objects because he does not see them. The true theory, as I believe, of the Church and of the sacred Scriptures is, that we are here to rescue the things of God from perversion-to bring back that which He made, to a pure and holy use [for which it was created],-in short, to use everything proper to be used, as not abusing it.

EFFECT ON THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

When any earthly affection becomes inordinate-I care not what that affection is-the love of heavenly things and of God is under a paralysis. There is no action of the heart; it is perverted. Hence, we warn against excessive grief. It shows absence of the love of God, that another being or thing has been put in the place of God.

For this cause also we think the condition of the soul, when it shall have lost all upon which it leans, as will be the case when all earthly things are taken away from it, becomes evident. Hence, also, the abundant exhortations in the Scriptures respecting the enduring nature of God and the things of God. So that the fact of the eternity of God, and the fact of the immortality of the soul, being placed by the side of each other, to a thoughtful mind it becomes evident that the happiness of the soul hereafter must depend upon its love of God. Here, that love is a joy which gives back to the soul the richest rewards. There, its absence is, must be, eternal misery. "Without hope, and without God in the world," are descriptive words which have been rightly characterized as "terse and terrific." out hope and without God eternally is a condition of being which it passes the power of language to express and of the human mind to conceive.

This paralysis, which "inordinate affection" brings upon our ability to love God, stops the other functions of the organs of the spiritual body. There may, indeed, be action in those organs, where inordinate affections exist, but it is only formal. Such a person does not love spiritual exercises, though it is possible that he goes through them from a pressure of circumstances-from a desire that he shall appear consistent, or from fear, or because his conscience may sometimes be aroused. Love, joy, life, are gone. He does not go to his prayers, his Bible, his church, with a glad heart. All those expressions of the Psalmist, such as, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord," " My soul shall be satisfied even as it were with marrow and fatness, when my mouth praiseth Thee with joyful lips," find no verification in anything of which he has experience.

The effect of inordinate affection is further seen in the fact that it draws away to itself that which belongs to something better. If you have in your garden a plant which you are tending and cultivating (you of course remove from it all noxious weeds as soon as they appear), you keep other plants, however good they may be in themselves and in their place, at a suitable distance. This is the very point: we are called upon to place the tree of heavenly love-the love of Godin the center of the garden of our life, and then everything which can take away nourishment from it, must be kept at a proper dis-

THE PROPRIETIES OF AFFECTION. We must have other affections. God de-

signed that we should have other affections. God blesses other affections. He disciplines us through them. Indeed, St. Paul draws an illustration from holy connubial love, to set forth more clearly the love of Christ for the Church. He draws a parallel between them: "So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies; he that loveth his wife loveth himself. For no man ever yet hated his own flesh" (the bodily lacerations to which I alluded, belong to a later day; so that St. Paul had never heard of what, in a so-called Christian Church, is familiar to us): "no man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the Church." But the love of God is to be sacred above every other affection. Without Him, no other objects of love would have been given to us. nor would they be preserved to us a single moment, nor would we have any capability whatsoever of loving. All things in the kingdom of God, in the universe, are beautiful only as proper proportion and due relation are maintained. An inordinate affection is an affection out of place—out of proportion—one which throws its betters in the shade. You may hold a very small object so near to the eve as to shut out the light of the sun: so you may bring a trifling object so very near to your heart-you may make so much of it-you may love it so intensely that the love of God will be impossible.

It is for this reason that it is often difficult to answer satisfactorily a question, not infrequently asked, respecting amusements and indulgences. St. Paul tells St. Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, and for his often infirmities. The Psalmist speaks of bread as strengthening man's heart; of oil, as giving him a cheerful countenance; and of wine. as making glad the heart of man. But who does not know that the moment the love of wine gets hold of a man, and becomes an inordinate love, he is almost beyond hope of recall—a lost man? Then rise up sternly from the same holy volume another class of texts. The very clouds of heaven seem to gather blackness as these holy texts declare, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging," "They have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way. The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink, they err in vision, they stumble in judgment." And do we not know that we look upon that man in whom this affection has become inordinate with amazement and pity? Not only is the love of God out of the question in such a man's heart, but the love of wife and children, of virtue, of honor-nay, everything which stands in the way of this overtopping, all-absorbing, alldestroying affection, must get out of the way. Hence comes irritability. Beings, who else would cling to him, shrink from him. Children who have clung to him in love shiver and shrink away from his presence. You may talk with him; he will promise, and weep,





and pray, and in five minutes be as much a fool as ever. When we speak of inordinate affection in a definite relation, we take it for granted that there is an affection possible in the same relation which is not inordinate. And God forbid that I should condemn as recreant to his Christian vows, for this reason, every one who drinks wine.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The question of total abstinence is one upon which people are not agreed (the preponderance of sentiment being against it rather than in its favor). But when this affection becomes inordinate, who doubts that there is no question whatsoever about the matter? Nay, who doubts, from the fact that the victim of the affection, when inordinate, seems to pass beyond his own control, that total abstinence becomes an imperative duty, the moment the tendency in the appetite is detected? Nay, who can doubt, when this vice becomes alarming in the community, that all right-minded people, and above all, Christian people, have a grave responsibility to meet, and should set an example of forbearance, though they feel that there would be no personal danger to themselves of inordinate affection therein?

Our Church does not discipline her members for drinking wine, nor for dancing, nor for visiting places of amusement. Why? Because it is not felt that the thing in itself is sinful, though in every instance fraught with danger. Why again? Because of the special power of fascination in every case. The Scriptures tell us that the love of money is the root of all evil. I am not aware, however, that those religious bodies which would discipline their members for indulgence in the other particulars named, prohibit the making and holding of money. We certainly do not. But yet how false should we or any preacher of righteousness be, if we did not lift our voice against the love of wealth—the hoarding of wealth—the squandering of wealth in self-indulgence-the withholding of wealth from doing good in our day and generation-the idolatry of wealth! How untrue to the holy Scriptures should we be if we did not warn all who possess it—all who hope that the true riches will be hereafter committed to them, to be faithful to the trust of what our Lord calls "the mammon of unrighteousness." And so of wine and all it represents, of dancing and the visiting of places of amusement. How false would that pastor be to his trust who did not lift up the voice of warning respecting them! For whatever may be conceded of a thing as innocent in itself, not one word, with the Bible before us, can be said the moment the affection becomes inordinate. Then it is ruled out at once, and, for prudential reasons, total abstinence becomes the rule in any such relation. Since these which have been named are admitted to present peculiar temptations to excess, and have been so successful in reconverting Christian worshippers to worldly devotees, in whom the love of God and of holy things seems often to be utterly extinguished, so that the life again becomes vain and foolish, Christian people must be specially watchful in these respects.

But we must not lose sight of a most important fact-that that which sweeps away one by its power of fascination is entirely stupid to another. I presume there are some who hear me who are moderate in all their enjoyments -who wisely watch against excess in all these respects—who yet can testify to the fascinating power of a worldly life in the particulars of which I have named, while there are others to whom these things severally are even without any attractiveness whatsoever. Now, if the principle upon which we are dwelling be a true one, what an idle thing it would be for such a person to infer that religion consists in abstaining from wine-drinking, dancing, and visiting places of amusement! So that abstinence from these is a test, in such a sense, that if a Christian body can effect this abstinence in its members they are therefore good Christians. This certainly has been the mistake of certain systems, and it is wrong in principle. For where such prominence is given to two or three dangers (which are undoubtedly peculiar, calling for the greatest watchfulness and often for instant excision), it is likely to be forgotten that inordinate affection, in any relation whatsoever, shuts God out of sight, and out of mind, and out of heart. Our blessed Lord says, "If thy hand, or thy foot, or thine eve offend thee, cut it off or pluck it out and cast it from thee." It certainly is not a just view of our duty to God to be content with that state of the Christian life in which we abstain from certain things, toward which others are pointing the finger of condemnation, while we are keeping close to our hearts that which proves just as successful in driving God therefrom, owing to our inordinate affection for it. I care not whether it be household duties or the business of life, or any possible act or object. Any personal habit for which we conceive an inordinate affection must be rooted up. It matters not whether you kill the bird with a stone or a rifle ball, so long as the missile which you send kills it. And so it matters not what it is, whether it be an admitted enemy or your own hand or eye which offends. If the affection be inordinate, it must be plucked up. Hence the great propriety of our petition in the litany against "all inordinate affections," and for those petitions which we meet with in our best books of devotion for "chaste and temperate habits and desires."

SUGGESTIONS.

From what has been said, we learn a rule of charity—not to judge others by our own standard until we know that they have identical appetites, desires, and dangers with our colves.

We also learn that while sin does not lose its character as such, yet what is possible for one person is impossible for another. Every one knows "the plague of his own heart." "The sin which doth so easily beset us" is a significant setting forth of something more than some one sin common to all in its attractiveness, but of weaknesses peculiar to individuals. We learn also that it is impossible to have success in the Christian life without personal, individual watchfulness; also that it is better to be watching ourselves than others. We need to have our eyes upon our own dangers, and our hand upon the helm of our own ship, if we would not run upon the rocks.

"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling" is a text which has a significance beyond what I think we ordinarily give it. No one else can do it for you, for no one else can be aware of what are your peculiar dangers. If a man does not put his own mind and heart to the work, using his spiritual instincts, which correspond to natural sagacity, he must destroy the evidences of God's presence in himself faster than he or those who love him can build. "Watch and pray," words so solemnly uttered by our blessed Lord, impose a responsibility for individual watchfulness which these considerations make apparent. You can put nothing in the place of individual watchfulness, coupled with personal conscientiousness; it will prove to the spiritual life, by God's blessing, what a coat of mail is to the body. It is yourself alone who can tell whether you are turning things innocent into things sinful. St. Paul places "inordinate affection" among those "members which are upon earth," which we are to "mortify;" but that for which we may have inordinate affection is not specified. It is only the fact that the affection is inordinate to which our attention is directed. What the object of this inordinate affection is to each one of us, every one must determine in his own case. No eye but one's own can discern quickly enough to take the alarm that an enemy is lurking in the heart under the guise of a friend.

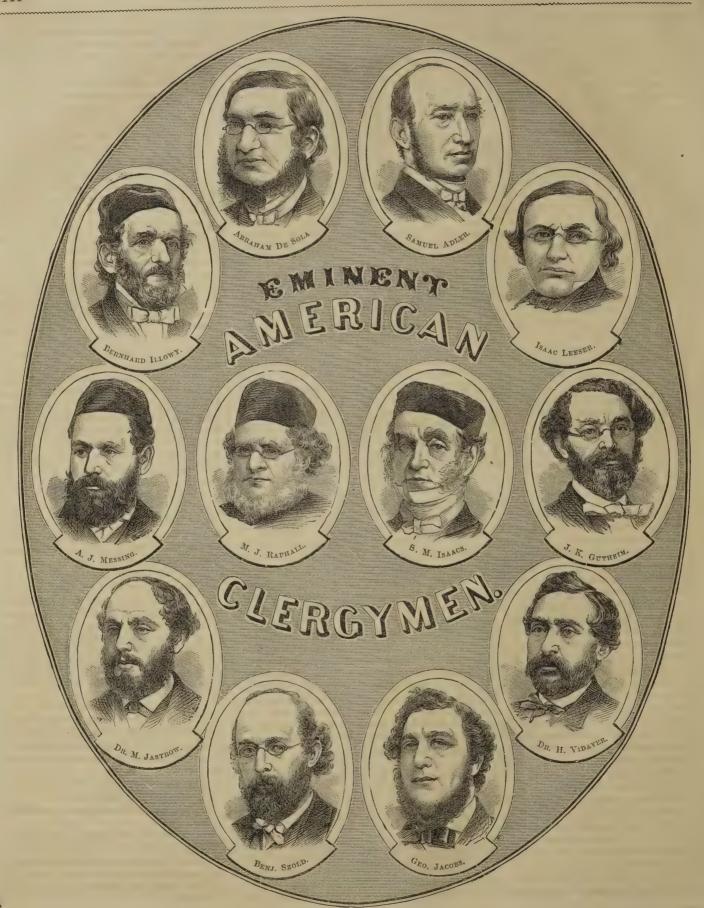
If you would not lose your hold upon God, suffer no earthly love to usurp the place of His love. Keep an open space around that love; let it be large and generous. Nay, as you draw nearer to your final departure from earth, see to it that your affections are more and more weaned from earthly things, so that when you shall go away from earth, you will not go from the things which you love, but to those things to which your heart has already been given.

"That's How."—After a great snow-storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man, passing along.

"By keeping at it," said the boy, cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller and smaller, until it is done.



EMINENT HEBREW CLERGYMEN.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, WITH PORTRAITS.

In many respects, the Israelites are a "peculiar people." On looking over this group, several points arrest attention. The first is constitutional strength. In the twelve faces presented, there is not an indication of impaired health or physical weakness. In general, it will be seen that the base of the brain is large. From ear to ear the heads appear to be broad, and they are all amply developed across the brows. Such developments give to the possessor a very strong hold on life and its enjoyments; a regard to physical things, and their relation with mankind. Persons who have high heads, broad and expanded at the top, and contracted and weak at the base, have feeble constitutions; and live chiefly in the realm of spirituality and idealism, and lightly esteem the realm of reality. Such men are not, in a marked degree, earthly in their tastes and tendencies. The persons before us, however, are strongly developed in those organs which take hold on the present life; which give a tendency to vigorous physical action; which promote the enjoyment of the pleasures of the senses-food, drink, exercise, and sociality.

They are largely developed, also, in the lower part of the forehead; indicating superior powers of observation, practical talent, knowledge of things, adaptation to the acquisition of factitious knowledge. There is hardly a purely theoretical head in the group. One, the Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs, shows a large top-forehead. We judge him to be more of a theorist than any other man in the group.

Another trait is clearly indicated in the Jew, which is that of memory; and in every head before us, the organ of Eventuality, or historical memory, is considerably above the medium. From the beginning of their history, the Jew has been accustomed to recite God's doings with their fathers. It was specially commanded them to teach the wonderful works of God to their children, and children's children, that the generation to come might know them. This they have faithfully done; and it has exerted an influence on the development of the intellects of their posterity. Another marked characteristic is that of Language. The full eye belongs to the Hebrew; and we have never met one of either sex who was not a good

The Jews are, also, good financiers. Their heads are broad at Acquisitiveness. Their large Perceptives give them good judgment of property; while their large Acquisitiveness inclines them to acquire and to save. We have heard it stated that there was not a single Jew receiving a charitable support in our public institutions. Among the marks of excellent health which these portraits evince, is broadness through the cheek-bones. This indicates lungpower; and we fancy that consumption does not afflict this people to any considerable extent. There is also a fullness of the cheek, outward from the mouth, not often witnessed in

clergymen of other denominations, indicating excellent digestion.

There are other striking characteristics evinced in these portraits. One is that of Firmness; which gives steadfastness, persistency, and unbending determination. This may have been developed in this people by contact with opposition and persecution, which they have been obliged to bear for a thousand years; and if there is one trait of character more conspicuous than another in the Jew, it is persistency, endurance, and steadfast hardihood of purpose. One other conspicuous trait is that of Veneration. Reverence for the past; a tendency to honor their venerable fathers; a disposition to recount all the vicissitudes of the children of Israel from the time they went down from Canaan into Egypt, until the present time, has strengthened and matured that feeling. These are the conservatives of the world. The organs which indicate a desire for change, reform, new ideas, invention, improvement, and discovery are not prominently indicated in them by large Causality, Constructiveness, and Imagination. They are, however, more musical and artistic than inventive. In features, they vary according to the country, climate, race, or tribe from which they came. There are dark and there are light complexioned Jews; those from Poland, Spain, and Italy are more generally dark, while those from Germany, Hungary, and Northern Europe are often light haired, and blue or grav eved; but they are mixedlike the rest of the world—in this respect.

The nose is, perhaps, one of the most conspicuous features in the face of the Hebrew. The chin is also prominent, and the cheek-bone approaches that of the North American Indian. But we need not further particularize. Each reader may observe for himself, and come to his own conclusions in regard to these and other matters.

REV. MORRIS JACOB RAPHALL WAS born at Stockholm, in Sweden, October 3d, 1798. His father, who at that time was banker to the King of Sweden, had two sons, who, in the year 1803, both fell dangerously ill, and the old gentleman vowed that if God would spare the life of one of his sons he would rear him to the service of his Maker. The elder, Raphael, died, and the younger, Morris, survived, and was at once introduced to his profound studies. In the year 1807 he was brought to Copenhagen, where he was present during the whole of the English attack. Entered at the Hebrew Grammar-school, he evinced great mental powers, so that on his Bar Mitsvah he was proclaimed Chober Socius, or Fellow of learned men. Accompanying his father to England, he devoted himself to the study of languages, traveled in France, Germany, and Belgium, and, when he returned to England, married, and had six children, the eldest and youngest of whom died, the remaining four surviving.

After having tried his powers as a debater against the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and as a lecturer on Hebrew poetry, he commenced the life of an author by publishing the Hebrew Review, or Magazine of Jewish Literature, of which one sheet appeared every week. This work attracted universal notice, both of Jews and Christians, and to this day has not been equaled by any subsequent Jewish publication in England. He was, however, at the end of the year 1836, forced to give it up for want of health. He had previously attracted the notice of the late Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschell, chief rabbi of the Jews of Great Britain, as

whose honorary secretary he conducted affairs, while at the same time he published the translations of Maimonides, Rabbi Joseph Albo, Rabbi Hertz Wessely, and original papers on the Origin and Progress of Literature among the Spanish Jews, the History of the Hebrew Kingdom, the Religious Observances of the Jews, etc. In connection with the Rev. David A. De Sola he published a translation of eighteen treatises of the Mishna, and, subsequently, a translation of the Pentateuch, of which, however, only one volume was published. In the next year he was elected preacher of the synagogue and master of the school in Birmingham, where he continued eight years. At that time, and ever since, he has been considered as the most eloquent orator and the purest writer of English among the Jews. His life in Birmingham was eminently conducive to the best interests of Judaism. Taking a prominent part in the erection of the Hebrew school, he subsequently induced his talented countrywoman, Jenny Lind, to sing at a concert, by which means upward of £1,800 sterling (\$9,000) was realized, and the debt of the school entirely paid off. He also visited several of the leading towns of England, and lectured on Hebrew literature, Jewish history, and many other subjects. In the year 1849, however, he resigned the situation he held in Birmingham, and came over to New York, where he was at once elected rabbi-preacher of the congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

As a preacher in the synagogue, he proved himself eloquent and impressive, supporting the Jewish religion in its purity and vindicating it whenever attacked. At the same time, he has visited Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and many other of the principal towns of the Republic, where he was equally admired by the Jews as a profound rabbi and by the Christians as an eminent scholar. In 1861 he was called to Washington, where he opened the House of Representatives with a prayer that was greatly admired. He has also written several works, among which we will name, "Devotional Exercises for the Daughters of Israel," the "Post-Biblical History of the Jews," and several other publications.

Of late, Rev. Dr. Raphall has retired from active service, being too enfeebled to perform regularly the duties attached to the office of rabbi-preacher. The congregation was induced to sympathize with his infirm state of health, and, consequently, while retaining him as rabbi, rendered preaching discretionary with him.

Dr. Raphall is of medium height and very corpulent. His hearing has become very much impaired.

REV. SAMUEL M. ISAACS Was born in Leewarden, Holland, January, 1804. His father was a banker in that city, butlosing all his property during the French war, he emigrated to England. He there assumed the position of a rabbi, instructing his five young sons to become "teachers in Israel." Four of these adopted the profession, one of whom died over thirty years ago. Another received a call to the congregation of Sydney, Australia; he died about two years since. A third, Rev. Professor D. M. Isaacs, is now minister of a large congregation in Manchester, England, and is widely esteemed for his fine talents and stirring eloquence, being the first pulpit orator—in the English language—among the English Jews.

The subject of this sketch was for a few years principal of an educational and charitable institution in London, known as the Nevy Tsedek. In 1839 he received a call from the old Eim Street Synagogue of New York, and arrived in this city in the autumn of that year. In 1845, a new congregation having formed out of that, he was elected its minister. This was the Wooster Street Synagogue, which was erected in 1845; but giving way to the up-town movement, was sold in 1864. The congregation, known as Shaaray Tefla, or "Gates of Prayer," then removed to the building, corner of 36th Street and Broadway, which they are occupying temporarily until their new synagogue is ready, an edifice now in process of erection in West 44th Street, near 6th Avenue.

Rev. S. M. Isaacs might be styled the "father of the Jewish clergy" in this city, as he has been residing here longer than any other minister. His discourses in the old Elm Street Synagogue used to attract crowds of visitors—Christians in large numbers, as he lectured, of course, in the English tongue; and so little was known of the Jews and Judaism at that time that people were



delighted to be informed on those topics. Formerly reader as well as lecturer, his discourses were given at intervals of four weeks, but since the removal of the congregation he has devoted his energies to his duties as minister exclusively, and he discourses regularly every other Saturday. He is universally respected by people of his persuasion in this country, with whom no rabbi is more widely known. His long residence here, his connection with the press, and his own unblemished character, combine to give him an extensive reputation. He is now sixty-four years of age, and in excellent health, owing to his regular habits and indefatigable industry. He rises early and attends synagogue every morning before seven o'clock. He has a wife and eight children, two of whom are associated with him in the editorial management of The Jewish Messenger-a weekly journal of marked literary ability, which he has been editing for the past eleven years. He is connected with all the Jewish charities of this city, some of which he was active in establishing.

Rev. Mr. Isaacs is about medium height, of a very active temperament, has a clear hazel eye, hair sprinkled with gray, and white whiskers. His character denotes amiability, benevolence, piety, firmness, and a keen seuse of humor.

REV. ISAAC LEESER is a native of Westphalia, Germany, and is now about sixty-two years of age. He emigrated to this country in early life, becoming very speedily acquainted with the language and customs of the States. On the death of the late Mr. Keys, reader at the Cherry Street Synagogue, Philadelphia, Mr. Leeser was chosen his successor. His talents soon made him popular among his people, and he was retained as their guide for twenty-one years, when a new congregation was formed for him—Beth Et Emeth, worshiping on Franklin Street, a position which he still holds.

Nearly forty years ago (1828) Mr. Leeser commenced his active life in behalf of Judaism, writing at that time at the city of Richmond, where he then resided, a work entitled "The Jews and the Mosaic law, containing a Defense of the Revelation of the Pentateuch, and of the Jews for their adherence to the same." This work was published at Philadelphia in 1834, together with a series of "Essays on the Relative Importance of Judaism and Christianity."

Mr. Leeser has been eminently a public character. Besides giving his earnest attention to his own congregation, he has, whenever occasion offered, shown his identity with the Jewish cause by his exertions in their behalf—at one time, by journeying hundreds of miles to consecrate a synagogue or to perform a marriage ceremony; at another, by wielding his powerful pen in behalf of his brethren when attacked or slandered in the public press. He deserves the credit of having been the first to introduce pulpit-preaching in the vernacular, and has regularly, unless prevented by sickness, delivered sermons on Sabbaths and holydays.

As a pulpit orator, Mr. Lesser possesses every qualification. Although he has been for so many years engaged in public speaking, his discourses have lost none of their original attractiveness. With few exceptions, his sermons are ex tempore, without notes or manuscript. There is one peculiarity about them which we can hardly help noticing—his voice and manner, in beginning a lecture, are hurried and somewhat awkward; but when fully impressed and warmed by the spirit of his theme, his voice grows truly eloquent, his gesture imposing, and he speedily creates in the minds of his hearers a sympathy for the subject, an admiration for the speaker. His discourses are always replete with knowledge, and his general information is singularly extensive.

Mr. Leeser is justly regarded as a man of superior learning. He has written and translated a large number of works, prominent among which is his valuable translation of the Old Testament, which is universally regarded as the best in use. Besides this great work, he has prepared a series of books, embracing the Daily and Festival Prayers, the Pentateuch, and a number of religious works, Catechisms, Hebrew Primers, and the like. He is the pioneer of the Jewish press, having published the Occident, a monthly magazine, twenty-four years ago, which he still edits with ability. He has probably accomplished more to promote intelligence among the

Jews of this country, and to inspire in them an attachment to their religion and ancient faith, than any other person. As to Mr. Leeser's principles, he is uncompromisingly orthodox, a system he has ever defended from innovation; and for his earnestness and consistency he is respected by both friends and opponents.

Rev. Mr. Leeser has never married. He is of medium height and slim; has a clean-shaven face and long gray hair. He is now suffering from a severe illness, which has incapacitated him from active duty for months past. His devoted congregation and his large circle of friends look fondly forward to his recovery.*

REV. ABRAHAM DE SOLA Was born in London, England. His father was one of the most eminent Hebrew divines, and well known to theologians and biblical critics by the many valuable works he has produced. After finishing the usual academic course, young De Sola devoted himself almost exclusively to his favorite studies; and before his twentieth year he received several calls to fill honorable and lucrative appointments among his brethren. He accepted the call of the Montreal Hebrew congregation, and arrived in that city in 1847. He soon obtained the confidence and attachment of his flock, and has remained with them on the most cordial terms ever since. During his first year in Montreal he lectured for the Mercantile Library Association of that city on the "History of the Jews of England." He also lectured for this society and the Mechanics' Institute every succeeding winter, as long as they continued to give a course of lectures. He is the present president of the Natural History Society of Montreal. In his connection with this Society he has lectured on the zoology of the Scriptures, the cosmogony, and the botany of the Scriptures.

In 1848 he was appointed professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in McGill College, the duties of which office Le has continued to discharge to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has contributed articles to various periodicals, one of the most notable is his learned treatise on the "Sanitary Institutions of the Hebrews." Among his other publications are "Notes on the Jews of Persia," "Hanagid's Introduction to the Talmud," "The Jewish Calendar" (conjointly with Rev. J. J. Lyons, of New York), and various educational works.

Besides his literary activity, Mr. De Sola has uniformly identified himself with every movement calculated to promote the intellectual advancement of the community in which he lives. He has been elected honorary member of various literary and scientific societies both in Europe and America, and the good-will of his friends has made him the recipient of several testimonials of a flattering and valuable character.

Rev. Mr. De Sola is a genial gentleman, with a most amiable disposition, and fond of agreeable society. He is tall, inclined to stoutness, has large, kindly features, dark eyes and hair, and is altogether a model of an educated and refined Jewish clergyman.

REV. DR. SAMUEL ADLER is the son of Jacob J. Adler, rabbi of the congregation at Worms, on the Rhine, in which city he was born in the year 1810. At an early age he commenced the study of the Hebrew language, the Bible, and the Talmud, which he diligently pursued under the kind and careful superintendence of his father. At the untimely death of the latter, however, the subject of this sketch, then a lad of fourteen, for the first time left his home and repaired to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, there to pursue his studies at the Talmudical High School. After some time he returned again to his native town to study under the Rabbi Bamberg, and also, by his own exertions, to fit himself for the university. From 1831 to 1836 he frequented the Universities of Bonn and Giessen, and devoted himself with great zeal to the study of philosophy, but more especially to that of Oriental philology. Returning to Worms in the spring of 1836, he was forthwith installed as preacher and religious instructor of the congregation, to which office that of Inspector of all Jewish schools of the district was soon added. In this position he first appeared as a champion of reform, and took the first

steps toward the purification and improvement of public worship among the Israelites of that entire section of country. In the fall of 1842 Dr. Adler received charge of the rabbinical district of Alzei, an extensive, and as yet uncultivated, field of labor, but one which well repaid his labor, so that in a few years the small community of Alzei had obtained for itself throughout Germany a name which compared favorably with that of the richest and largest congregations. This congregation also permitted its minister to join the convocations of German rabbins of 1844-46, of which he became one of the most active members. In 1854 Dr. Adler accepted an engagement as rabbi and preacher of the Jewish congregation at Limberg, in Galicia, but which was not fulfilled on account of unforeseen and serious family disturbances. In the fall of 1856, after the death of the lamented Dr. Merzbacher, he received a call as rabbi to the Temple *Emanuel* of New York, to which he gladly responded, and is still discharging the duties of that office in this city, having the gratification of seeing his efforts crowned with entire success.

Dr. Adler's congregation is one of the wealthiest in the country. It belongs to the new reform school of Judaism. The magnificent structure now in process of erection at the corner of 43d Street and 5th Avenue will be occupied the coming fall by this congregation.

In appearance, Dr. Adler is thoroughly clerical, and though generally of an austere look, he has his moments of merriment and bonhommie. He is distinguished for his rhetorical abilities, his sermons being extemporaneous, but of a pure, elevated style. He only occasionally lectures in the English language.

Dr. Bernhard Illowy was REV. born in Rollin, Bohemia, in the year 1814. From his early youth his parents destined him to be m "teacher in Israel," and educated him accordingly. He completed his theological studies in the famous rabbinical college of Rabbi Moses Sopher, of Presburg, Hungary, and received the diploma of "Doctor of Philosophy" at the University of Pesth. He emigrated early to this country, in consequence of political complications, and became pastor of the synagogue in Syracuse, N. Y. He subsequently removed to New Orleans, and, a short time after the surrender of that city to the Union forces, in the late war, he accepted a call from the congregation Shearith Israel, of Cincinnati, O., a position which he still holds.

Rev. Mr. Illowy is noted as a learned Talmudist and a man of strict piety. He is one of the most strenuous supporters of the old orthodox school of Judaism. In person he is tall and of a venerable appearance, with a dark complexion, piercing black eyes, and black hair and beard thickly sprinkled with gray. As a speaker, he is quite eloquent in both the English and German languages, and he is also an accomplished linguist.

REV. James K. Gutheim is a native of Westphalia, Prussia. After having completed his collegiate and theological studies, he officiated as preacher and teacher in his native country for three years. He arrived in New York in 1843. At first he acted as book-keeper in the counting-room of a brother, a merchant in this city, and wrote an occasional article for the press. He was called to Cincinnati in 1846, to act as principal in the Hebrew Institute, and there officiated likewise as preacher. In 1850 he followed a call to New Orleans, where he has resided ever since, and is now minister of one of the largest congregations in the United States. His sermons, delivered on his occasional visits to New York, have always attracted attention, being afterward published either in pamphlet form or in the columns of the Jewish and daily press.

As a speaker, Rev. Mr. Gutheim is fluent and graceful. His style is a combination of the philosophical and poetical.

REV. Dr. M. JASTROW Was born in Posen in the year 1829. He was educated in the *Gymnasium* of Posen, having previously studied the Talmud with the celebrated Rabbi Moses Feilchenfeld. In 1852 he attended the Berlin University, and graduated with distinction three years later, owing to a dissertation he had composed on the philosophical system of Aben Ezra. He was for two years teacher in Dr. Sach's school in Berlin. In 1858 Dr. Jastrow was called to

^{*} Since writing the above, we have been informed that Mr. Leeser succumbed to his protracted illness, and departed this life on the 1st of February last.

Warsaw. In 1861 the political outbreak occurred in Poland, and Dr. Jastrow naturally took the part of the oppressed Jews and Poles. He was arrested, and obliged to spend thirteen weeks in the citadel of Warsaw, until, being a Prussian citizen, he was expelled, or rather banished, to his fatherland. After a year's stay in Prussia he accepted the situation of rabbi in Manheim, when a decree of Prince Constantine, the Governor of Poland, remitted his sentence of banishment and allowed him to return to Warsaw. The revolution again breaking out early in 1863, compelled him to leave the city a second time, and in the following year he became, rabbi of the synagogue at Worms, which position he held until 1866, when he accepted a call from the congregation Rodef Sholom, of Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Jastrow is one of the most learned Jewish divines in this country, eloquent in his speech and with his pen, and active in his defense of Judaism. He is of medium height, has a mild, pleasant countenance. As soon as his acquaintance with the language of his adopted country will warrant his lecturing in that tongue, we may expect great results from his eloquence and energy.

REV. DR. HENRY VIDAVER was born in 1833 in Poland. He commenced Talmudical studies when five years of age. At thirteen he was considered quite an adept in the science of biblical philology, and was warmly commended by the principal rabbis of Warsaw. Hebrew poetry was his favorite theme, and many of his Hebrew productions in poetry, as also in prose, have been published in different periodicals. In 1859 he arrived in this country, officiating as rabbi-preacher to a congregation in Philadelphia; but, owing to illness, he returned to Europe in 1861. In 1863 he accepted a call from the large Hebrew congregation in St. Louis, Mo., and remained there until January, 1868, when he removed to New York, becoming preacher to the influential congregation B'nai Jeshurun, worshiping in 34th Street, succeeding the venerable Rabbi Raphall.

Dr. Vidaver, although not born here, is yet sufficiently versed in the manners and language of the country to be denominated an "American rabbi." He discourses very fluently in the English tongue, is rich in allegory and quotation, and is very earnest and forcible in his denunciation of whatever he considers antagonistic to the spirit of true Judaism. He is of medium height, dark complexioned, has black hair and beard, and small, hazel eves.

REV. BENJAMIN SZOLD was born in Nemesberg, Hungary, on Nov. 5, 1831. As with so many of the German Jewish youth, he was early put to theological studies, learning the Talmud and kindred branches at Vienna, and graduating from the University of Breslau. In October, 1859, he became minister of the wealthy Hanover Street Synagogue in Baltimore, Md., with which he is still connected. He is well known in his adopted city as a man of learning and activity. He has published several works bearing upon Jewish subjects, among which are a revised edition of the ritual, a catechism for Jewish youth, and an English and German edition of the prayers. Dr. Szold has a noble and commanding presence, an intellectual head, and is outwardly an excellent specimen of the genuine Jewish rabbi.

REV. AARON J. MESSING was born in Posen, Russia, in the year 1839. He is consequently one of the youngest Jewish ministers in this country. His father is rabbi in Czempin, in the district of Posen, and it is to his teachings that the subject of this sketch owes his zeal for his profession, as well as his knowledge of the duties of his post. He studied divinity at the University of Gratz, with Dr. Elias Goodmacher; became subsequently engaged as preacher in Milledge and Mecklenberg. He has been in this country but a short time, having arrived here early in 1866, on a call from the congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, worshiping in Chrystie Street, New York city. He is much beloved by the members of his congregation, and wherever known he soon commands respect, although comparatively a stranger to the American Israelites. He delivers discourses in the German tongue, his sermons being distinguished for their earnestness and clearness. Rev. Mr. Messing is of medium height, well formed, light hair and beard, and dark eyes. By the time he is sufficiently acquainted with the English language to discourse in that tongue, he will be decidedly an acquisition to the American Jewish clergy.

REV. GEORGE JACOBS, now the spiritnal head of the oldest synagogue in Richmond, Va., was
born in Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 24, 1834. He emigrated
to the United States in August, 1854, commenced turning
his attention to the ministry in 1857, and subsequently
entered it. He has ever been popular with his flock, being of a very hospitable and gental nature. During the
war, he acted for some time as chaplain in the Southern
regiments, proving of great service to those of his co-religionists with whom he came in contact in his official
capacity. Rev. Mr. Jacobs is an able writer and lecturer.
He is publishing a series of catechisms and religious
works for the young. He is of a tall and commanding
appearance. His complexion is dark, his hair, beard, and
eyes deep black.

THE JEWS AND JUDAISM.

The practice of the Jewish religion differs so essentially from that of other denominations, that we may devote a little space to a consideration of its distinctive character.

The Jewish religion had its origin in the Mosaic revelation, which, nevertheless, was in some respects an iteration of enactments previously accepted by the Hebrew people. Noah and Abraham were recipients of laws relating to the shedding of blood, sacrifices, and the Sabbath was an institution universally respected in recognition of the creation.

The history of the origin and progress of Judaism during the successive periods of the theoracy, the judges, the kings, and the captivity, the development of the prophetical office and the priesthood, the grandeur of the temple worship, the union of state and church, cuiminating in the downfall of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, the dark chapters of the dispersion relieved by occasional flashes of light and glory, as in the days of the Maceabees, and the supersedure of the Jewish Church strictly by successors of limited powers and influence, the Sanhedrim and the Synagogue and the Rabbins, is more or less familiar to our readers.

Judaism in America presents sufficient points of interest to warrant as in restricting this sketch to a cursory survey of its growth and present condition.

There are fully four hundred thousand Hebrews in the United States. The first settlers emigrated from the Dutch West Indies and Guiana, and Holland itself, and established themselves at Newport, R. I., New York, Charleston, and Savannah; the earliest record dates back to 1660, when a charter was granted by the province of Niew Amsterdam to the Jewish community authorizing the laying out of a burial-ground. There is a synagogue standing at Newport, R. I., erected a hundred and fifty years ago. There were in 1840 three synagogues in New York, there are now thirty, and the Jewish population has increased in that period from five hundred to fifty thousand.

The mode of worship practiced among the Jews differs from that of every other system. The prayers are chanted and read in Hebrew. The ritual consists, for the most part, of the Psalms of David, and the supplications and prayers are mostly of great antiquity.

There are two rituals among the orthodox Jews, or rather three; two being branches of the same origin—the German and Polish, and the Portuguese. These rituals differ in minor points, the doctrines and teachings of the creed being identical. The pronunciation of the Hebrew is the test, the Portuguese being broader and more accurate.

The interior of the Jewish synagogue presents this aspect. The eastern end, opposite the entrance, is called the Mizrach, and is the locality occupied by the Ark. This Ark—the representative of the "Ark of the Covenant" which was with the Israelites in all their wanderings, and was preserved in their Temple until its destruction—contains a number of parchment scrolls of the Pentateuch. These scrolls are guarded with great zeal, and are handsomely and richly encased, and crowned with bells, and adorned with plates of silver. Every Sabbath, and on Monday and Thursday mornings, a scroll is taken from the Ark and the lesson of the day is read by the offi-

ciant. The Pentateuch is divided into fifty-four sections, one of which is read weekly, the cycle being completed every year. Some years containing less than fifty-four Sabbaths (the Jewish year is not always of the same length, varying from 354 to 386 days, according to an established calendar), two of these portions are occasionally read together.

The center of the synagogue is occupied by the reading-desk, or Almemor, as it is termed. Here are seats for those engaged in the ceremonies, and here the reader stands, supported at times by the elders or Parnassim. The reader looks toward the east and chants the prayers in a peculiar Oriental monotone. The psalms and hymns are sung by a choir—which is sometimes in front and sometimes behind the desk—in some synagogues, while in others the congregational system is still pursued.

On either side of the desk are ranged the seats for the males, the other sex being placed in the galleries.

The service on a Saturday usually commences at nine. At ten, the scroll of the Law is taken from the Ark, the ceremonies being quite imposing. The ritual is divided into morning and additional services, in commemoration of the daily and additional sacrifices for Sabbath. It concludes usually with a discourse in English or German.

In the Jewish temples of the reform school—of which there are five in New York, and about forty in the United States—the sexes are not seated separately. The choir is accompanied by an organ or melodeon. The male worshipers, in the orthodox synagogue, wear their hats and silk "praying scarfs," or Taleths, during service; in the reform temples they do not.

The Israelites have participated in the freedom of religious opinion that had its greatest development in Germany, and accordingly the past decade has witnessed the growth of the "reform movement" in the United States, which departs less from the doctrines than from the ritual of orthodox Judaism, and is not as yet combined in a definite and systematic organization. The idea of independent and heterogeneous congregations is maintained accordingly; and the abandonment of the old ritual has led to the introduction of several new forms of prayer and embodiments of principles which have frequently only local acceptation. Thus there are distinct rituals at Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. The tendency among the rising generation is toward union and harmony; but the Jewish community is very young and unsettled, and for some years it is unlikely that any other than the independent or congregational system will meet existing requirements and prejudices

In their charities, the Israelites are proverbially generous and judicious, and all sections are united. The peculiar requirements of Jewish law as respects diet, etc., have rendered indispensable the establishment of hospitals, orphan asylums, and kindred institutions where the inmates may live as in Jewish households, and enjoy the ministrations of Israelite clergymen. Such public institutions exist at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and elsewhere; and in New York they are on a grand scale, nearly two hundred children being cared for at the Orphan Asylum—a spacious and elegant edifice on Third Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

The Israelites, supporting by tax the institutions of their respective cities, thus maintain the double burden of special charitable societies, while scarcely a single Jew is an inmate of a general almshouse or asylum. They have, also, their own educational system to this extent: that most synagogues have schoolhouses attached; and a college (the Maimonides) has recently been established at Philadelphia for instruction in the higher branches of Hebrew studies.

Hebrew citizens are among the foremost in commercial circles, while also enjoying distinction among scientific and professional men. There are many eminent physicians and lawyers of the Jewish race; and not a few have attained prominence in political life. They have filled posts of honor and dignity in civil and military departments, from Major-General to privates, from Governor to councilman; and, socially, no longer exhibit the character of exclusiveness and clannishness which has in times past placed them under a ban.

The peculiar principles of the Jewish faith are expounded in the Old Testament and in the writings of biblical

commentators, rabbinical authorities, and recent Jewish literature, pre-eminently German. The Israelites have national and international committees working for the common benefit; of the former, the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Central Consistory of France are examples; of the latter, the Universal Israelite Alliance, with its headquarters at Paris, M. Cremieux, the renowned lawyer, being President. Their press has of late years visibly improved in this country; there are six Jewish weeklies and one monthly.

It is not the practice of the Jews to seek converts. They intermarry among themselves, not desiring to effect alliances with Christians. They maintain a religious exclusiveness, while the tendency is toward a breaking-down of social barriers. They are "a peculiar people" still; and it is a marvel that, in view of the persecutions and temptations of centuries, they remain so faithful to their ancestral traditions.

The Jewish creed is thus set forth in the "Confession" prepared by Maimonides, one of the most renowned of the Israelite doctors:

THE THIRTEEN ARTICLES OF THE JEWISH FAITH,

I believe with perfect faith:

148

- 1. That God is the creator and governor of all creatures. He alone is the cause of all that is, was, and ever will be.
- 2. He is a Unity, and there is no Unity like unto His. He alone is our God who was, is, and will be.
- 3. He is not material, not subject to the accidents of matter, and there is no resemblance to him whatever,
- 4. He is the first and last being,
- 5. He is the only one to whom appertains worship.
- 6. All the words of the Prophets are true.
- 7. The prophecy of Moses, our teacher, was true; and he is the father of the prophets, both before and after him.
- 8. The Law which is in our possession is the same which was given to Moses.
- 9. This Law will never be changed, nor will there exist any other law from the Creator.
- 10. God knows all the thoughts and actions of man.
- 11. God rewards those who observe his commandments, and punishes those who transgress them.
 - 12. That the Messiah will come.
- 13. That there will be a resurrection of the dead, at the time appointed by the Creator.

MUSIC.

Music is the poetry of sound. It embraces harmony, concord, and melody. It moves with the succession of the same or similar sounds, and moves on velvet wings, waved so gently and gracefully that naught but onward motion is known or felt. Oh, the rapturous charm of music! What power it has to soften, melt, enchain, in its spirit-chords of subduing harmony! Truly there is power in music, an almost omnipotent power. It will tyrannize over the soul; it will force it to bow down and worship; it will wring adoration from it, and compel the heart to yield its treasures of love. Every emotion, from the most reverent devotion to the wildest gushes of frolicsome joy, it holds subject to its imperative will. Music being the voice of love, how appropriate a vehicle is it to bear up to the great home of everlasting love the incense of human affections! Sing unto the Lord, because He is love. Sing to Him, because music is the voice of love. Sing to Him, because He loves the songs of devout hearts. Sing unto Him, because a sacred song melts the heart in love to Him. Sing unto Him, because music elevates the soul to heaven. Sing to Him, because music is the type of the infinite, and enlarges the sphere of our thoughts and aspirations. Sing unto Him, because music is the link unseen that binds all hearts in one, and all with God.

Who does not know the softening power of music, especially the music of the human voice? It is like the angel-whisperings of kind words in the hour of trouble. Who can be angry when the voice of love speaks in song? Who hears the harsh voice of selfishness and brutalizing passion when music gathers up her pearly love-notes to salute the ear with a stray song of paradise? Sing to the wicked man, sing to the disconsolate, sing to the sufferer, sing to the old, and sing to children, for music will inspire them all. When we think how much the world wants awakening, we can think of no power better calculated to do it than that which dwells in the mysterious melodies of music. Let everybody become musicians, and surely they would become loving souls. The dead would be raised, the stupid vitalized, and the enervate, mindless creature of ennui stirred into a breathing, active, emotional existence. Music never suggests vulgarity and baseness, never tends to the coarse and low. It not only gives an additional warmth, fervor, and vigor to the powers within, but it gives refinement. Then, let every father and mother encourage their children to learn music, both vocal and instrumental. Let singing societies abound, and let every village and town have its "band" of instrumental performers.—" Hopes and Helps."

LABOR IN HEAVEN.

"LABOR in heaven," repeated the merchant, as he closed his ledger and turned his steps toward home: "I thought there was no labor there, no anxiety to meet notes, no solicitude about the responsibility of debtors or peculations of dishonest clerks." Still there was a thought floating in his mind, that absolute rest could not bring unalloyed happiness; and revolving this thought he proceeded on his way.

As he entered his private parlor, where Margaret, his invalid daughter, was reclining, and who looked up, with her large liquid eyes brightened by a smile of gladness at his entrance, he said, for he was in the habit of refering most spiritual questions to her, "Margaret, do you think there can be labor in heaven?"

"Father, I hope so."

"And why do you hope so, daughter?"

"There is so little I can do in this world, in my infirmity, that I hope in that world, where imperfect limbs are unknown, to find some blessed employment; do not you think so too?"

"Yes, Margaret," he replied, in a more positive tone, "there will be labor there-the labor of love; and you are doing it here, my sweet ministering spirit;" and he kissed the fair brow with evident emotion. "It will only be a difference in kind; but some exercise of our faculties, which we are not to suppose to be less in a spiritual state than in a natural one, is necessary for our happiness; nay, more, is necessary to prevent misery."

"But, father," said his wife, playfully, "you

do not expect to be selling beautiful shawls there, to more beautiful ladies, do you?"

"No, no; but will not thoughts be woven out into beautiful forms here, as here? Did you ever think of the thought necessary to produce the intricate patterns of our India shawls, and where it must have its rise? Surely wisdom and discretion, and all the powers of the mind, are from the Lord. Does it not read that, 'Them hath he filled with wisdom of heart, to work all manner of work, of the engraver, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer in blue, and in purple, in scarlet, and in fine linen, and of the weaver, even of them that do any work, and of those who devise cunning work."

"And you think," observed Margaret, "if it descends from heaven to man, it must be in greater perfection and use there."

"Yes, daughter; was not Moses commanded to have everything made after the pattern that was showed him? And somehow it does seem to me that there can be no heaven in a state of idleness. Is not our heavenly Father always working? Did He not, when upon earth, fill every moment with some labor of love and compassion?"

"Why, you will only make heaven a change of state," said his wife.

"And what is it more?" inquired the merchant.

" 'He that does his Maker's will, Bears his heaven about him still,'

says the couplet; and does it make any difference where we are, if it is within?" E. G. D. P.

"GOOD-BYE."

"Forgive, sweet flowers," the rain-drops said, Kissing a dear little violet bed Under the forest trees.

"They live! they live! their dying bloom Left with the drops their sweet perfume," Whispers the passing breeze.

Like the rain-drops fell those magic words. With a tender touch over memory's chords. Waking a thrilling strain. "I'll not forget you," oh! shall that last Mysterious echo of the past Leave but remembered pain?

Like the modest violet, I would claim "A place in thy memory" for my name,-Memory, mysterious power! Some lingering spirit of a dream, Some "guardian angel" I would seem, In sorrow's trying hour.

Oh! say "forgive," but never "forget," For we shall meet each other yet; My soul to thine was given. Yes, they were one in that "long ago," And shall be one again I know,

If not on earth, IN HEAVEN.

Religion is as necessary to reason as reason is to religion; the one can not exist without the other. A reasoning being would lose his reason in attempting to account for the phenomena of nature, had he not a Supreme Being to refer to. If there had been no God, mankind would have been obliged to imagine one. - Washington.

NEW YORK,

"IF I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind-neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself."—De Foc.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

DISSIPATION-DISEASE.

Considering the "tax" on the human system, by the numerous unnatural drafts upon it, and that the frame endures so much without utterly breaking down, we are led to exclaim with Dr. Watts, when referring to the body, that it is indeed

"Strange, that a harp of a thousand strings Should keep in tune so long."

We have come to regard man as a perverted being, the world over. We leave the matter of "original sin" and the "fall of man" out of this discussion; knowing the clergy, the priests, the rabbis, and other theologians, will take care of that, while we look at man as he is today, through physiological science. Dissected, we find so many bones, so many muscles, tendons, arteries, veins, and nerves, each part performing its allotted functions, and culminating in the manifestation of mind, spirit, soul! It is this—the immortal part—that makes the man. But without the bony framework, and without the filling up—the vital parts, which is the physiology—there would be no growth, no recuperation, no perpetuation of the race; and without the brain and nervous system, there would be no mental manifestation, no mind, no knowledge, no man. But with all the parts combined and in healthy action, we may

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a God!"

This is what God intended man—ALL MEN—to be! He endowed him with reason, or powers of comprehension and analysis, powers of invention, abilities to navigate the seas; to till the ground, and grow crops; to imitate the beauties and grandeurs of nature in painting and sculp-

ture; to erect temples, cathedrals, palaces, universities, and comfortable dwellings. To construct railways, by which we may transport ourselves and effects at our pleasure where we will; to place a wire net-work—which may be likened to the nerves of the human bodythroughout all parts of the world, with which we may be in constant communication! Is not this wonderful? Man alone possesses faculties and powers to do all these things. When we consider the possibilities of man's performance, his originality, versatility, powers of endurance, length of life, the magnitude and reach of his mental conceptions, his control over or ability to use the forces of nature, earth, sea air, and electricity, we can but admire and regard him as God's last, greatest, and best creation.

But there is to-day a physical curse on man throughout the world. Nor can it be charged to the Author of our being. It is clearly a wicked perversion of His will and His wish. That curse so palpable, so blighting, so everywhere apparent, is Intemperance. Few, if any, escape its effects or its ravages. Every family, near or remote, have felt its withering touch. A father, a son, or a brother has fallen a victim to the destroyer. A mother, a daughter, or a sister has suffered the pangs of a broken heart from this insidious enemy. We repeat that, though here and there may be found a specimen of the most rigid sobriety among all nations, mankind generally are included in this category and curse. We find in a late French medical journal an article, by an eminent authority, on the subject of intoxication. It is sad and humiliating to observe how wide-spread is this terrible vice. Every nation, savage or civilized, seems to have its intoxicating

Siberia has its fungus; Turkey, India, and China, have their opium; Persia, India, Turkey, and Africa, from Morocco down to the Cape of Good Hope, and even the Indians of Brazil, have their hemp and hashish; India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago have their betel and betel-pepper; the islands of the Pacific have their daily hava; Peru and Bolivia their eternal cocoa; New Granada and the chains of the Himalaya their red, thorny apple; Asia, America, and the whole world perhaps, patronize tobacco. England and Germany use immense quantities of stimulating beer or ale; Ireland and Scotland, use whisky; France, Italy, Spain, etc., use wines to intoxication. The statistics concerning the use of these drugs are really startling. The votaries of tobacco are estimated at 900,000,000; those of opium at about 400,000,000.

opium, and even worse in its effects on mind and body, is used by 300,000,000 of people, while betel, which is a stimulant, controls the appetites of about 100,000,000. Other stimulating drugs are consumed by about 25,000,000 of the human race. How much pains reasonable creatures will take to destroy the health that God has given them!"

There is but one remedy for this curse, and that is to totally abstain. None of these substances are proper food or drink, and have no business in the human stomach. They are, one and all, only enemies, and must be so regarded and treated.

The office of the stomach is to digest food, converting it into blood, tissue, muscle, bone, nerve; and foreign substances, such as are enumerated above, only derange, degrade, destroy.

A stimulant only excites; it does not, can not strengthen, any more than a spur or the lash can strengthen a horse. But learned physicians prescribe these poisons as medicines! Sanctimonious priests pronounce them "good creatures of God," and mercenary manufacturers and merchants supply the demand created by these "miserable sinners." Great God! how can immortal man be so blind to his highest interest? Why will he continue in this physical sin? will he thus pervert himself, and suffer? There is no necessity for any of this. It is a downright wickedness, for which there is no palliation, no excuse. Reader, where do you stand on this question? On which side do you vote? Do you enjoy the "fragrant weed?" Then you are perverted already. Do you find it necessary to take a mug of ale, a cup of beer, a glass of wine or brandy with your meals? You are in an abnormal condition, perverted, diseased! and not as God made you. You are on the road which leads to premature death and perdition! Stop! You have no right to mar the image of God by defiling your own person. You have no right to transmit a tendency to disease, sensuality, or dissipation to your offspring. God has endowed you with the faculties of a man. This is a proposition which you would fearlessly maintain in theory. Why not as boldly and consistently maintain the honor of those faculties in practice? Why reduce them to a lower level than the brute's? Stand up! Look heavenward, and ask what is the will of God with regard to yourself, AND BE TEM-PERATE! Be a self-denying, manly man!

IS THERE A GOD?

The question is often asked: "Are there not tribes of human beings so low in the scale of development that they are totally without any idea of a God?" And our answer has been, and is, "No." As the eye is adapted to light, the appetite to food, Causality to reason, Benevolence to kindness, Conscientiousness to justice, so is Veneration adapted to the worship of a God. As there is light for the eye, so there is a God to be adored. He who denies this puts himself in opposition to science, revelation, and common sense.

But we grant there are idiots and imbeciles among many highly-civilized nations who are totally benighted-totally incapable of selfcontrol or regulation-who may not recognize a Supreme Being. So far as we know, Indians, Negroes, and even the Fijiian Island cannibals recognize a God. Again, we find, here and there in our phrenological observations, moral or religious skeptics, who are fairly developed in other directions-men who are, so to speak, spiritually blind-men who ignore any intelligent power or principle above their own finite minds. Such are lacking a faculty, as much so as the one who is color blind, or he who can not distinguish the harmony of sounds. They are in this respect idiotic, and, when boasting of their skepticism, simply proclaim themselves "unfortunate."

Here are nearly fifty different languages in which the name of God is recognized. How many more there may be we do not know.

Hebrew, Elohim or Eloah.
Chaldaic, Elah.
Assyrian, Ellah.
Syriac and Turkish, Alah.
Malay, Alla.
Arabic, Allah.
Lauguage of the Magi, Orsi.
Old Egyptian, Teut.
Armorican, Teut.
Modern Egyptian, Tenn.
Greek, Theos.
Cretan, Thios.
Eolian and Doric, Ilos.
Latin, Deus.
Low Latin, Dieus.
Low Latin, Dieu.
French, Dieu.
Spanish, Dios.
Portuguese, Deos.
Old German, Diet.
Provencal, Diou.
Low Breton, Doué,
Italian, Dio.
Irish, Die.

Olala tongue, Deu.
German and Swiss, Gott.
Flemish, Goed.
English and old Saxon, God.
Teutonic, Goth.
English and old Saxon, God.
Teutonic, Goth.
Danish and Swedish, Gut.
Norwegian, Gud.
Slavie, Buch.
Polish, Bog.
Polacca, Bung.
Lapp, Jubinal.
Finnish, Jumala,
Finnish, Jumala,
Finnish, Jumala,
Finnish, Jumala,
Ennic, As.
Pannonian, Istu.
Zemblian, Fetizo.
Hindostance, Rain.
Coromandel, Brama.
Tartar, Magatal.
Persian, Sire.
Chinese, Pussa.
Japanese, Goezur.
Madagascar, Zannar.
Peruvian, Puchocamač.

All well-organized human beings are created alike in framework and in faculty. They differ in temperament, quality, condition, complexion, development. Each has two feet, two hands, two eyes, two ears; and for that matter, man may be said to be double throughout. And when one side of the body or brain becomes paralyzed, the other side may perform all the functions belonging to the whole. If one eye be destroyed, the other does the seeing for both. So with ear, arm, and so forth. But the question is: Are all men alike in structure? Yes; with the aforesaid modifications of temperament, development, etc. All have the same number of bones, muscles, nerves, and organs of body and brain. One tribe may have certain faculties more fully developed than another. Indeed, it is quite true that there are many barbarians who seem to manifest only the rudiments of mechanism, art, poetry, philosophy, science, and religion. But they have the rudiments, and are capable of culture. Were it not so, why send missionaries among them? If not human beings, why notice them? And if human, why not educate, develop, and improve them? The line of demarkation between man and animal is as clearly drawn by Phrenology as it is between reason and instinct.* Finally, human beings, the world over, no matter what their language or color, have certain organs and faculties which lift them up above all animals, and which put them in relation with their creator, God, and incline them to WORSHIP. If enlightened by culture, they worship Him. If still in the darkness of ignorance, and undeveloped, they worship idols and images.

As in other things, many individuals there are who remain all through this life in the bud; they may attain the stature of men, with only the minds of children. Nevertheless, they have the organs of VENERATION, and manifest, however feebly or blindly, a sense of devotion. Such will be judged according to the use they make of their talents. We pity alike the poor heathen, whose ignorance is his misfortune rather than his fault, and the proud and lofty skeptic, who boasts of his indifference to sacred subjects and to God. The dark vail which almost obscures the spiritual vision of the one will ultimately be removed by the light of reason and religion; while the other, by his willful blindness, shuts out the light of heaven, which would otherwise illuminate his path and lead him on to the realms of life, light, and a full intellectual realization of glorious immortality. All men have souls. Let us try to save them alive.

PROF. AMOS DEAN.

PROFESSOR AMOS DEAN, whose death was briefly announced in our last number, was a gentleman of well-known legal ability and acknowledged moral excellence of character. He was born at Barnard, Vermont, February 16th, 1803. Aiming early at an elevated standard of intellectual culture he fitted himself for college. Graduating from Union College, in 1862 he gave his attention to the study of law, and for the promotion of that end entered the office of Jabez D. Hammond, an uncle, and Judge Alfred Conkling, in Albany, N. Y. On the completion of his apprenticeship he became the partner of Azor Taber, a prominent jurist of that city. Being constitutionally disinclined to forensic display, he was, eminently, the adviser or counselor, a department which he honored by the extent of his reading and the penetrating acumen of his judgment. In Albany he continued to reside until his death.

On the opening of the Law School, by the authorities of the State University, he was appointed a professor, and year after year won from the students who flocked to his lectureroom the highest encomiums for ability and fidelity. As a lecturer on legal science he was unsurpassed for zeal and laborious activity. The extent of his investigations and preparation are evinced by his private library, which in its line is one of the largest and most diversified in the country. He aimed at furnishing those who came under his legal tutorage the most substantial and practical information. This is evidenced in the works which he has published, and which have taken rank as standard legal treatises. Fully appreciating the advantages of the association of young men for literary purposes, he inaugurated, thirty-five years ago, the Young Men's Association of Albany, which may be termed the mother of the Lyceum system in this country, and which still flourishes.

With the introduction of phrenological teachings in this country, Professor Dean was to some extent identified. Impressed by the lectures of George Combe, he gave some attention to an examination of the principles promulgated, and became a hearty advocate of the new doctrines. A series of lectures delivered by him before the Young Men's Association in 1834 have been preserved in book form -now out of print-and are distinguished by the cogency of their reasoning, the aptness of their illustrations, and the elevated though clear style of the language. Down to the present time, between Professor Dean and ourselves there subsisted the most cordial friendship. Whatever aid he could offer, consistent with his University duties, for the promotion of phrenological science, was ever cheerfully accorded. A cast of his head stands on one of the shelves of our cabinet. For several years past he had been employed on an extensive work treating of the history of Civilization. In the furtherance of this undertaking he had made researches in the history of extinct ages and nations, Egyptian and Oriental literature being thoroughly scrutinized for their contributions in behalf of his subject. It was his purpose to prepare an exhaustive treatise, comprehending the earliest known periods. In the Phrenological Journal for 1866 is given a partial synopsis of his arrangement of the work. It had already grown to several volumes, but as the master hand which framed it has left it incomplete, American literature can not but regret the abrupt termination. Let not a scrap of this great work be lost. Every line will be valuable.

Professor Dean was distinguished for his retiring yet frank and cordial disposition. His ruddy face ever beamed with a genial goodhumor which won the friendship and encouraged the confidence of all who approached him. He will be missed much from the professional and literary circles of Albany, where his influence was ever conducive to moral and intellectual improvements.

^{*} For a scientific presentation of this whole subject, see Grades of Intelligence, in New Physiognomy, pp. 583 to 603.

OUR CONGRESSMEN.

THEIR AGES, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following personal gossip in regard to the members of the present Congress:

"In looking over a list of the members of the present House, the singularity in the names is striking. For instance, we have a Butler, a Baker, a Cook, and a Cake; an Archer, a Burr, a Cobb, and a Fox; a Loan, a Nunn, a Pike, a Pile, and a Price; a Kerr, a Kitchen, and a Knott: a Sawyer, a Stone, and a Taylor. Make your own puns on them. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Spaulding, of Ohio; and Thomas, of Maryland (75, 69, and 68 respectively), are the three oldest men. Haight, of New Jersey; Adams, of Kentucky; and Washburn, of Indiana (29, 30, and 35 respectively), are the youngest members of the House. The following are the ages of the more prominent members, including the Illinois delegation:

Wm. B. Allison, Iowa	38
James M. Ashley, Ohio	43
John Baker Illinois	10
N P Banks Massachusetts	51
Demas Barnes New York	40
John A. Bingham, Ohio James G. Blaine, Maine	52
James G. Blaine, Maine	37
George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	49
H P H Bromwell Illinois	14
Tamou Prooks Now York	57
Albert G. Burr. Illinois	38
Albert G. Burr, Illinois Benj. F. Butler, Massachusetts	49
Samuel F. Cary, Ohio. John C. Churchill, New York.	53
John C Churchill New York	46
Buston C Cook Illinois	48
John Covode, Pennsylvania	59
Schuyler Colfax Indiana	44
Shelhy M Cullom Illinois	38
Henry L. Dawes, Massachusetts	51
John F. Farnsworth, Illinois	47
Tamag A Clarfield Ohio	36
Campal Hagner Massachusetts	59
E C Ingersoll Illinois	36
E. C. Ingersoll, Illinois Thomas II. Jenckes, Rhode Island.	49
N P Indd Illinois	024
W- D Falls Dannarlyonia	53
J. V. L. Pruyn, New York	43
J. V. L. Prnyn, New York	56
Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania Wm. E. Robinson, New York	39
Wm. E. Robinson, New York	43
Abner C Harding Illinois	6U
D-1 C Cahanala Ohio	58
Samuel Shellabarger, Ohio	50
Charles H. Van Wyck, New York	43
C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin	49
E. B. Washburne, Illinois	51
H. D. Washburn, Indiana	35
Robert C. Scenick, Unio Samuel Shellabarger, Ohio Charles H. Van Wyck, New York C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin E. B. Washburn, Illinois H. D. Washburn, Indiana W. B. Washburn, Massachusetts	47
James F. Wilson, Iowa	39
James F. Wilson, Iowa Fernando Wood, New York	55
George W. Woodward, Pennsylvania	59

Here are some of the *Tribune* man's speculations and comments, which are frank, if not flattering.

Horace Maynard, Tennessee53

"Schenck, of Ohio, and Tobias A. Plants, of New York, are the two ugliest men in the House; Fernando Wood is the finest-looking; while George M. Adams, of Kentucky, Thomas E. Stewart, of New York, Allison, of Iowa, and Pomeroy, of New York, are among the handsomest; Baldwin, of Massachusetts, is the fattest man, and Maynard, of Tennessee, is the leanest.

"In the Senate, James Guthrie, of Kentucky, is the oldest man, being seventy-five years of age, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, next, being seventy-one. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is thirty-seven, and the youngest man in the Senate, and Conkling, of New York, is the next youngest, being thirty-nine. Conkling, also, is the handsomest senator and the most

imperious. [It is probable that his Self-Esteem is large.] The following are the ages of some of the prominent senators:

Willard Saulsbury, Delaware47
Lyman Trumbull, Illinois54
Richard Yates, Illinois50
Oliver P. Morton, Indiana44
William Pitt Fessenden, Maine61
Charles Sumner, Massachusetts57
Henry Wilson, Massachusetts56
John B. Henderson, Missouri
James W. Patterson, New Hampshire44
Edwin D. Morgan, New York57
Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio67
John Sherman, Ohio44
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania68

"Senator Guthrie, on account of failing health, has been unable to occupy his seat for several sessions, but a recent effort to compel him to resign that the State might be represented, obtained the promise from his friends that he would take his seat soon after the holidays. [He has since resigned.]

"In the House there are: Lawvers, 87: editors, 5, namely, Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Blaine, of Maine; Brooks, of New York; Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania; and Getz, of Pennsylvania: manufacturers, 13: merchants, 9; farmers, 13; bankers, 5; clergyman, 1; hotel keeper, 1; physician, 1; coal operator, 1; general business, 3; civil engineer, 1; railroad manager, 1; horticulturist, 1; lumbermen, 2; real estate agent, 1; and (stand aside, ye mudsills and common men) gentleman, 1—George M. Adams, of Kentucky. The real estate agent is John Fox, of New York; lumbermen, Philetus Sawyer, Wisconsin, and Thomas W. Ferry, Michigan; horticulturist, C. A. Newcomb, Missouri; railroad manager, Ginery Twichell, Massachusetts; civil engineer, G. M. Dodge, Iowa; general business, Sidney Clark, Kansas; J. F. Driggs, Michigan; and B. F. Hopkins, Wisconsin; coal operator, Henry L. Cake, Pennsylvania; clergyman, William A. Pile, Missouri. John Morrissey, of New York, is put upon the rolls as bankernot faro banker, but simply banker."

[We think this analysis could be greatly extended, to the edification of all readers. Let us know the parentage and pedigree of each, where born and educated; and, when about it, why not give scientific sketches, based on Phrenology and Physiognomy - including height, weight, complexion, and a close description of each and all the features? But who can do all this? If our hundred thousand admirers decide to send the editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to Congress, he would probably examine the heads of all the members, write out charts for each, and publish them. When this shall be done, woe be to the bad men "who sit in high places!" They could never be elected a second time.]

SPECIAL.—In our next issue, we purpose giving some account of the Abyssinians, with illustrations of their king, Theodorus, and his warriors. An account of the celebrated trial of Charles I. before the Roundhead Parliament will close the sketch, commenced in this number, of that unfortunate English king. A

portrait of the celebrated composer and musician Verdi, with some account of his life, and an excellent article on the Diversity of Gifts, may also be expected. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the sermon on Inordinate Affection, and the continued paper on Consciousness and Mental Action, published in this number.

MY NOSE.

It was my misfortune to bring into this world of perplexities an exceedingly large nose, which appeared all the more huge standing out, as it did, from a most cadaverous-looking face. During my school days I suffered from numberless jokes from my companions, and sometimes I was tempted to exclaim, "I wish I had been born without any nose at all!" I could never play a game of ball but some one would shout, "Look out for Jones' nose!" And, in the classes, "Jones knows," became quite a proverb when any question was asked. Viewed in one way, it might be considered a compliment.

Well, time flew on, and still my misfortune followed me, or, rather, went before. I came out of jackets into long-tailed coats, and a few more years made me a man; but, gradually, I began to overcome my foolish sensitiveness regarding my principal feature; or, perhaps, it did not seem so conspicuous as my face grew fuller; but I have always thought that my finding a piece of a phrenological chart in the street one day, was the spring that wound up my life and set it into a steady motion of duty. These were the words that I read on that little piece of paper:

"Bonaparte chose large-nosed men for his generals, and the opinion prevails that large noses indicate long heads and strong minds."

Well, I concluded, if that's the case, then my mind was never equaled; but I kept thinking of it, and more seriously than at first, until I determined to find out whether it was true.

It wouldn't be very modest to tell you the conclusion I have arrived at, and perhaps if I should, it might not be very flattering to me; but this I will say, that my nose has long since ceased to be a misfortune. Prosperity has crowned my efforts. I have a happy home, and a wife with the smallest apology for a nose you ever saw. If it hadn't been for mine, I don't know that I should ever have obtained her. She had advertised for a husband-in a spirit of mischief-saying, "I have a great admiration for large noses; but am, myself, afflicted with an uncommonly small one. It is said we should marry our opposites, and if I can find one who is the opposite of me in that respect, I will marry him; that is, if he will have

Well, I concluded I was the one, and fortunately for me, I was. And so I can trace all my good fortune—my wife, money, lands, everything, to—my nose.

THE MOVEMENT CURE.*

THERE is a growing tendency among the people to release themselves from drug treatment and find out some better way to mitigate the pains and avoid the perils of disease, and to regain health when it is lost. It is but a comparatively short time since hydropathy was introduced, yet it in part or entirely has been adopted in general practice; the world has learned its advantages, and will not readily surrender them. And also within a comparatively few years past, what is denominated the Swedish Movement Cure has also been proved to be a great curative agent. The various manipulations have not been unknown from remote ages. The gymnasiums of the Greeks, and the Romans by their severe physical training, promoted health. The science of movements now known as a remedial agency was first systematized by Peter Henry Ling, a Swede, born in 1766, and died in 1839.

It is not our purpose to explain here the science of these movements, nor to urge their advantages. But there is not a farmer in the land who does not know that rubbing the limb of a lame horse is more effective for its cure than all the liniments that can be applied. Those who are troubled with a lame back practice rubbing for its relief; in short, movements, friction, etc., are employed as curative agencies by the people generally. If a dog has a wounded foot, or a leg which some other

dog has severely bitten, he lies and licks the wound or injured part by the hour; the action of the tongue promotes circulation, and aids the parts to dispose of the morbid matter and replenish the injured structure. This process, therefore, is practically the movement cure.

Dr. Wark maintains that incipient consumption can be cured by this system, and his little work goes on to explain the manner by which it is done, and the reasons which underlie it.

The world is aware that consumption is an almost incurable disease by the old-school treatment, and the drug doctors have for years been accustomed to send their consumptive patients into the open air, and trust to sunshine and exercise to do the work.

We introduce a few engravings from Dr. Wark's book, showing the methods employed; and as his treatise contains directions for the home application of movements as a cure for consumption, it must be interesting to the mass of the people. Dr. Wark writes as if he understood his subject, and had a desire to benefit mankind. His description of the different movements is concise and clear, and his work is well worth the special consideration we here give it.

* Prevention and Cure of Consumption by the Swedish Movement Cure, with Directions for its Home Application. By David Wark, M.D., Physician to the Institute for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases and Deformities, Saratoga Springs. New York, S. R. Wells, publisher; sent post free for 30cts.



FIRST MOVEMENT-FULLING THE ARMS

Effect.—The blood in the capillaries is pressed into the minutest ramifications of these vessels in greatly augmented quantities, and gently urged onward into the veins, through which it must pass to the heart, and lastly to the lungs for aeration. As soon as the pressure is removed, the capillaries are refilled with fresh blood from the arteries supplying the part; the blood circulation thus secured in the part subjected to the fulling is so perfect, that the patient will feel the whole limb, to the finger ends, tingling with the vital current. At the same time, waste matters are made to pass by endosmosis into the venous circulation, to be removed from the body. The nutritive materials contained in the blood are brought to the parts that are also placed in the best possible condition to assimilate them.



SECOND MOVEMENT-VIBRATION OF THE LEG.

EFFECT.—This movement causes attrition of the elementary fibers and cells of the muscular and other tissues, brings together waste matters seeking union, by which their ultimate removal from the body is facilitated, and increases the blood circulation and nutrition of the parts subjected to the movement.



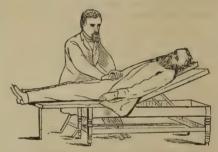
THIRD MOVEMENT-FULLING THE THIGHS.

Effect.—Same as that caused by movement No. 1.



FOURTH MOVEMENT-ROTATION OF THE FOOT.

Effect.—This movement is actively derivative. Each time the toe describes a circle, all the muscles below the knee are alternately passively stretched and relaxed. Now, muscular contraction always increases the demand for blood in the acting muscles. When all the remainder of the body except the parts being acted on are at rest, the system is then able to respond more promptly and effectually to the call for blood at that particular point; there being, at that moment, no urgent demand for it elsewhere, the vital current is thus made to flow downward to the feet. The cold, clammy extremities of consumptives are thus readily warmed, although the temperature would not have been increased by as much walking as the invalid had strength to take.



FIFTH MOVEMENT-KNEADING THE BOWELS.

EFFECT.—Under this treatment the muscles forming the walls of the abdomen acquire strength, etc.



SIXTH MOVEMENT-ANGLING THE ARMS.

All the preceding operations, it will be observed, are passive; their application involves

no exertion on the part of the patient. This, however, is an active movement.

EFFECT.—All the respiratory muscles on the anterior part of the body are gently but effectually stretched, the circulation in them improved, and their strength increased; rigidity of the thoracic walls is overcome; the chest vigorously but safely expanded; the air is made to penetrate and inflate collapsed portions of the lung, and dislodge the pus and mucus with which such portions are obstructed.



SEVENTH MOVEMENT—DRAWING THE SHOULDERS BACK-WARD.

EFFECT.—With due caution, this movement may be applied to the most delicate invalid. It safely but powerfully expands the chest and invigorates the respiratory muscles. The effect on the patient's feelings is most grateful; it affords the consumptive an immediate sense of relief; he feels as if a load had been lifted from his chest.



EIGHTH MOVEMENT-ARM PUMPING.



NINTH MOVEMENT-PERCUSSION ON THE BACK.



TENTH MOVEMENT-FULLING THE BACK.



ELEVENTH MOVEMENT—FULLING THE POSTERIOR PART
OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES.

[The movements are fully explained, and their peculiar benefits described in the work referred to. If anything can serve to mitigate or allay the terrible scourge to the human race, it should be widely known and practiced.]

Hydrophobia.—We have, on several occasions, when consulted as to what we would do if bitten by a mad dog, answered, "we would try sweating," and we do verily believe that the Turkish bath, alternated with wet-sheet packs, would draw out the poison. We should do the same in case of snake bites. The Richmond (Va.) Whig publishes the following:

"A Frenchman who was bitten by a mad dog, and seized with hydrophobia, suffered so that his friends resolved to suffocate him. Four of them extended a feather bed on the floor, threw the unhappy man upon it, and covered him with a second bed, on which they placed themselves to press upon and smother him. During this time his wife was held by main force in the adjoining room by some of her relations. The unhappy woman remained at first apparently stupefied, but when a frightful silence had succeeded the tumult, she seemed to break loose from her apathy, the full horror of the scene rushed upon her mind, and with a shrick of despair she rushed into the chamber of death. With superhuman force she threw aside the men who were holding her husband down, and pulled away the bed which covered him. Life had almost departed, but respiration was soon re-established, and at last he opened his eyes. The efforts he made had covered him with so pro-fuse a respiration that it ran in streams from the whole of his body and the disease was broken up. It is now believed that hydrophobroken up. It is now believed that hydrophia can be thus sweated out of the system.

Communications.

Under this head we publish such voluntary contributions as we deem sufficiently interesting or suggestive to merit a place here, but without indorsing either the opinions or the alleged facts.

ORIGIN OF MIND IN COMPOUND ANIMALS.

In union there is strength, mentally as well as physically. Here it is considered that mind, or soul (synonymous), is a high degree of subtilty, therefore material. With this view, can it be possible that minds, in compound animals, have their direct derivative from the united intelligences of all the peculiar animalculæ whose bodies are sacrificed in building up all the organs and entire frame-works of the different species of animal organization? Brain, with certain known advantages of peculiar form and size, is the terminal of nerve organization, which constitutes its quality; and in proportion to the delicacy or sensitiveness of such organization, depends the capacity for use, by absorption, incorporation, or mere contact of mind; and as each animalcule sacrifices its simple organism by adding to and thus forming, with their bodies, the cell-like structures of all compound animal organizations, so may their simple intelligences likewise accumulate in, unite, and be thus transmitted or retained in the compound brain organization. Such is, probably, the origin and appointed progress of mind, from the simple to the complex, by union. Thus may incipient mind, in the infant state, be correspondingly accounted feeble, and expanding, or growing, with its animal growth; standing still (in the equilibrium of animalcule reproduction within our frames) at maturity of the compound frame, and subsiding in power, or becoming enfeebled, in proportion as animalcule force recedes from their worn-out homes and constructions. our bodies.

Cell-life, the lowest in the scale of being, and therefore, probably, the first or original sentient creation, may be thus formulatively accumulated and incorporated in compound animal organizations, equally for the production of their higher capacities for intelligence as for their more highly complicated forms, by the union of these primal constructionists.

Thus would be accounted for that mysterious introduction, evidently by inheritance, of both mind and similarity of character into offspring; both in the foetal state, and just before emerging from the egg in lower animals, with a simplicity of formulative derivation in harmony with the general simple principles of creation, which by time and gradual accretion form all compounds, mental as well as physical. All minds, in their origin, are simple and of a low grade of power, expanding by growth as well as use, and proportionally with the sensitiveness of nerve connections. A world is produced by accretion of atoms, so may be mind with less than microscopic sentient additions accumulated within the animal frame, and transmitted from parent to offspring, thus inheriting parental characteristics.

If such is the origin of minds in compound animals, which very many concurring circumstances render in the highest degree probable, there is no more derogation from its unity and majesty than if acquired intact, individually; as in both cases they, necessarily, come from a Great First Cause as a noble bequeathment, whether directly or indirectly, as in both cases mind is at first only incipient, unknowing and unknown to finite comprehension; and, in either case, acquires knowledge only by the slow process of inductive reasoning through the use of the animal organs. Neither, by either process of acquirement of mind, is its lofty destiny here or hereafter compromised; but as only recognizing more readily by such theory, some appreciable mode of individual mental introduction, growth, or increase, as the crowning glory of an all-wise and beneficent Creator, whose flat finds expression in the simplest modes of procedure, wherever we find opportunity to trace effects to their causes.

causes. Our bodies grow by the gradual addition of atom to atom, and why not mind by a similar process? since everything we know of thus originates by the laws of creation, and thus are compound animals made as coworkers in the development of mind, as are animalcular in its combination by the blending of their united incipient intelligences for a harmonious unity of progression in compound organizations. Chas. E. Townsend.



THE OLD, AND THE NEW, BROOM.

BY A. A. G.

Two years ago the Rev. David McLean resigned himself to the common fate of "common ministers." and sent in his resignation, and the church and congregation unanimously declared themselves resigned to said resignation. But they thought it would be most appropriate (it would look so well) to drop a few expressive tears over the departing minister. So, dry eyes suddenly became moist, and drops which bore a striking resemblance to tears ran off the noses, and trickled down the cheeks, and trembled on the eyelids of all those who had learned how to cry in the right time and place. This wet testimonial of affection, united to a dry one in the form of a letter, full of "heartfelt regret," caused the Rev. David McLean to waver a little in his decision: but Mrs. David McLean had a woman's wit and a woman's quick perceptions, as well as a woman's "spunk," and she said: "Ah, David, don't you know that there is nothing but water in those tears? There is no sympathy or sincerity in them. You have been called 'the old broom' for the last two years, and the people all wish you were safe in heaven, or somewhere so far away that you could never come back here."

Mrs. McLean told the truth. If the Rev. David McLean had concluded to stay,-if the tears and the "heartfelt regrets" had made him unresigned to his resignation, there would have been crying on a magnificent scale through all the parish. Yes, there would have been such a deluge as has never been known since Noah's ark rode over the waters that covered the earth. And the most "heartfelt regrets!" oh, how they would have mounted up! There would have been ten thousand more than were put into that letter. But the Rev. David McLean did not conclude to stay. If he wavered a moment, before the tears and "heartfelt regrets," he was soon firm in his purpose to leave, and for the wise reason that the people wanted him to leave. He had written and preached barrels of sermons in the parish of ---. He had, for ten winters, braved piercing winds and driving storms, on Sundays and on all days. He had baptized nearly all of the children of the church. He had married young men and maidens, and had buried, oh, how many! He had stood by their dying beds, and pointed the way to Paradise. Often, at midnight, he had answered the call and gone with the messenger, to help the dying to die, or to soothe the anguish of those who bent over the dead. Yes, wearisome days and wearisome nights had been appointed to him, and they had left their mark. He was weather-beaten, storm-beaten, life-beaten. The furrows in his cheeks were deep furrows, and his hair was growing gray.

"He is an old broom," said the people.
"His sweeping days are over,—at least he can
no longer sweep our parlor, our city church,

but he might answer for the *suburbs* of a city; he might sweep a while in some *kitchen*."

Poor old broom! Poor David McLean! Not all that was said about him reached his ears; but elders and deacons, and officious women, burdened with a sense of responsibility, had ventured, even before he sent in his resignation, to suggest a smaller and a plainer parish. They had even gone so far as to say (but of course they expressed their "heartfelt regret") that a different kind of talent was needed for a modern church, and a modern pulpit, and a fast age. They must have some one who could draw a full house, and make church-going and religion in general both easy and popular. This the Rev. David Mc-Lean could not do, for he had learned, by the experience he had had of mankind, that it was very difficult and inconvenient for some men to be positively religious. And as to the popularity of religion, he had found out that the form was more popular, in certain directions, than the power. So it seemed to be best he should leave, in spite of the "heartfelt regret" of the people. And he did leave. The resignation accepted, the carpets taken up, the furniture packed, the trunks packed, there was nothing to prevent them from being gone, and no reason why the people should not have the comfort of knowing that he was clean gone forever.

At last the morning—and a rainy morning it was—came, when the cars were to take David McLean and his wife and children—not excepting poor little Susy, who cried because she "didn't want to go off and leave Hattie May"—with all their furniture, boxes, and trunks, to—to where? "To some place that the good Lord will show us," trustfully and humbly said Mr. McLean; but Mrs. McLean said to herself: "The good Lord often allows a minister to look around a long time for a place, and during that time the minister and his family feel decidedly unsettled. This, considering that everybody likes to feel anchored somewhere, is decidedly unpleasant."

Mrs. McLean did not, however, allow Mr. McLean to see that she for a moment doubted that "the good Lord would show them some place," although she was very much afraid he wouldn't do it until they were all tired of hanging around the world. But, whatever she feared or hoped, the morning to go had come, come with clouds and rain, mixed with little Susy's tears. When they reached the cars, many of the people, with their "heartfelt regret," were there to say good-bye. It was thought "appropriate that the church and congregation should be represented there, that the minister and his family might leave with pleasant feelings." "It wouldn't look well for no one to be there."

What the poor cast-off parson thought when he found some of his people at the depot, no one will know until the day of doom; but as he sat in the cars with his hat pulled down over his eyes, and his head bent forward on his breast, he probably had other than "pleasant feelings." It is to be presumed that he was wondering what kind of a place "the good Lord would show him," and how long it would be before he would show it to him.

And Mrs. McLean, what was she thinking about? Ah, any physiognomist could have told. She was thinking that there were two things that could never be depended upon—two things that were always changing—people and the veather, and she then and there determined not to hang her happiness upon either. Occasionally, as the train moved on, she glanced at Mr. McLean with an eye that seemed to say: "Poor old broom!" What place it was that the good Lord at last showed him isn't known, or how long it was before he showed it to him isn't known. It is only known that he left the city of —— because he was an old broom!

This old broom was, or was not, sweeping somewhere, when the old parsonage was entirely pulled down, chimneys and all, to be made over and fitted up for the new broom. The Rev. Theophilus Tinklebell had been called to take the place of the old broom, and, although he at first declined the call, he accepted at last, "overcome by pressing letters." "You are just the man to build us up in" ----. In what? In the most holy faith? No: there was nothing said about that. "You are just the man to build us up in numbers!" So ran the letter, and so ran many other letters, until the Rev. Theophilus Tinklebell made up his mind, that if he yielded to the loud and pressing call, and went to the city of ----, he should ring such a bell as would call all the city to his church and thin out all the other churches. And what a great thing that would be to accomplish! So the Rev. Theophilus Tinklebell told Mrs. Theophilus Tinklebell, and all the young Tinklebells, that he had decided to make a change and accept the call. Then began the preparations to leave. But as the parsonage had been demolished, and was undergoing the process of being re-created, he had been requested not to "hasten on."

"You must take time to do the work well," said one of the prominent members of the church to the carpenter who had "taken the job," "for Mr. Tinklebell sacrifices a great deal to come to us. He leaves a beautiful home, and, more than this, Mrs. Tinklebell is a very particular woman and a woman of unusual taste." The carpenter promised that the house should be all that Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Tinklebell could desire, and he kept his promise. The parsonage, when finished, was beautiful. Then followed "the last touches," as the people called them. Great rolls of rich carpeting were taken into the house, and new furniture too-furniture of modern style. And oh, how great was the cost of it all! But the money slipped as easily as oil out of all pockets, for it was for the new broom!

The glory of a June morning rested on everything—on trees, and birds, and flowers, and on the new parsonage too—when the cars



came rushing into the city of ——, bearing the new broom, and every one of the procession (for there was a procession there to welcome the new broom) thought, "Oh, how different he is from the old broom! What an impression he will make! How the church will fill up! No staying at home any more on stormy Sundays! No Sabbath-day headaches to keep people at home! No complaints of a cold church! No great, staring empty pews! Oh, how could we have kept the old broom so long!"

The first Sunday, the people (and among them were "a great many outsiders," strangers) came flocking into church, "like doves to their windows." And wasn't it pleasant, after long mourning the thinness of the congregation, to sit and see the waves of people as they came swelling into the house?

"Why," said deacon Boyle to himself, "it makes me grow in grace just to look at 'em! I came early to church to watch the progress of things, but I had no idea that the people would pour in as they have! What a blessed sight! My soul mounts up as on eagles' wings, for I can thank the Lord that the Church isn't running down. No, it's running up! And the blessing of Heaven is coming down upon us!" Old deacon Boyle's eyes shone that day. His heart was full of gladness and praise, for he had "never expected to see the day when that house would fill up again."

No one could have watched him, while he was watching the people, without saying that the deacon was now ready to depart in peace, because he had "seen the church packed with —worshipers!" Deacon Boyle called them "worshipers," and so they were; but he didn't say whether they were worshipers of the living God or of Mr. Theophilus Tinklebell.

For a long time all weather was alike to that built up, spiritual church. Come rain or shine, come wind or calm, the people were all in their places, and as they passed out of church they said to each other: "What a powerful sermon!" "What an eloquent man!" "Oh, what a difference there is between an old broom and a new broom! And some brooms always stay new. Ours will, I am sure. Mr. Tinklebell is a man who will wear well. He will be able to hold out as he has begun. He is not at all like Mr. McLean."

Poor Mr. McLean—poor old broom! He was gone—gone, never to return to burden the church that was made glad by being relieved of him; but the people were fond of instituting comparisons, and, with such a man as Mr. Theophilus Tinklebell in the pulpit, how could they help comparing the old and the new broom?

Mr. Tinklebell was in the habit of speaking very kindly of Mr. McLean, but these comparisons were not altogether disagreeable to him, neither were the honors conferred upon him at all unpleasant, and yet they were borne with becoming meekness. It is true, he was not entirely free from the vanity of human nature,

for the man was not lost in the profession, and he had also a fair share of ambition. He preferred a rich and prominent church to a poor and insignificant one. He preferred to be known as a big gun rather than as a little gun; but deacon Boyle said that he had "a prodigious amount of grace, and not enough human nature to hurt him." "Why," said the deacon, in one of his fits of enthusiasm, "it's a wonder to me that brother Tinklebell is so humble. He don't seem to know how smart he is, and how much everybody admires him."

But deacon Boyle was a simple-hearted man, and not at all suspicious, so he did not suspect the truth, which was, that parson Tinklebell had a secret admiration for himself,—a certain self-appreciation, a peculiar consciousness of the individuality of Mr. Theophilus Tinklebell. This was all true of the new broom, and yet it would be unjust to say that he was a selfish man, and bestowed no thought on others, for he took proper, reasonable care of the lambs and sheep of the flock, and lived for others, so far as he could consistently with the care of himself, and his fame, and his family.

As to human applause, he did not run after it, neither did he sound a trumpet before him. The most that he did was to tinkle a bell. He was never loud and noisy in self-praise, but always alluded modestly to his endowments and his popularity, and pitied—not blamed—such men as Mr. McLean, who were obliged to do good in hidden ways and retired places. Perfect Mr. Theophilus Tinklebell, will he never be an old broom? Nearly two years have gone since he received a loud call from the church of ——, and answered it, and came and took possession of the made-over parsonage, and began his brilliant career in his new parish, but still he is new.

And yet if, before another two years are gone, he is seen flying on after poor David McLean-after the old broom-having at last become, himself, an old broom, will there be any cause for wonder? The world is growing old, but it likes new things, and nothing new is so delightful as a new minister-a new broom. Therefore, if it should be noised abroad, by-and-by, that the Rev. Theophilus Tinklebell has sent in his resignation, and that it has been accepted without a struggle, and without one dissenting voice-not even deacon Boyle's-let no one be surprised. Until time shall be no longer, human nature will continue to thirst for what is new, and nothing can long remain new, not even the Rev. Theophilus Tinklebell.

HOW TO PAY OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

Our large national debt bids fair to be a very troublesome thing. We are glad to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the majority of our public men, are in favor of paying our honorable debts. Can we not make the Pacific Railroad, indirectly, by the increase of the value of the land along its route, contribute greatly toward this purpose? At every fifty or one hundred miles throughout the country there is a large town or city; such will be the case, ere many years, along the

Pacific Railroad. By locating many of these towns, which Government has the power now to do, much profit can be realized. In that new country, people will congregate where there is a fort and garrison for better protection and security against the uncivilized tribes of Indians and ruffians who surround them and infest a new country. Let Government select good localitieslocalities having the best natural advantages-and there establish military neadquarters for the protection of settlers, lay out the grounds, and establish post-offices, etc., sell at low prices, or even give away say threequarters or more of the land; retain the rest, and it, being exempt from taxation, would in the course of twenty years, by the mere rise in property, contribute largely, if disposed of, to liquidate our national debt. Will not this be better policy for the Government than to be obliged, when towns and cities have grown, to pay millions for eligible positions in each town and city for the necessary government buildings? In the mean time, our taxation could be reduced, say one half, or more, as our Congress may see fit. I. P. N.

NEW PREMIUMS.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the Phrenological Journal:

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Steinway or Weber Rosewood Piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Horace Waters five Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 cach, a Horace Waters five Octave Melodeon, for church or parlor, worth \$100.

For 40 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Florence Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style, worth \$60

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 15 subscribers, at \$3 each, the worth of \$16 in any of our own publications.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, worth \$12.

For 10 subscribers, at \$3 each, the Universal Clothes Wringer, worth \$10.

For 7 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsomely finished Stereoscope, a beautiful and useful article for home amusement, with 12 views, worth \$6.

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from our catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted.

All subscriptions commence with January number.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Anson Burlingame left China for San Francisco on the 25th of February, as the Chinese minister at large to the treaty-making powers. His suite consists of thirty persons of high rank, who are to be tutored in the arts of diplomacy. His salary is \$55,000 in gold.

BISHOP COXE, of Western New York, has issued an earnest pastoral address to women, remonstrating against the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity, and the wicked extravagance of the times. He entreats women to begin a reformation.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT has been handsomely entertained at Florence. The Admiral deserved it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been nominated for the Presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER.—English papers announce the death of this eminent chemist and scientific investigator. Among his many discoveries in optics, that of the kaleidoscope is perhaps the most generally known.



Viterary Notices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenological Journal may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.]

EARLY EFFORTS. By Linda Warfel. 12mo. pp. 136; price \$1 25. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday & Co.; New York; S. R. Wells.

A young poet, with rare abilities, and the promise of fame, if not of fortune, in the not far distant future. She writes with that naivelé which is the soul of poetic sweetness. If her body be equal to her brain, we shall hear much more of her.

A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION
IN THE ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING. With
a description of the necessary tools and
apparatus, and concise directions for
their use; explanation of the terms used,
and the methods employed for producing the various classes of wood engravings. By S. E. Fuller. With illustrations
by the Author. 12mo, pp. 48; price 50c.
Published by Joseph Watson.

A useful little work for the would-be wood engraver, and should be read by every apprentice to this excellent art.

THE LITTLE CHIEF; a Monthly Visitor to the School-room and the Home circle. Indianapolis, Ind.: Dowling & Shortridge, publishers. Only 75 cents a year.

A competitor for public favor and patronage with *The Little Corporal, Schoolday Visitor*, and other magazines for juveniles. It is richly worth a dollar a year in every family.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL ANNUAL, 1868. A Year-Book of Horticultural Progress, for the professional and amateur gardener, fruit-grower, and florist. Illustrated. Price 50cts. New York: Orange Judd & Co., publishers.

If the reader has a liking for luscious fruits, beautiful flowers, and a good garden, he will appreciate this excellent annual, which aims to give directions for their care and culture, such as should be known to all men and all women.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL, 1868. A Farmer's Year-Book, exhibiting recent progress in agricultural theory and practice, and a guide to present and future labors. Illustrated. Price 50 cts. New York: Orange Judd & Co., publishers.

It is a real luxury to peruse a well-written, nicely illustrated, and beautifully printed yearly hand-book like this. The price in money is vastly less than its real value to any one who can read the English language.

THE POETRY OF COMPLIMENT AND COURTSHIP. Selected and arranged by John Williamson Palmer, editor of "Folk Songs." 12mo, pp. 219; price \$1 50. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Dr. Palmer has performed a real service for young lovers, and others, who would avail themselves of the best practical expressions in communicating their thoughts and emotions to each other. Here is a handy book full of the best complimentary sayings ever put into poetic verse.

JOHNNIE DODGE; or, the Freaks and Fortunes of an Idle Boy. By Charles D. Gardette. 12mo, pp. 274; price \$125. Philadelphia; J. W. Daughaday & Co.; New York: S. R. Wells.

Of the unfortunate predicaments that disobedient boys usually get into, this is the best record we have ever read. It is a capital book for boys—and girls also—with small Cautiousness, who forget their errands, and get into all sorts of trouble, on all sorts of occasions. It would be worth more than any number of floggings to any bad boy.

The Lifting-Cure; an Original Scientific Application of the Laws of Motion on Mechanical Action to Physical Culture and the Cure of Disease. With a discussion of true and false methods of physical training. By D. P. Butler. One octavo vol., pp. 104; price \$1 50.

This work is a candid and strong statement of the author's views, derived from experience, in respect to the curative and health-reviving agency of orderly and judicious lifting. We have examined the apparatus employed by Mr. Butler, and regard it as most excellent for the purposes for which it was designed. It is so constructed that the lifting is so equable as not to strain any part of the system.

We once tried his lifting apparatus, raising 350 lbs. the first time and 450 lbs. the second, and confidently expected to feel lame and sore the next day, but, to our surprise, did not in the slightest degree. The apparatus enables every fiber of the system to do its part, hence the person can exert his entire strength without special strain to any part. Mr. Butler argues his point well, is much in earnest, and fully believes in the merits of his system. We commend a perusal of this work to educators, physicians, and those who seek the means of building up an impaired constitution or of preserving their health and vigor.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. Illustrated with engravings and maps. Nos. 125 and 126. Price 25 cents each. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This valuable work is rapidly approaching its completion. In No. 125 the last of Z is represented, and the supplement commenced.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.—We have received from their publishers the following:

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, which contains much pleasing matter for the household. The engraving entitled "Bird Catching" is a very good hit on that exceptionable boyish sport. \$3 a year.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—A monthly magazine of literature and fashion, with engravings, colored and plain, and miscellaneous reading. \$2 50 a year. Deacon & Peterson. Philadelphia.

LE PETIT MESSAGER.—Containing Modes de Paris, literature, etc. \$5 a year, 50cts. single numbers. S. T. Taylor, New York.

LA LITTERATURE FRANÇAISE
CONTEMPORANE, Recueil en prose et
en vers de morceaux empruntés aux
écrivains les plus renommes du XIXe
Siecle. Avec des Notices biographiques
et littéraires. Tirées des ouvrages de P.
Poitevin, M. Roche, L. Granger, G.
Vapereau, etc. New York: Leypoldt
& Holt, Cloth, heveled edges. Price,
41 50

This book supplies a long existing vacuity in French literature on this side of the Atlantic. American students of la belle langue, which is spoken more extensively in European circles than any other Continental tongue, have ever felt the need of a work which would furnish them the best models of French composition in the different styles of distinguished authors, whose writings are regarded as fresh and in keeping with modern philosophy. This collection of cotemporary French authors includes the most widely known of the present century, We find creamy extracts from some of the happiest pen jottings of Joseph de Maistre, Madame de Stael, Corinne, Chateaubriand, Napoleon 1st, Cuvier, Béranger, Guizot, Lamartine, Scribe, Cousin, Thiers, Michelet, Victor George Sand, Laboulaye, Rénan, About, and many others of scarcely less celebrity.

The Franco-American who would preserve his knowledge of classic French, and the American student who would perfect himself in the highest graces of that polite language, should have at hand such a book. The brief biographies attached to the extracts are in themselves valuable to the reader and philologist.

WAVERLEY. By Sir Walter Scott. With a portrait of the Author. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price 25 cents.

To a cheap edition of the works of Scotia's minstrel-novelist we can offer no objection. We understand that the above publishers intend bringing out a complete set of the "Waverley Novels" at the above-named price for each, or \$5 for the entire set of twenty-six volumes.

A Tale of Two Cities. By Charles Dickens. Paper, price 25 cents. Sketches by "Boz." By Charles Dickens. Comprising, Our Parish, Scenes, The Last Cab-driver, A Parliamentary Sketch, Misplaced Attachment of Mr. John Bounce, A Visit to Newgate, The Boarding House, Sentiment, The Black Vail, The Great Winglebury Duel, etc., etc. Price 25 cents.

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens. 8vo. pp. 318; price 35 cents.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By Charles Dickens. With 40 original illustrations. Price 35 cents.

The foregoing issues of the Peterson

The foregoing issues of the Peterson Brothers' Cheap Edition for the Million, of Dickens' writings, assert their own merits. Buyers will at least get the worth of their money in paper and printers' ink.

DICKENS' NEW STORIES. Containing "Hard Times" and "Pictures from Italy." By Charles Dickens. With illustrations, from designs by Marcus Stone. Price \$1 50, in cloth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by Phiz and Cruikshank. Price \$1 50, in cloth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. By Charles Dickens.
With twelve original illustrations, from
designs by George Cruikshank. Price
\$1 50, in cloth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Great Expectations. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by John McLenan. Frice \$1.50, in cloth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

We must acknowledge the high consideration which the Brothers Peterson manifest for us by sending their different editions of Charles Dickens' novels to our office. The four volumes specified above are among the most interesting, and certainly among the most diversified, of their author's literary accomplishments. The 'New Stories" treat of various subjects. under the titles of "Hard Times" "Pictures from Italy." "Martin Chuzzlewit" has much to do with American life "Nicholas Nickleby" and scenery. picts the sad effects of family disagreements and the barbarous practices pursued in English boarding-schools twenty-five or thirty years ago. "Great Expectations," as its title implies, has much to do with that class of persons who are looking forward to the occupation of others' shoes, or "waiting for something to turn up" which will carry them on the easy tide of fortune.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1866, Washington: Government Printing-office.

Scribe, Cousin, Thiers, Michelet, Victor
Hugo, Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, those interests which form one of the grand- and also for other official documents.

est features in the maintenance and progress of our nation, and considering them from the unprejudiced point of view of scientific observation and experiment, the volume is eminently valuable to American agriculturists. The illustrations which adorn as well as add to the intrinsic worth of the book are numerous. It would be well if the large edition which has been printed of this report found its way into the hands of those who have the prior claim to its examination—our farmers, planters, horticulturists, and stockbreeders.

REPORTS UPON THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Special Commissioners J. Ross Brown and James W. Taylor. Washington: Government Printing-office.

This scientific contribution to our national literature, wrung from the mountains and plains, the valleys, and even the bowels of the soil we call our own, develops to the mind of the reader the astonishing mineral resources of America. The report deals chiefly with the results of investigations west of the Rocky Mountains. We have to thank our friend Hon. Schuyler Colfax for this addition to our jibrary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE of Evansville, Indiana, for 1867, with a Historical Sketch of the City. Compiled by John W. Foster, of the Evansville Journal Company.

Mr. Foster has made a very interesting document, giving the history and commercial progress of Evansville, together with its geographical position, its newspapers, schools, churches, banks, dwellings, etc.; also its trade, growth of city in population, and improvements.

One interesting item is the fact that Evansville stands on an apparently inexhaustible bed of coal of superior quality, and within a short distance of abundance of iron ore, which is easily brought by water, and worked in the large iron-furnaces. They have also white and vellow pine, walnut, oak, and other timbers within easy reach and in unlimited quantities. Its manufactories include cotton and woolen mills, printing and binding, blacksmithing, wagons, carriages, and fixtures, leather and saddlery, furniture, lumber, iron in various branches, agricultural machinery, building materials, silverware, sheet iron, tin, brass, etc., which are shipped by water and rail in every direction, giving employment to many individuals, and thus attracting population as fast as dwellings can be supplied for their accommodation. Evansville promises soon to become a populous and wealthy city.

Norwood: A Tale of Village Life in New England. By Henry Ward Beecher. Crown 8vo. 600 pp. \$1 50.

This book needs no further recommendation than the simple announcement of the name of its author. It abounds in vivid portraitures of New England scenery, and in life-like delineations of character, from that true basis which an extensive knowledge of our science alone furnishes. Orders for the book received at this office.

NAVY REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES for the year 1868.—Printed by order of the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, December 13th, 1815. Washington: Government Printing-office. A handsome octavo pamphlet of 176 pages, containing a list of all the ships in the U. S. service and names of all the officers, etc. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. John T. Hoover, of the U. S. Coast Survey-office, for a copy of this Register, and also for other official documents.



THE NAUTCH GIRL.—Our venerable neighbor, the N. Y. Evening Post, has commenced the publication of a story entitled "The Nautch Girl-a tale of the Indian Ocean." It will appear regularly, being printed from the completed manuscript of the author, in the possession of the publishers. "The Nautch Girl" is a story of American adventure in some of the obscurer parts of the East Indian seas, told by a participant in the scenes described; it has novel situations, and describes new and strange manners and customs; it is essentially a sea story, "The Nautch Girl" being the name of a clipper schooner, a smuggler. The Post issues three editions. as follows: daily, at \$7 a year; semiweekly, at \$4; weekly, at \$2. Address, THE EVENING POST, New York.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL is as full of pluck, push, and patriotism as ever. He flies the old flag, and shouts "Come on, "Onward and upward" is his motto. It costs but a dollar to join the company, and every member gets lots of good reading in return. Send stamps for a sample number, to L. A. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois, and take a look at "The Little Corporal." The children are all in love

New Books.

Notices under this head are of selections from the late issues of the press, and rank among the more valuable for literary merit and substantial information.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN. By W. R. Alger. Cloth, \$2 25.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS AND CULTIVATOR AL-MANAC FOR 1868. By J. J. Thomas. Paper,

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1868. Large Svo. Paper, 55 cents.

THE FRANKLIN ALMANAC AND DIARY For 1868. 4to, pp. 32. Paper, 45 cents.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN AND HOUSEHOLD COMPANION: being a Treatise, in Plain Language, on the Art of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life. A Description of all Diseases, with the Most Approved Treatment. For the Use of Families. By M. L. Byrn, M. D. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 377. Cloth, \$2 85.

THE WELL-SPENT HOUR. By Eliza Lee Follen. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1 15.

Manners; or, Happy Homes and Good Society all the Year Round. By Mrs. Hale. Cloth, \$2 85.

MEMOIR OF SWEDENBORG. By O. P. Hiller. Paper, 60 cents.

WILLOW-BEND; or, School Influences. By Luola. Cloth, 60 cents.

MABEL'S PROGRESS. By the Author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble." Paper, 60c.

PARIS IN '67; or, the Great Exposition, its Side-Shows and Excursions. By H. Morford. Cloth, \$2.

SHORT STUDIES FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS. By C. S. Robinson, D.D. Cloth, \$1 75.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY: Sketches and Stories of their Scenery, Customs, History, Legends, etc. By M. G. Sleeper. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1 40.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC AND POLIT-ICAL COMPENDIUM FOR 1858. Paper, 20

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868. A. J. Schem, Compiler. Paper, 20 cents.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL ANNUAL. 1868. Illustrated. Paper, 50 cents.

ROME AND THE POPES. Translated from the German of Dr. K. Brandes, by Rev. W J. Wiseman. Cloth, \$1 40.

THE READINGS OF MR. C. DICKENS, as condensed by Himself. Dr. Marigold, and The Trial from Pickwick. Paper, 30 cents.

AN ADDRESS ON SUCCESS IN BUSINESS. By Hon, H. Greeley. Portrait. Cloth, 55 cents.

A PARTING WORD. By Newman Hall. Cloth, 70 cents.

NEWMAN HALL IN AMERICA. Rev. Dr. Hall's Lectures, etc. Reported by William Anderson. Cloth, \$1 15.

THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED ALMA-NAC and Year Book of Useful Knowledge. 1868. Paper. 60 cents.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S ALMANAC. 1868. Sq. 12mo, pp. 36. Paper. 12 cents.

THE DOMESTIC ALTAR: a Manual of Family Prayers. With Prayers, etc., for Special Occasions. By Rev. H. Croswell, Fifth Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged. Cloth. \$1 40.

THE ART OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By H. N. Day. 12mo, pp. xii., 356. Cloth. \$1 70.

HAND-BOOK ON COTTON MANUFACTURE: or, Guide to Machine Building, Spinning, and Weaving. For the Use of Millwrights, Managers, Operatives, etc. Illustrated. Cloth. \$2 75.

KATHRINA: Her Life and Mine, in a Poem. By J. G. Holland. 12mo, pp. 287. Cloth. \$1 75.

A POCKET-DICTIONARY OF GERMAN AND English, with the Pronunciation of every German Word in English Characters. By Fr. Koehler and C. Witter. 1. German and English. 2. English and German. 18mo, pp. 447, 366. Cloth. \$2.

SPIRITUALISM AS IT IS; or, The Results of a Scientific Investigation of Spirit Manifestations, etc. By W. B. Potter, M.D. Second Edition. Paper. 30 cents.

LORD BACON'S ESSAYS, with a Sketch of his Life, etc. By James R. Boyd. 12mo, pp. 426. Cloth, \$2.

Companion to the Bible. By Rev. A. P. Barrows, D.D. Part I. Evidences of Revealed Religion. Large 12mo, pp. 139.

HYMNS OF FAITH AND HOPE. By H. Bonar, D.D. Third Series. Cloth. \$1 75. GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. By M. Schele De Vere, LL.D, Half roan. \$2.

HUGO BLANC, THE ARTIST, A Tale of Practical and Ideal Life. By an Artist. Cloth. \$2.

Louis Sinclair; or, The Silver Prize Medals. By Lawrence Lancewood. 16mo, pp. 241. Boston: Graves Young. Cloth. \$1 40.

THE MIND OF JESUS. By Rev. J. R.

Macduff. Cloth. 35 cents.

THE WORDS OF JESUS. By Rev. J. R. Macduff. Cloth. 35 cents.

THE MIND AND WORDS OF JESUS. In one vol. 75 cents.

NETTY AND HER SISTER; or, The Two Paths. By Mrs. Martyn. Cloth. 90 cents. THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PURI-

TANS. By W. C. Martyn. Cloth. \$1 40.

THE GRAPE VINE: a Practical Scientific Treatise on its Management. By F. Mohr. Translated from the German, and with Hints as to American Varieties and Management, by Horticola. Cloth. \$1 15.

REVIVAL AND CAMP-MEETING MINSTREL. Containing the best Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Original and Selected. Roan. 90 cents.

To our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter, if a stamp be inclosed for the return postage. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will respond in the earliest number practicable. As a rule, we receive more than double the number of questions per month for which we have space to answer them in; therefore it is better for all inquirers to inclose the requisite stamp to insure an early reply by letter, if the editor prefers such direct course. Your "BEST THOUGHTS" solicited.

TEA AND COFFEE.—A number of your subscribers would like to have your opinion, through the columns of the Journal, upon the following subject. The people of this Territory—Utah—are making stremuous efforts to abandon the pernicious habit of drinking tea and coffee. Persons who have been in the habit of drinking those beverages twice, and sometimes three times a day, find it hard to partake of a meal on a cold winter day without the accustomed beverage.

Do you think it necessary in our cold climate that we should drink hot or vearm drinks of any kind? or, in other words, does the system, when in health, require hot or warm drinks to give tone to it, or to create an artificial heat sufficient to withstand the inclemency of our cold winter season. TEA AND COFFEE, -A num-

winter season.

Ans. Tea and coffee are simply luxuries, not necessary to health or life. Hot drinks are injurious. More colds are contracted in consequence of the general habit of using them, than from almost any other one cause. The sugar and the cream used in tea and coffee are nutritious, and therefore food. But neither tea nor coffee afford anything which can prolong life. No harm can come from their total aban-

If one's stomach has been accustomed to hot tea or coffee for years, it may not be best to drop it at once; but lessen its strength from day to day till reduced to water with the sugar and cream. Then, instead of pouring it down hot from the pot, let it cool-and in time pure cold water will be relished as well, and to an unperverted appetite, better than any mixture. Try it.

PHONOGRAPHY.—H. W. H. Please inform me which is the best work by which to learn phonography without a teacher.

Ans. There are three principal phonographic text-books, all reaching about the same result. Persons can learn reporting from any one of them with facility. Some persons prefer Graham's, others Pitman's. and still others. Munson's, which latter is the latest. They are all good, and good reporters can be found who follow after each respectively. Each author has his partisans or his admirers, and we know some persons who understand every style, and are about equally divided as to which is best. We sometimes have three reporters, one following each of the authors named, and they serve us equally well. It is generally conceded by those who understand all the systems, that Graham's is the most extended and profound, but that the others are a little easier to learn.

NEW YORK READER.—A history of shorthand is published by Mr. Benn Pitman, in the reporting style. It is rather full in its details relating to older systems of reporting. It does not contain the most recent modifications in phono-

graphy, but it is an excellent reading and exercise book for any one who would perfect himself in phonographic shorthand. Price, \$1 25. The Complete Phonographer is founded on the eleventh edition of Isaac Pitman's Phonography, and is the most recent treatise of the kind. Our best reporters, or the majority of them, indorse the book. We would not advise any one who has attained some degree of proficiency in reporting by the old style of phonography to change, for the reason that we consider the older Pitman's system sufficient for all purposes. Its legibility is unquestionable. A description of the comparative merits of different phonographic authors would require more space than we could well devote to it. A recent trial between Mr. Graham and Mr. Pitman brought out in detail the merits of their respective systems. In the report of that trial you would find a satisfactory answer to your question-price 50 cents. The English Reporter, published in this month's edition, is one who ignores abbreviations and contractions to a great extent, and notwithstanding his very lengthy style, is acknowledged to be one of the most rapid shorthand writers in the world.

Joint Stock Associations. Are such associations in accordance with organization of man?

Ans. In some sense copartnership, cooperation, joint-stock interests are in harmony with the nature of man United or co-ordinate effort is in harmony with man's fraternal nature. Companionship is one of the essential qualities of the human constitution. We do not believe, however, that this unitary or fraternal tendency should cover the whole ground of human nature. There is such a thing as individualism. The family, perhaps, best represents nature in its complete or co-ordinate condition. In the family we have individualism as well as co-ordination. The individual husband-the individual wife-each has a sphere which none else can fill. The children are related to the parents, not only by personal friendship, but by dependence, and when they ripen, so that dependence ceases, the friendship remains, and they go out and establish for themselves individual relationships.

Co-ordination in business ought to have a friendly as well as a financial basis.

If fifty men could co-operate in running a factory or a farm, and share a joint stock interest; and if, again, each could be rated and paid according to his abilityand here would be the rub-association on a large scale would be useful, and perhaps desirable. It would have a tendency, we think, to raise up the common man, and make more of him. It might prevent the uncommon man from becoming relatively so high and so influential a spirit, though the best mind would take the highest place, and be looked up to, and justly so,

Some people argue that in a perfect state of society the strong and wise should spend all their strength and wisdom for the common good; that he who has only the talent necessary to guide a shovel, or an ax, or a hoe, should rank in compensation and position with the man of thought, inventive talent, and comprehensiveness of mind.

Some streams of water which we have seen are able just to turn a grindstone. Must Niagara reduce itself to such service, or must it put itself on a par with the diminutive rivulet? The world is pushed forward in civilization, in wealth, and learning, by giving the men of ability a chance to shine; room in which to grow;



and though there is a world of selfishness | reply to the article mentioned is well | connected with the anterior or motory connected with power, we have yet to see a weak man who was not quite as selfish in trying to absorb something from another man's earnings to make up his own deficiencies, as the strong man is in drinking up the earnings of the poor.

The common multitude of men would merely keep body and soul together; would get, perhaps, three plain meals a day and a shelter from the storm; but a Franklin, a Fulton, a Whitney, a Stephenson, and a Morse, with their power of invention, would not excellent clothing upon the poor man's back instead of that which is coarse : nut school-books into their hands, carpets on their floors, give the wife a clock, and a rocking-chair, and a piano. In short, lift civilization from a semi-savage condition to one of comfort and refinement. These inventors, these great thinkers, these natural kings among men do a thousand times more for the community than the community ever does for them.

In fact, most of them, for their great improvements, get poverty, buffeting, and privation, if not contempt, during their lives, and monuments to their memory from the generation that follows them and learns their value to mankind. But we believe that he who has the talent to employ a whole neighborhood; to raise every man in it from poverty to comparative independence, has a right to the larger share of the reward than simply a numerical pro-rata portion. Suppose he went off by himself and worked out his own success, he would accomplish four times as much as a common man would do unaided. Why should he therefore have relatively less when his efforts are combined with those of others? If the laborer is worthy of his hire, certainly he who has talent to double "five talents" should have a higher place and more authority than he who can only use "one talent," and double that.

SHAKER PRINCIPLES vs. PRIN-CIPLES.-In the February number, page 75. we published an article entitled "Principles," written, we suppose, by a Lebanon Shaker. We have received a communication, of about equal length, sharply re viewing it, accompanied by a desire that we publish the review. We wish it understood that theological controversy in these columns is out of the question. We have offered to the various religious denominations and sects an opportunity to make for themselves a fair statement of their belief, principles, and practice, in our columns. Various sects have availed themselves of this offer; among them Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Swedenborgians, and Unitarians. Even the Mormon and the Communist, as well as the Shaker, have had the opportunity to make their statement; but we never expected. and can not permit controversy by opposing sects. It is well known that one party or sect, influenced by a love of their own side, does not always give a fair, candid statement of the faith, views, and principles of their opponents; indeed, this is rarely if ever done.

The offer we made, and which has been accepted by so many, contemplated giving our readers an opportunity of knowing what each sect is understood itself to be-

The Jews shall have their say; but we do not propose to revive the Jewish controversy by admitting some Gentile rejoinder; and therefore we desire our readers to feel that the JOURNAL is not a battleground for sectarists.

written and if we mistake not contains many things that would be hard to dispose of or set aside: and therefore we trust that this correspondent, and any other friend who might desire to controvert the opinions he disbelieved, will feel that we proposed simply to make a record of the divers faiths, and leave the argument in support of or against these various creeds to be conducted elsewhere.

We are not supposed to believe with all who are admitted to make an exposition of their faith in our columns, or to accent or indorse each and all; hence we are not responsible for what these advocates may of their own faith, and therefore can not open our columns for replies or counter-explanations.

MEDDLING IN DOMESTIC MAT-TERS.—A lady complains that her husband's relatives interfere in their concerns, and relatives interfere in their concerns, and have caused estrangement between them; that they have been married two years, have one son, in whom the father feels the deepest interest, but that he treats her with indifference, if not neglect. The question is: What shall she do in the premises? Shall she remain and suffer? or return to her parents?

Ans. Get away from the meddlesome persons as soon as possible, and keep away. By the time you have lived together long enough to understand each other, you will begin to assimilate, and become alike in thought, opinion, and sentiment. Then you will be impervious to the influence of meddlers, and pursue the even tenor of your way. Be conciliating, kindly, forgiving, and show no revenge toward each other. Better not separate while there is the remotest hope of final agreement. Don't "jump out of a frying-

Public Lands in the West. —Mr. Editor:—Will you be so kind as to inform me, through the Journal, whether there are any wild lands in Illinois? If so, whom to address for particulars?—C. R. SEWARD, Battersea P. O., Ontario, Canada.

Address "Clerk of the Land Office," Chicago, Illinois. For a description of all the Western States, including population, square miles, number of acres, location of land offices, etc., see the new book, just published at this office, entitled LIFE IN THE WEST. Price, post-paid, \$2.

THE HUMAN WILL. suppose no quality of the mind is more widely misunderstood than the will. Phrenology, we think, settles it, as it does also the innateness of Conscience or the moral sense. The following, from Combe's Lectures, p. 306, published at this office, says: "The will we regard as constituted by the intellectual faculties. It is very often confounded with the manifestation of the affective faculties-that desire which overcomes the others receiving this appel-Firmness gives determination, and this is frequently called will. It would be just as proper to say that an ass or a mule manifests will strongly when it refuses to move, placing its fore feet forward and its hind feet backward, in the attitude of perfect stubbornness, whereas it merely manifests firmness in the highest degree. Will is that mental operation which appreciates the desires and chooses among them. Suppose I feel very indignant on account of an injury received, and a strong desire to wreak vengeance; but I see the consequence, and recognize the superiority of the moral sentiments. The intellect says, 'Do not strike,' and the hand is powerless; for, by an admirable provision, the nerves of motion are under the con-The communication we have received in | trol of the intellectual organs, these being | of room.

tract of the spinal marrow. Will, therefore, is proportionate to the intellect. An idiot has no will. Such a man as Nanoleon has a tremendous will, and is able to subject the will of others to his own.

Information Wanted.—An Indian, by the name of Yan-tan-seh, of Wyandotte Kansas desires the address of W. A. Pavne, a phrenologist, whom he met at Calumet Station, in Illinois. The aforesaid Yan-tan-seh has become very much interested in Phrenology.

HINDOSTAN PHRENOLOGIST. HINDOSTAN FHRENOLOGIST.

—There is a phrenologist in Illinois who calls himself a Brahmin philosopher, and says he is master of forty-eight languages—ten more than Eliuh Burritt—and is the best phrenologist in the world, and has traveled twice around the world. He writes his name Luximon Roy, A.M., M.D. Do you know him, and what do you think of him?

Ans. We do not know him, and guess if half he says of himself is true, he would not long need to blow his own horn. Burritt understands fifty-two languages, so the Brahmin is still four languages behind the modest Yankee.

What to do.—I am puzzled to determine what to do, and desire your advice. How can I get an examination from likenesses, as I live at too great a distance from your office to visit you in person?

Ans. If you will send a stamp, or a stamped envelope, properly directed to vourself, and ask for the "Mirror of the Mind," you will learn by it how to have likenesses taken for examination; also the measurements, complexion, etc., which we should have, in order to do you justice. Ask for the "Mirror of the Mind," and it will give all the particulars.

CURE OF CANCER. -CURE OF CANCER, — SOME time ago I noticed an "item" in the Jour-NAL of a person cured (but the means of cure doubted by the Journal) of cancer, by using common red clover tea for a wash and a beverage. And knowing an old lady friend to be afflicted for a number of years with the cancer on one eye, which threat-ened to end her life very soon, I thought I would send her the receipt, which she used diligently, and firmly believes it is a sure cure, for to her great relief she is al-most well.

Those curious to see the original prescription may find it on page 159, October number Phrenological Journal, 1867. We have nothing to add.

TENPENNY NAILS AGAIN. --Messrs. Editors of the Journal: Your recent explanations of the term "penny," in connection with nails, are scarcely correct. The best authorities, among which is Mr. G. P. Marsh, say that penny is a corruption for pound, and means, with the prefixes four, six, ten, etc., that a thousand nails will weigh four, six, or ten pounds.

This nomenclature is of practical utility in estimating the quantity of nails to use for a given piece of work. If 500 pales require two nails each, and eightpenny nails are used, then eight pounds must be sup-ONUX.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, is already moving in the inter est of a grand fair to be held next fall. With the experience of the past, and the promise of future good management, its usefulness and success is absolutely certain. Let our enterprising New York mer-chants, and others, take an interest in placing the American Institute in the front rank of scientific progress and improve-

Several Queries remain over for want

Unblisher's Department.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-NAL, as an Advertising Medium. we rigidly exclude all swindling schemes, including lotteries, gift enterprises, and cheap jewelry concerns, we are open to useful and legitimate business announcements. Our very large circulation, among a thinking and active class of readers, renders it a very desirable medium. The JOURNAL is less enhemeral than common papers, every number being carefully read and preserved. Some of our advertisers have informed us that their announcements in this JOURNAL have done them more good than those in any other. Our editions being very large, printed very handsomely, the same as book work, we are compelled to go to press a month in advance of date. Therefore those who would avail themselves of our circulation must hand in their advertisements accordingly. Books, stationery, papers, trees, plants, seeds, lands, schools, machinery, inventions, and the like, would get patronage if advertised in these pages.

BACK NUMBERS. — We can supply all the numbers from the commencement of the present volume. All new subscribers may therefore complete their sets for binding.

AN EXPERIMENT. — Everybody wants a copy of that splendid work, "NEW PHYSIOGNOMY," the price of which is \$5. It is handsomely illustrated, beautifully printed on toned paper, and elegantly bound in one large volume. For five new subscribers to this Journal, at \$3 a year. we will give a copy of NEW PHYSIOGNOMY. Here is a rare chance. Who will have the book? A new edition just printed. offer shall remain in force till the 1st of

THE WORKS OF JOHN RUS-KIN .- Among the authors of the present day, no other has won the palm in esthetic literature so fairly as John Ruskin. With an eye, an ear, in fine, a soul, ever in sympathy with the beautiful, he portrays in gushing melodious prose the striking features of art and nature. With respect to the former, there is not a critic more genial and more appreciative. With reference to the latter, he finds therein his approximate ideal, and his heart overflows in enthusiasm. No one can read his works, one or all of them, without profit. His suggestions on social ethics are earnest, practical, and vigorous, and at once command the approval of the generous reader. In our advertising columns we print the entire series of Mr. Ruskin's works, and cordially direct our readers to their consideration

RECIPE FOR MAKING BOOTS WATER-TIGHT .- Messrs. Editors: As the slushy, muddy weather of early spring is approaching, it may be of interest to many of our readers to know how to preserve their boots and make them at the same time pliable and water-proof. It can be done in this way: In a pint of the best winter-strained lard oil dissolve a piece of paraffine the size of a hickory nut, aiding the solution with a gentle heat, say 130° or The readiest way to get pure paraffine is to take a piece of paraffine candle. Rub this solution on your boots about once a month; they can be blacked in the meantime. If the oil should make the leather too stiff, decrease the proportion of paraffine, and vice versa.

I have used this for eight years past, and



pers always remaining soft, and never cracking. I have tried beeswax, rosin, tar, etc., but never found any other preparation half so good.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTH. -A correspondent, writing from Texas, says: "I regret I can not take the Journal this year. Our disasters were very great here last year. Prospects are now brightening somewhat; and as soon as starvation leaves my door, you will have my name on your list again. With very high esteem, I remain, yours, etc."

[This statement is evidently true, and is applicable to tens of thousands throughout the "sunny South." But with energy, enterprise, and intelligence, that land may be made such a paradise as we read of; work, work-work will do it.

was "No Go."-We received through a lady friend a hand-bill, of which the following is a copy:

of which the following is a copy:
"Phrenology False. A popular lecture
on the fallacies and inconsistencies of this
science will be delivered at Room No. 24.
Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, Feb.
28. 1868. By T. Killingworth Staines.
Admission, twenty-five cents. Tickets to
be obtained at the store, No. 21 Seventh
Street, and at the door of the lecture-room.
The companyers of sight of lock. To commence at eight o'clock.

On reading this announcement, the editor, having previous engagements, dispatched two competent shorthand writers, with instructions to bring a complete or verbatim report, that he might publish the same, with such comments as the case might seem to demand. Imagine his disappointment next morning on receiving the following:

"The lecturer arrived at the appointed hour-eight o'clock-and was favored with an andience consisting of two men and four children, one of which, a boy about twelve, acted as doorkeeper.

"Mr. Staines remarked that he would deliver the lecture if the audience wished it. but they suggested that it would hardly be advisable, probably sorry that they gave the 25 cents. So, after the money was refunded-75 cents-the meeting adjourned sine die

We felt a pang of pity for the enterprising lecturer, who had incurred expenses for hall rent, show-bills, advertising, door tending, and no doubt the wear and tear of much study and anxious thought. He rung the bell, blowed the horn, but few heard. He baited his hook, and cast in his line, but caught no fish. He fired his gun, but got no game. He spent his money, and got only empty benches.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WHEEL-ING, WEST VA .- We have often acknow ledged our obligations for favors to Mr. A. C. Partridge, of that city, who has promptly sent us the likenesses of noted men with which to illustrate our science His most recent favor is a carte-de-visite of John Shafer, alias Joseph Elsele, murderer of Joseph Lillienthal, Aloys Ulrick, and Rudolph Tentor, and also the would-be assassin of John White, Esq., of Parkersburg. When we can obtain the facts as to his birthplace, age, occupation, habits, etc., we will publish him in this JOURNAL.

It is with regret that we notice the following in the photographic journals:

"Gallery for sale, at a great bargain. Partridge's gallery and stock depot, in Wheeling, West Va. Fortwenty years the leading gallery and the only stock house in that section of the country. Owing to the ill health of the proprietor, it will be transferred to any one who will pay for the apparatus and stock on hand. For particulars, address A. C. Partridge, Wheeling, W. Va."

prise to avail himself of an established business in a beautiful art. As heretofore, it must continue to be pleasant and profitabla

Double Subscription.—We have made arrangements with other publishers by which we can associate several magazines respectively with the Phreno-LOGICAL JOURNAL, and offer both at a reduction from the aggregate price

We can send the Journal and Putnam's MAGAZINE (the subscription price of which is \$4) to new subscribers for one year for The Journal and Hours at Home for \$5. The JOURNAL and LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for \$6. The JOURNAL and THE WEEK for \$5. The JOURNAL and the ROUND TABLE for \$7. The JOURNAL and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE for \$4 50. The JOURNAL and DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE for \$5. The Journal and the Atlantic MONTHLY for \$6. The JOURNAL and LIV-ING AGE for \$9. We will send any magazine, or newspaper, or book, published in New York, at publisher's prices. Address this office.

General Items.

TENNESSEE MANUAL LABOR UNIVERSITY, incorporated December 10th, 1867. Instituted for the benefit of colored youth, etc. The circular says: "This is the first application ever made by the colored people of the South for assistance to found an institution for the improvement of their race. We take pleasure in commending this enterprise and its authors to the confidence and liberality of a generous public. We have every confidence in the capacity, zeal, and integrity of the parties to perfect the design they have in view." Signed: JOSEPH S. FOWLER, United States Senator; A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State; G.W. Blackburn, Comptroller; John R. Henry, Treasurer; W. P. Carlin, Byt.-Maj.Gen'l., and Asst. Com. Freedmen's Bureau; John Eaton, JR., Sup't. Public Instruction.

Here is the indorsement of the Governor of Tennessee

NASHVILLE, October 12, 1867.

HON. EUGENE CARR, Mayor of Chattanooga: Dear Sir-This will introduce to you Rev. Peter Lowry, of this city, who is engaged in raising funds for the purpose of endowing a Manual Labor College, for the benefit of his race. I commend him and his object to you, and all good men, as worthy of your confidence and support. By order of Governor Brownlow. H. H. THOMAS, Acting Private Secretary.

Here is a chance for charity. Let the rich men, North and South, come up to the help of the poor. By thoroughly educating even a limited number of colored youth, they will soon be able to educate many more. By all means let the work go on. Who knows but what this may prove the first step toward effectively educating and civilizing Africa itself?

CONANT'S BINDER. This is a device for binding magazines similar to the Phrenological Journal. Agriculturist, etc. Each number as it comes out can be added by the subscriber, and thus all the numbers be preserved during the year. If desired, the covers can then be removed, and they will serve for subsequent volumes, or they constitute a cheap binding to remain permanently. Price for No. 4. the size for this JOURNAL, is 75 cents prepaid.

"TALKING TURKEY." The old story has it, that a white man and an

boots have lasted me two winters, the up- one with the necessary means and enter- to share the game equally; an owl and a paid. If any of our distant readers wish turkey were secured as the product of the hunt, and they were to divide. The white man said to the Indian, "I will take the turkey, and you may take the owl; or you may take the owl, and I will take the turkey." The Indian instantly remarked, "White man no talk turkey to Indian at all." But the case reported below is by a voung lady -a Friend or Quaker - who writes us from Ohio, relating how she made turkey pay for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. She says:

"I will tell you how I got the money to pay my subscription. I raised twelve turkeys last year, and sold them, and had enough to take the Journal, and a good bit besides. I could not do without it: and you may consider me a life subscriber. I read everything in it."

That young lady will make a good helpmeet for a worthy young man.

IN THE "DORG" BUSINESS. When we proposed to fill city orders for country friends, we did not expect so soon to be called on to visit the dog market. We have sent new milch "goats" by ship and by rail for those needing milk for very young babes, where the supply of the natural article was short at home; and we rejoice to learn, with the best results. babes and goats are doing as well as could be expected. We have also sent Shanghais, Dorkings, Polanders, Black Spanish fowl, Seabrights, and bantams, rabbits, guinea pigs-and other pigs-turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, and the like by express to the rural districts; while there is no end to the orders we receive for guns. sewing machines, melodeons, pianos, books, seeds, clothes washers, wringers, and other household objects. Indeed, we have bought and shipped a thousand barrels of apples to European markets by a single steamer. Being on the spot, we can take advantage of circumstances, and buy at wholesale rates, and give our friends the benefit of our knowledge and experience. But we do nothing on the credit system. Cash with the order is the rule; and when we C. O. D. we must have funds enough to cover expenses should goods be returned or damaged. Here is a copy of a letter of inquiry, which explains itself:

nequiry, which explains itself:

Petroleum Center. Dear Sir:—As I have seen it stated in my Journal that anything, except whisky and tobacco, can be ordered through you. I have taken the liberty of writing to learn whether you can ship me a black-and-tan pup. I could, of course, send to the dog-fanciers, but am afraid that might be the last I would hear of dog cormony. I have ordered am afraid that might be the last I would hear of dog or money. I have ordered books twice through you, and of course I would feel perfectly secure in sending the money to you, as I am a constant reader of your JOURNAL, and know that the house is "O. K." I want a black-and-tan dog, four to six months old, full blooded, one that when fully matured will weigh about five or six pounds; and I am perfectly willing to trust your judgment for picking out a neat and intelligent animal [must have a good head, of course], so I will give you no further instruction; I will simply say I want lightness and activity. Please let me know what you can afford to place a dog of the above description at the express office for, and I will send the amount. Truly yours, etc.

For the information of others, as well as our correspondent, we may state that prices range from \$5 to \$50; depending on age, sex, size, quality, and culture. The smallest dog may bring the highest price. But fancy specimens are not generally for sale. They are taken up and nursed by very fine ladies, as substitutes for live babies.

GARDEN SEEDS AND FLOW-ER SEEDS. In our February and March we regard this a rare opportunity for Indian went out hunting together, agreeing numbers we gave a list, with prices, post-

any of these seeds, they may be obtained prepaid, by return of the first post. If for spring planting, they should be ordered at

Mr. W. W. WILCOX, of Middletown, Conn., has patented an invention which he calls the Galvanized Iron Trellis intended for flower and vegetable gardens. The utility of this novelty is set forth in a circular, which the manufacturer will send on receipt of stamp.

A STRONG WORD.—An office-boy in an establishment "down town" was much annoyed by the men in the office on account of their carelessness in spilling water on the floor about the wash-stand. Accordingly he wrote an order to the effect that such carelessness can be endured no longer, etc., signed it in the name of the proprietor, and placed it in a conspicuous place. Then by way of emphasis he added. This order is to be strictly prohibited.

A LITTLE girl possessed with the idea that "Santa Claus" really came down the chimney, to bring his gifts, said to her mother that she hoped he would bring her a doll. Her mother told her that she must ask "Santa Claus" for a doll, if she wished for one. The little girl immediately went to the fireplace and called out. Santa Claus. I want you should bring me a doll." Her grandmother was in the room below, and hearing what the child said, answered, "Yes, I'll bring you a doll." The little girl was not prepared for this, and being very much startled, immediately left for another part of the room, probably thinking that although she did not object to "Santa Claus" bringing her a doll, she would rather he would not say anything about it.

LITTLE five-year-old Maud was seated on the floor by her mother, trying to sew. Suddenly looking up she said, "Mamma, I was thinking that God must be getting quite along in years."

HEALTH REFORM IN VIRGINIA. AN OLD APPLE TREE. FLOUR FOR SHIPPING.-Commissioners chosen by an organized society have selected, through their agents, a place called Evengreen House, five miles from Harper's Ferry, as the best adapted to their wants for a colony of Health Reformers. They have a farm of 230 acres on which to commence operations. It is said that the natural advantages of this region can not be surpassed in America; soil, climate, water, and scenery are all that can be desired. A correspondent writes us at length on the subject, from which we copy several extracts, viz.:

"Near us is the original Loudon pippin apple-tree, now known to be 80 years old, and it has borne from 45 to 75 bushels ever since it can be remembered. The apples are of the largest size, and of the best quality, quite as large as a Greening; none who eat of them dare call them less

none who eat of them dare can them less than first-rate.

"The tree is about 45 feet high, and was wide across the top, until two years ago, when it was partially broken down, but is yet full of life. The oldest inhabitants can when it was partially broken down, but is yet full of life. The oldest inhabitants can not remember when the apple crop failed. It is about 550 feet above tide water. As to the scenery here, Thomas Jefferson once said it was well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to see. This piedmont section is renowned for producing the best quality of wheat, to manufacture flour for shipping across the equator, on long voyages.

"Having been in the nursery and seed business here for twenty years, I challenge any one to find a better spot for grain, fruit, and vegetable growing. Persons wishing

and vegetable growing. Persons wishing further information can inclose a stamp, and address OLIVER TAYLOR, Lincoln, Loudon County, Virginia."



Business.

[Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME. - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our cir-Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

THE MOVEMENT - CURE. -Chronic Invalids may learn the particulars of this mode of treatment by sending for Dr. Geo. H. Taylor's illustrated sketch of the Movement-Cure, 25 cents. Address 67 West 38th Street, N. Y. City. Aug., tf.

Mrs. E. De La Vergne, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, N. Y .- Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular. Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE KITTATINNY, introduced by the subscriber, is everywhere acknowledged the very best Blackberry yet known. Having the original stock, we are enabled to furnish fruit growers and amateurs genuine plants in large or small quantities at low rates.

We have also the Wilson Blackberry, and a good stock of the BEST Raspberries. Strawberries, Currants, and Grapes.

Reader, if you want genuine plants of the best varieties that will give satisfaction, we can supply you at low rates.

For catalogues, etc., address E. & J. C. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J.

See Journal for October, 1867.

[For five new subscribers to the Phreno-LOGICAL JOURNAL, at \$3 each, we will send one dozen first-class plants, worth \$5, postpaid by mail. Address this office.

N. B .- This offer relates strictly to NEW subscribers. Feb.3t.*

Institute of Practical Civil Engineering, Suryeying, and Drawing, at Tolleston, Ind. For Circular, address A VANDER NAILLEN.

Works on Man.—For New Illustrated Catalogue of best Books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology, and Ethnology, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

JENKINS' VEST-POCKET LEX-ICON. An English Dictionary of all except Familiar Words; including the Principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Price, in Gilt Morocco, Tuck, \$1; in Leather Gilt, 75 cents. Sent post-paid by S. R. WELLS, New York.

To Phrenologists, Lectur-ERS, AND OTHERS. A Complete Set of Phrenological and Physiological Plates for sale, by one who is obliged to give up the business. It is altogether the most complete apparatus of the kind in the country. See next page, and address
S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N.Y.

Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for advertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JE-REMEDIA'S Highest Premium Electro-Medical Apparatus, warranted greater magnetic power of any called magnetic. The patent labels of the United States, England, and France are on the machine itself, as the law requires for all genuine patentee districts

patentee districts.

"The best yet devised in any country for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.

Caution.—The latest improved bears the patent labels of 1860 and 1866. Address DR. J. KIDDER, 478 Broadway, New York.

THE CHURCH UNION.—
"The Freest Organ of Thought in the World." It aims to lead public opinion upon all subjects, and to represent or echo the sentiments of no party or sect. Edited by seven editors, from seven different denominations, whose names are not known even to each other.

Terms, per year, \$2 50. Terms to Agents (for each subscriber), \$1.

The CHURCH UNION is the only paper that publishes Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, which it does each week, publishing the morning or evening Sermon of the Sunday preceding. Send for a specimen copy, inclosing 10 cents.

Address, CHARLES ALBERTSON, Publisher, 9 Beekman Street, New York City.

THE CHURCH

THE WORLD.—New Catalogue, No. 18, free, Send a stamp. 100,000 Old and New Books on hand, Immense Prices paid for Old Books. 113 Nassau Street, New York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN

UNION

PACKARD'S MONTHLY-AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE devoted

PACKARD'S MONTHLY—AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE devoted to the Interests and adapted to the Tastes of the Young Men of the Country.

Subscription Price: One Dollar a year, in advance; Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.
This magazine is designed to meet the demand for a first-class Young Men's Magazine; and without aiming to compete, in literary excellence, with any of the established monthlies, it will maintain a character for intelligent devotion to its purpose which can not fail to command the respect and co-operation of the class in whose interest it labors.

Each number will contain a brief biographical sketch—with portrait—of some eminent American, living or dead, together with original articles from some of our best writers and thinkers.

The first number, commencing with April, will be issued about the 15th of March. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1.—BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Biography (with portrait) of Henry Dwight Stratton, founder of the International Chain of Business Colleges—Sketches of the Lives and Characters of the Four Wealthy Men of America: Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Alexander T. Stewart—Commercial Anecdotes, and Reminiscences of Great Men. 2.—CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

"CITY AND COUNTRY: A Plain Talk with Young Men," by *Horace Greeley*.—"The Lesson of the Hour," by *J. L. Hunt*, A.M.—"OUR NATIONAL LITERATURE," by an eminent writer.

3.—EDITORIALS AND PARAGRAPHS

Our Mission—Indecencies of Art—Responsibility of Journalists—International Copyright—Economy is Wealth—The Christening, and How it Happened—The "President's English"—English Composition—Inverted Sentences—He "Did It"—Make Friends—Words of Cheer—Answers to Correspondents, etc.

4.—NOTICES AND REVIEWS, CLUB RATES.

The following Club Rates will hold good until the 1st of May, the subscription commencing with the first number:

1. To each single subscriber who sends us \$1, we will, in addition to the magazine for one year, send, post-paid, the Counting-House edition of Mr. Greeley's book on "Success in Business," advertised elsewhere; or

2. To such subscriber we will send, prepaid, one fifty-cent box of Williams & Packard's fine-pointed, double-elastic steel pens—the best pen for business writing ever manufactured; or

3. We will send, prepaid, five specimen pages of Williams & Packard's "Gems of Penmanship," the most artistic work on this subject ever produced, each page of which is a study in itself.

4. To the person who will send us a club of twenty-five subscribers, accompanied by the subscription price, we will (besides sending to each of the subscribers whichever of the

3. To the person who will send us a cut of twenty-nvesuscribers, accompanied by the subscription price, we will (besides sending to each of the subscribers whichever of the above premiums is designated) send, prepaid, Williams & Packard's Gems of Penmanship, beautifully bound in fine cloth, and, in all respects, the most beautiful book of the kind ever published. The uniform price of this book is \$5.

We will send specimen copies of The Monthly after March 1, with blanks for club lists, on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

All communications should be addressed to

937 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

THE NEW YORK SUN.—An Independent Daily Newspaper, giving All the News in a fresh, readable, attractive manner, condensed so that a business man can find time to read the whole. CHARLES A. DANA, Editor and Manager. Price: \$6 a year; \$1 50 for three months.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Prepared with great care for country subscribers. Farmers' Club fully reported. Markets accurately given. Horticultural and Agricultural Department edited by Andrew S. Fuller. Great variety of interesting miscellaneous reading, making it a

GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Price: \$1 a year; 20 copies to one address, \$17; 50 copies to one address, \$35. Subscribers to the Weekly Sun who wish also to receive the Rural New Yorker—one of the best agricultural and literary journals in the country—can do so on very advantageous terms. The two papers will be sent for one year to any one remitting \$3 25.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Same size and character as the Weekly, but furnishing twice as much reading matter, and giving the News with greater freshness. Price: \$2 a year; 10 copies to one address, \$18; 20 copies to one address, \$35; 50 copies to one address, \$80; always in advance. Address : THE SUN, New York City.

Sent nost-naid on receipt of price.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. PHRENOLOGY 4 00

Physiology, Seif-Culture, and Memory.

Education, founded on the Nature of Man. By Dr. Spurzheim.

Memory and Intellect.

Mental Science, Lectures on.

New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character—As manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the Human Face Divine. With more than 1.000 Hlustrations. In one large volume. In muslin.

Heavy calf, with marble edges.

Turkey morocco, full gilt.

Turkey morocco, full gilt.

Phrenology Proved. Illustrated.

Phrenological Guide
Phrenological Guide
Phrenological Bust, (not mailable).

Self-Culture and Perfection.

Self-Instruction in Phrenology.

PHYSIOLOGY. 8 00 10 00 1 75 25

PHYSIOLOGY.

Self-Instruction in Phrenology.

Alocholic Controversy.

Physiology of Digestion.

Anatomical and Physiological Plates.

By express, not mailable.

By express, not mailable.

By express, not mailable.

By express, not mailable.

To family Gymnasium. Illustrated.

To family Gymnasium. Illustrated.

To family Dentist. Illustrated.

To family Dentist. Illustrated.

To froud and Diet. Analysis of every kind 1 75

Fruits and Farinacea.

To froud and Diet. Analysis of every kind 1 75

Futural Laws of Man.

To Hereditary Descent, its Laws.

To Horson of Man.

To Hereditary Descent, its Laws.

To Hereditary Descent, its Laws.

To Hilosophy of Sacred History.

To Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

To Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

To Cook Book.—Hydropathic.

To Cook Book.—Hydropathic.

To Domestic Practice of do. do.

To Domestic Practice of do. do.

To Domestic Practice of do.

To Hydropathy for the People.

To Midwifery, Diseases of Women.

To Practice of Water-Cure.

To Hydropathic Encyclopedia.

Practice of Water-Cure
Philosophy of Water-Cure
Hydropathic Encyclopedia
Water-Cure in Chronic Diseases.
Water-Cure Manual
The Science of Human Life
Tea and Coffee.
Teeth, their Diseases. 50 50 4 50 2 00 1 50 3 50

The Emphatic Diaglott; or, the New Testament in Greek and English. 4 00 The same, in flue binding. 5 00 MISCONDERS A Mouthful of Bread. 20 Pope's Essay on Mau, with Notes and Illustrations. Tinted paper. 1 00 Æsop's Fables. Illustrated. 1 00 Oratory: Sacred and Secular; or, Extempore Speaking. A capital work 1 50 Movement-Cure in Consumption. 30 Aims and Aids for Young Women. 1 25 Chemistry, Applied to Agriculture. 50 Fruit Culture for the Million. 1 00 Human Rights. By Judge Hurbut. 1 50 Hopes and Helps for the Young. 1 55 Movement-Cure. By Dr. Taylor. 1 75 Life in the West. By N. C. M. 2 00 Saving and Wasting. 1 50 Movement-Cure. By Dr. Taylor. 1 75 Life in the West. By N. C. M. 2 00 Saving and Wasting. 1 50 Right Word in Right Place. 75 Ways of Life, Right and Wrong Way 1 00 Weaver's Works. Complete, I vol. 3 00 Notes on Beauty and Vigor. 12 Father Mathew, Portrait & Character 12 Temperance in the Americ'n Congress. 25 The Gospel among Animals. 25 The Google among Animals. 26 The Google among Animals. 27 The Google among Animals. 27 The Google among Animals. 27 The Goog

need them Lists sent by post on receipt of stamps. For wholesale terms to agents please ad-dress S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.





or this new and distinctory, mentally Magazine can not refrain, with the successful close of its Second Volume, from expressing his thanks for the patronage which has sustained it during the perilous first year, and secured for it an unquestionable permanence.

Inspired by this result, and enabled now clearly to see his way to more signal success, he has made arrangements for the improvement of the Magazine in all its departments, and can confidently promise for it hereafter a degree of merit equal at least to that of any cotemporary.

With the commencement of the Third Volume, "Public Spirit" will be so ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

VOLUME, "Public SPIRIT" will be so ENLARGED AND IMPROVED as to place it in the front rank of elegant periodical literature. Its range of topics will be increased, while it will demand for their treatment a higher grade of ability. The best attainable talent will be employed, irrespective of the reputation of the writers. Indeed, its sympathies will always be given to developing genins, and aid gladly rendered in securing for it deserved recognition.

rendered in securing for it deserved recognition.

As indicated by its name, the character of "PUBLIC SPIRIT" will be thoroughly American, but in the highest and most liberal sense. Its specific aim will be to fill a place between the best newspaper literature and the ponderous matter of more pretentious magazines. While paying due court to the Muses, and by no means disdaining the fascinations of Fiction, it will give much attention to those practical topics which closely concern our material welfare and the comfort of our daily lives. By studying brevity in treatment, it will secure increased variety in subject; and thus gratify diverse tastes while adding to the stock of useful knowledge.

stock of useful knowledge.

LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS
will receive special attention, but not at
the expense of other subjects. New books
of apparent merit will be carefully read;
and short criticisms given of those only
which deserve mention. Elaborate reviews, except for the elucidation of some
important subject, will not be allowed to
displace more entertaining matter. The
same policy will control our criticisms on
Art.

Art.
While "PUBLIC SPIRIT" will not tolerate While "Public Spirit" will not tolerate the intrusion of partisan polities, yet it can not be indifferent to great events, or ignore the vital questions on which depend the improvement of Society and the stability of our Government. Reconstruction, Finance, Suffrage, and similar subjects will occasionally be treated in brief, well-written and reflective articles. In short, "Public Spirit" is to be

A MAGAZINE OF THE AGE, thoroughly alive, free from all demoralizing influence, and aiming to improve and amuse the people.

Notwithstanding its excellent and expressive features, the Publisher is resolved that "PUBLIC SPIRIT" shall be the

CHEAPEST MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.
Believing in the breadth of the field he has undertaken to occupy, he has determined worthily to fill it by achieving AN UNPARALLELED CIRCULATION

The more easily to accomplish this result, the price of the Magazine, thus enlarged and in every way improved, will be ONLY

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
per number, or \$3 per annum.
The advantages of this Magazine as an

Cents.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY are Agents for "Public Spirit," and will supply it through all newsdealers; or it can be ordered direct from the Publisher,

LE GRAND BENEDICT, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR;

OR, THE EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKER. Including a Chairman's Guide the Extemporaneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to the best Parliamentary forms. By Wm. Pritenger, with an Introduction by Hon. John A. Bingham, M.C. A. clear and succinct Exposition of the Rules and Methods of Practice by which Readiness in the Expression of Thought, and an acceptable style, may be acquired, both in composition and gesture Beveled boards. One handsome 12mo volume of 220 pages, tinted paper, post-paid, \$1 50. S. R. Wells, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

This book aspires to a place which has | accumulated which could not easily be hitherto been vacant in the world of letters. Many works describe the external qualities of an oration, and a few treat of its substance. Not more than one or two embrace both departments, and trace the process by which thoughts, that may be very vague at first, find expression in definite and powerfully spoken words. And even these are deficient in illustrative examples and practical directions for the student, as well as diffuse and obscure. "ORATORY" covers the whole field, and shows in a plain and simple style how every hindrance in the way of successful speech may be removed. The following sketch will give a fuller idea of the purpose of the book.

The different kinds of oratory-some six in all-from the fully written to the utterly unpremeditated, are considered, and the preference given to that in which the matter is carefully pre-arranged and the words extemporized. This preference is powerfully enforced by Hon. John A. BINGHAM, who shows, in an able introductory letter, that extemporaneous speaking is the most natural and therefore the highest of all modes

Several chapters are devoted to general preparation, a subject of great importance; for while men undergo long courses of training for trades and professions, oratory is often thought to be accessible without previous culture. The mental qualities necessary for efficient speech are specified at length, and full directions given for increasing their efficiency and acquiring the knowledge necessary to form a solid basis for eloquence. In this section a mass

The book is written in a compact but graceful style, and from beginning to end is thoroughly readable. We confidently believe that the public will find it, in its special province, to be the best and most useful American treatise yet published. The external appearance of the volume is very fine. Its handsome binding, tinted paper, and clear type are in perfect correspondence with the permanent value of its contents. Agents wanted.

ACTIVE AGENTS can make

TOTAL AGENTS CAIT IMBE
from five to ten dollars daily in selling
MR. and MRS. LYMAN'S new and brilliantly written book—THE PHILOSOPHY OF
HOUSEKERPING. High percentage and
exclusive territory given. For circulars and
agencies apply to GOODWIN & BETTS,
Hartford, Ct.

Oct. 7t.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.—THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL AND FARMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS' ADVERTISER.

A first-class Monthly Journal devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains thirty-six large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Only one dollar a year. Specimen copies free, for stamp.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR FREE.

The publishers of the American Stock
Journal. have established a Veterinary
Department in the columns of the Journal,
which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose
duty it is to receive questions as to the
ailments or injuries of all kinds of stock,
and to answer in print in connection with
the question, how they should be treated
for a cure. These prescriptions are given
gratis, and thus every subscriber to the
Journal has always at his command a
Veterinary Surgeon free of charge. Every
Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it. We will send from June
until the lat of January for 50 cents.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
S.tfex. Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

referred to, or for their lack of them. Parts Second and Third treat of the

found elsewhere, and the whole enlivened

by frequent anecdotes of speakers remark-

able for their possession of the qualities

preparation and delivery of particular discourses. The divers embarrassments and exigencies that may arise in the course of speech are discussed with a clearness of insight which implies that the author must have met them in his own experience. Chapter fourth, which describes the several stages of a discourse, can not be read by the practiced speaker without arousing feelings like those of an old soldier when he listens to a well-told tale of a sharp battle. Hints are given for all departments of address from preaching to stump oratory, and scarcely any one whose manner of speech is not unalterably fixed, can fail to find something that may be of advantage to him.

Part Fourth is, perhaps, generally, the most interesting of the book. Short sketches of the more characteristic achievements of celebrated speakers are given. with particular accounts of their modes of preparation. Many of the latter are received directly from the speakers themselves, and their testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of unwritten eloquence.

The Chairman's Guide, or rules of order, adapted to the conducting of all kinds of public meetings, is condensed into an appendix. Nothing of importance in parliamentary usage is omitted, and the whole thrown into a very concise and convenient form. This feature will be found of great value to those participating in literary soof valuable information and suggestion is cieties, debating clubs, or other assemblies.

> For the Family. THE METHODIST: an eightpage weekly newspaper — Religious and Literary.

This Journal is now in its eighth year of highly successful publication. It is edited by Rev. George R. Crooks, D.D., assisted by the following contributors: Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D., Rev. John McClintock, D.D., LL.D., Prof. A. J. Schem. Fresh Sermons, by Eminent Pulpit Orators, among whom are the Revs. Newman Hall and Henry Ward Beecher, and Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A New Story every week for the Children.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Year, in advance; to all Ministers, for their own Subscription, Two Dollars. Postage prepaid at the post-office where received, Twenty Cents per Year. Twenty Cents must be added by Canada Subscribers to prepay postage.

Any one sanding Three Subscribers of

Any one sending Three Subscribers and \$7 50, will receive a fourth copy free for

Subscriptions received at any time during the year.

Liberal Premiums or Cash Commissions

allowed to canvassers. Specimen Copies sent free. Address H. W. DOUGLAS, Publisher, 114 Nassau Street, New York.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK. Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 LAIGHT STREET. Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those desiring such.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.

THE EVENING MAIL,-A Sprightly Record of Metropolitan Life. PUBLISHED IN TWO EDITIONS.

> At 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, EVERY AFTERNOON.

AND SOLD BY NEWSBOYS AND NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE IN AND ABOUT THE CITY FOR

TWO CENTS PER COPY.

WHY PAY FOUR AND FIVE CENTS FOR AN EVENING PAPER WHEN YOU CAN GET ONE CONTAINING AS

MUCH MATTER FOR ONLY TWO CENTS!

THE MAIL

has a great many SPECIAL SKETCHES of in-teresting city characters and localities, written by some of the spiciest of metro-politan sketch writers.

THE MAIL will keep you better informed upon the current ART, MUSIC, and LITERARY news of the world than any other daily. It makes a specialty of these departments.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT is one of the sprightliest and chattiest now writing to the New York press.

FROM WASHINGTON

we have daily dispatches and letters; two of the most enterprising and successful correspondents there being engaged for THE MAIL.

For all these entertaining matters, the ONLY TWO CENTS.

Read the Evening Mail for one week and prove these things for yourself. See if it is not the sprightliest, liveliest, and freshest daily published in the city.

C. H. SWEETSER, Editor and Proprietor. Publication Office. No. 229 Broadway.

KATHRINA. Her Life and Mine: in a Poem. By J. G. Holland, Author of "Bitter Sweet." One vol., 12mo., about 300 pages. Price: \$1 50; full gilt, \$2 50.

"Though popular before, through his numerous publications, Dr. Holland's last production has written his name indelibly on the hearts of humanity. His KATHRINA will be translated into other languages, and will become classical when he shall have gone to the spirit-land. We shall attempt no description of the book, but simply ask all to read it, to remember its lessons, and be improved by them."

Sent by mail, post-paid. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS—

BUILDITTO WOLLES.	
Painter and Gilder's Companion \$	1 75
Book Binder's do	2 50
	1 50
	1 50
	1 50
	1 50
	2 50
	1 50
	2 50
Cotton Spinister	2 00
THIRD IS	1 75
I upoi Iiumot o	1 50
	1 50
	1 50
	2 50
Tanning, Currying, and Leather	
	2 50
The Art of Dyeing, Cleaning, Scour-	0 50
Target Cool III III III	3 50
Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.	S.
R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.	
December, tf.	

BOOKS BY RETURN MAIL. Any Book, Map, Chart, Portrait, Album, Magazine, or Paper, sent "by return of first Post," at Publishers' Prices. All works on Phrenology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Encyclopedias, and on the Natural Sciences. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. New York. Agents wanted. 162

A SKETCH OF THE ROUTE TO

A SKETCH OF THE ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN, via the Isthmus of Panama. A useful and amusing book Price 50 cents. S. R. Wells, N. Y.

Talks on Women's Topics. By Jennie June. Chatty and sensible on everything interesting to ladies, including fashions and matrimony, babies, etc. Price \$1.75.

The College, the Market, and the Court; or, Woman's Relation to Education, Labor, and Law. By Caroline H. Dall. \$2.50.

Reason in Religion. By Frederic Henry Hedge. Price \$2.

Sempents in the Dove's Nest. By Rev. John Todd, D.D. Cloth, 50 cents.

Woman's Rights. By Rev. John Todd, D.D. Cloth, 50 cents. Woman's Rights. By Rev. John Todd, D.D. Cloth, 50 cents.

Wym Not? A book for every woman. By Dr. Storer. Cloth, \$1; paper, 50 cents.

"SHORTHAND; all about it." Letters." 15 cents. Post-paid. GEORGE
J. MANSON, Publisher, 37 Park Row,
New York. Agents wanted. Feb. 3t.

THE MASONIC HARMONIA; A COLLECTION OF MUSIC,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, For the use of the

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER, Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.

Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

AMERICAN ARTISAN AND PATENT RECORD.—New Series.
The American Artisam, now in the fourth year of its publication, is a Weekly Journal, devoted to fostering the interests of Artisans and Manufacturers, encouraging the genius of Inventors, and protecting the rights of Patentees.
Each number contains numerous original engravings and descriptions of new machinery, etc., both American and Foreign; reliable receipts for use in the field, the workshop, and the household; practical rules for mechanics and advice to farmers; "Mechanical Movements," and other use ful lessons for young artisans; the official list of claims of all patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office; reports of law cases relating to patents, etc.
Each number of the American Artisan contains sixteen pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the arts and sciences is recorded in familiar language. Twenty-six numbers form a handsome half-yearly volume. The columns of the American Artisan are rendered attractive by articles from the pens of many talented American writers upon scientific and mechanical subjects.

Terms of subscription: Single copies, by mail, per year, \$2 50 in advance. Single copies, by mail, per year, \$2 50 in advance. Single copies, by mail, six months, \$1 25 in advance.

copies, by many many many manes.

The publishers of the American Artisan are also extensively engaged as Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and will promptly forward to all who desire it, per mail, gratis, a pamphlet, entitled "Important Information for Inventors and Patentees." Address

BROWN, COOMBS & CO., Proprietors of the American Artisan, No. 189 Broadway, New York.

THE MYSTIC TEMPLE — de-THE MYSTIC TEMPLE — devoted to the interests and development of the principles of Freemasonry—is published weekly by an association of Freemasons, high in the Order, having the good of their fellow-men at heart. We assure our patrons that nothing will be lacking on our part to make the MYSTIC TEMPLE the best Masonic paper published. Terms: 1 copy, one year, \$2; 1 copy, six months, \$1; single copies, six cents. Can be had of every news dealer. Publication office, 9 Spruce Street, New York.

LIFE IN THE WEST:

OR, STORIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By N. C. Meeker, Agricultural Editor of the New York *Tribune*. One large 12mo volume; pp. 360. Price \$2. Published by Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Besides a general description of the Western States-from Minnesota to Texas, and from the Ohio River to the Rocky Mountains-the author, N. C. M., of Ill., correspondent of the New York Tribune, and now Agricultural Editor of that journal, has given us, in a handy volume, such a fund of knowledge as can be found nowhere else. Read the author's brief PREFACE:

"A long residence in the Mississippi Valley, frequent journeys through its whole extent, and years of service as the Illinois correspondent of the New York Tribune, have furnished the materials for the following stories. Within forty years a country has been developed equal to the whole of Western Europe; new habits and customs prevail; families about to be extinguished have received new vigor, and the lowly have been exalted. Innumerable cities, towns, and villages have arisen, and more than a million of highly productive farms have been brought into cultivation. Results must follow which will be different from any the world has yet seen, because wealth, having ceased to descend to the oldest son, is divided among many. In no other country have the producers been able to keep so much wealth from the grasp of the idle and wicked, and devote it to the education of their children and to making home comfortable.

"One language is spoken, knowledge and industrious habits are universal, and the religious sentiment guides. A soil of remarkable fertility, a climate rich in sunshine and showers, give abundance of food; and orchards and vineyards abound. Thousands of families, by their own industry, have created beautiful homes, and they sit at tables spread with as good-with as varied food-as any king can command with his slaves and gold. Did the shadow of a king stretch across that region, the red man and his game would linger still. No sentiment is stronger than a love for the Union founded on freedom. Were it possible for the nations of Europe or Asia to unite, they could not become as wealthy, as intelligent, and as powerful as ours is destined to become, with its center in the Mississippi Valley.

From our new conditions we have new ideas, and they will impress themselves on the society of the whole of the two American continents. What this impress shall be, may, in some degree, be gathered from an account of the labors and hopes, from the disappointments and triumphs, and from the sorrows and joys in families

"In the Eastern States, educated persons look on the comic and burlesque exhibited in the Western character as an evidence of a want of culture. Difficulties and labors which appall the refined, in the West have been overcome. During the hours of darkrules, m cultivated cheerfulness ran into the comic. These things had their origin in the Atlantic States, and they are new as one's children are new.

Even we, who have seen something of the West, can not fully comprehend its extent, its richness, its vastness, and its future influence on civilization. We can only predict something great, something much beyond present comprehension. The book under notice deals chiefly with its past and its present, leaving its future with other historians, who will have something more to record. Though not a novel, in its general sense, this work will prove no less fascinating than the best romance.

VALUABLE BOOKS — for all

Mrs. Hale's Poetical Quotations\$3 50
Life and Speeches of Andrew Johnson. 2 75
Poetry of the War. By Richard Grant
White 1 75
The American Question. By John
Bright 2 50
Bright
Reader 175
Exhibition Speaker,
American Eloquence. 2 volumes and
supplement
Men and Times of the Revolution 1 75
Reid's English Dictionary 2 00
Youmans' Hand-Book of Household
Science 2 00
Youmans' New Chemistry 1 75
Lardner's Lectures on Science and
Art. 2 volumes 7 50
Art. 2 volumes
Trench on the Study of Words 1 25
Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary
Rules 1 25
Flowers of Elocution 2 00
Man, Moral and Physical
The Iron Furnace of Slavery 1 25
Chambers' Information for the Peo-
ple. 2 volumes
Johnson's and Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary
Dictionary 5 00
Macaulay's History of England. 2 vols. 3 00
S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

MASONIC WORKS.
Manual of the Lodge\$2 00
Masonic Arch 1 50
Book of the Chapter 1 77
Masonic Harp 1 00
Book of the Commandery 73
Monitor 1 00
True Masonic Guide 2 00
Manual of Freemasonry 1 50
Jachin and Boaz 2 50
Macoy's Masonic Manual 2 00
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
CLARGITIST TO TIVIST I CLARGE Worls

New Music.

200000000000000000000000000000000000000
THE GRANDE DUCHESSE OF
GEROLSTEIN. All the principal melodies
of this popular opera, among which are-
THE SWORD OF MY FATHER 40cts.
For Violin, 15cts.
SAY TO HIM
For Violin, 15cts.
Song of the Letters50cts.
For Violin, 15cts.
SABRE GALOP
For Violin, 15cts.
GRANDE DUCHESSE WALTZES40cts.
For Violin, 15cts.
FEATHER BALL GALOP35cts.
Reichardt's new Song, The Haunting
Thought. "I Love but Thee," a beautiful
song of moderate difficulty, by Alex. Reich-

Price 40cts. NEW SONGS.

NEW SONGS.

Advice to Persons about to Marry, 35cts.

—For violin, 15cts. Cuckoo's Notes, a beautiful melody by the composer of "Oh! would I were a bird," 30cts.—For violin, 15cts. Come Back to Erin, words and music by Claribel, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts. Come Sing to Me Again —"I've heard sweet music stealing"—30cts.—For violin, 15cts. Dandy Pat, comic song and dance, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts.—For violin, 15cts.—For violin, 15cts.—For violin, 15cts.

—For violin, 15cts. Jersey Lovers, 30cts.—For violin, 15cts.

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Bound, Musical Instruments and Instruction Books. Strings and Books sent free to any address in the U. S. on receipt of the marked price.

FREDERICK BLUME.

1125 Broadway, New York, second door above Twenty-fifth Street.

RUSKIN'S WORKS.

Choice Selections, consisting of Extracts from the Writings of John Ruskin, arranged under the following heads: Scenes of Travel, Characteristics of Nature, Painting and Painters, Architecture and Sculpture, Ethical, Miscellaneous. One volume, 12mo. printed on tinted paper, elegantly bound in extra cloth, gilt head, \$2 50.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED,	
---------------------	--

Uniform	in s	ize and	style	with	the	above,	
and on T	inte	d Paper	r:				

\$2	50
9	00
14	00
1	PYK
1	10
4	**
7	50
1	50
12	00
	1 1 1

paper, beveled boards, in box 12 00
Modern Painters-5 vols., tinted
paper, half calf 21 00
Modern Painters 5 vols., tinted
white paper, cloth 9 00
Stones of Venice—3 vols., on tinted
paper, beyeled boards, in box 7 00
Stones of Venice—3 vols., on tinted
paper, half calf
Miscellaneous Works - Including
"Seven Lamps of Architecture;"
"Lectures on Architecture and
Painting:" "Two Paths:" "Ele-
ments of Drawing:" "Elements of
Perspective:" "Political Economy
ments of Drawing;" "Elements of Perspective;" "Political Economy of Art;" "Pre-Raphaelitism;"
"Construction of Sheep-folds;"
"King of the Golden River "
"King of the Golden River;" "Sesame and Lilies;" "Lecture
before Society of Architects;"
"The Ethics of the Dust;" "Unto
this Last:" "Crown of Wild
Olive;" 5 vols., on tinted paper,
beveled boards, in box
Miscellaneous Works. 5 vols., half
calf 21 00

can 21	00
ALSO PLAIN EDITIONS OF,	
Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth	25
12mo, plates, cloth	75
ing. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, plates 1	50
Two Paths, being Lectures on Art. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, plates 1	25
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, plates 1 Elements of Drawing. 1 vol., 12mo,	00
Elements of Perspective. 1 vol.,	
12mo, cloth	00
12mo 1 Pre-Raphaelitism—Construction of	00
Sheep-folds—King of the Golden	00
on Books and Women. 1 vol.,	
Lecture Before Society of Architects. The Ethics of the Dust. Ten Lec-	00 15
Unto This Last. Four Essays on the	25
First Principles of Political Economy. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth 1 The Crown of Wild Olive. Three	00
The Crown of Wild Olive. Three Lectures on Work, Traffic, and War. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth	00
Miscellaneous Works. Vol. 5, containing "Ethics of the Dust," and "Unto this Last." On tinted paper,	
uniform with "Works."	50
in three boxes	00
Sent by return mail, post-paid, or by	

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL. Any book, magazine, or newspaper, no matter where or by whom published, may be ordered at publisher's prices, from S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.







ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO FULL CARGOES OF THE

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.

22,000 Half Chests by ship Golden State.

12,000 Half Chests by ship George Shotten.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moynne districts of China, which are unrivaled for fineness and sweetness of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases,

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tca Dealer in the lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for all the profit he can get.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our Wirehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the rames, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and

we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

Mixed (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

English Breakfast (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

Imperial (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb.

Young Myson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. Gunpowder (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best. 40c., per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c, to \$1 per lb, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 Vesey Street. Post-Office Box 5,643, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor.
Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry,

D.D., Editor.

**Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

Editor

Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G. Craighead. Editors.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright, Editor.

Christian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, Henry C. Bowen, Publisher,

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y., D. D. T.

Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists,

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, *July* 25, 1867. Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

LORENZO WESTOVER.

DEARBORNVILLE, MICH., July 6, 1867. GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of tea.

It may be proper here to state that the tea received gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order.

Respectfully yours, AMOS GAGE.

Brunswick, Mo., March 26, 1867. To the Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor, compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 38 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.



THE NATIONAL GAME.

WITHIN a few years past there has been a very considerable development in one direction of that principle related to the constitution of man which requires muscular exercise. The game of base-ball, which, when boys, we entered so heartily and energetically into without any tedious preliminaries, has grown into an institution with many formal regulations, sectioned and articled in the most approved and lengthy style of the profoundest jurist. This sport, once the exclusive diversion of youth, has become a rigorous pastime, in which men past middle life take part. Associations, organized with all the gravity of Masonic lodges, for the purpose of effectively playing games privately, or entering into contests with one another, are scattered throughout the Northern States. New York city is a nucleus for such associations, there being upward of one hundred of them in it and its environs. Many of these clubs are made up of young men who belong to the most respectable walks of society, and who have their club-room and ball-ground fitted up in a style thoroughly adapted to their purposes, and at no slight cost. Where the members of a club are numerous, they are usually graded by nines, called the first nine, second nine, etc., according to their acknowledged skill as ball players. Nine is the number requisite for one side of the two contestants in a game.

The method which characterizes a game, but a few years ago a mixed and confused boyish pastime, has not been able to obviate a growing spirit of emulation, which has made many a base-ball field the scene of such strenuous physical strife that serious injuries to one or more players have been inflicted. The out-of-door nature of the sport and its moderate performance adapt it well to the physical necessities of many men who pass the larger portion of their waking hours in the counting-room. But when such as these enter into a contest with others of superior physical powers, the stimulus of nervous excitement is very likely to do them some permanent organic injury.

As we have not the statistics of base-ball play at hand, we are not able to state the number of split hands, dislocated thumbs, broken fingers, broken heads, and other more serious casualties, that swell the record, but we have seen many bandaged and poulticed victims of a match, and enough to convince us that baseball, as played nowadays, is a severe game, akin to the Olympian contests of the Greek athleta. We would not advise any weakkneed friend of ours to join a base-ball club unless it were composed of weak-kneed individuals like himself, and there was therefore little probability of his being suddenly upset by a wide ball from the "pitcher's" hand, or of having his wrist broken in the attempt to "catch on a fly."

The spectacle of two sets of strong and agile youth, well trained to the "business," playing a match, is certainly pretty, especially if they play with moderation, and not with that eager

haste which is characteristic of most matches. The game, when carefully conducted, is one of the most healthful of known recreations. It gives full play to all the muscles of the body, strengthens the lungs, and invigorates the circulation of the blood. But when practiced



immoderately, it weakens and damages the system by the over-exertion, like any species of gymnastic exercise. Serious derangements of the action of the heart and of the nervous system have resulted from a single game.

We have been led to the above remarks by observing a paragraph in one of our prominent daily newspapers, relating to a recent convention of base-ball players which was held in Philadelphia. There were present at this gathering about one hundred and fifty "base-ballists," from various parts of the United States, who organized their meeting and conducted their proceedings with the serious propriety of an ecclesiastical conference. The subjects discussed related to differences of opinion among experts concerning certain details of play, the establishment of a harmonious system throughout the country, and the promotion of those interests common to all base-ball clubs. Of course, this convention is a very important affair in the estimation of those who play the game, and not to be depreciated by comparison with a political meeting or a scientific assembly. Perhaps, as compared with political caucuses of the present day, the base-ball convention may take the pre-eminence for the orderly character of its proceedings, and their utility. We illustrate these remarks with a portrait, said to be from life, of a young gentleman who sat for it immediately after spending an afternoon with his club in a match game. The fellows and he had had a very nice time. He had only lost two front teeth, closed up a "peeper," and broken a finger. But that was nothing. Bill Young had the upper part of his cocoanut knocked off by the terrific "batting" of their opponents" game" man; and Steve Doyle had his right arm taken off while endeavoring to catch "on a fly" with one hand. And they were only beaten by three runs, after all. A glorious game it was. For a full report of the match, with runs made, catchers, pitchers, base-men, short stops and long stops, umpires, etc., see the next mornning's Chronicle. Boys, young men, gentlemen, if you must play ball, do not make so serious a business of a truly noble game. Soften your balls, don't pitch them with such force and swiftness, and when you use the bat, don't swing it so widely as to endanger contiguous craniums. Care and moderation will add grace to, and render harmless, our National

A FEMALE ACCOUNTANT.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "A young lady in the East, dependent upon her own resources, was adopted into the family of a gentleman in this city. This gentleman was transacting a business of millions of dollars annually, and employed numerous clerks and accountants. The young lady was taken into the counting-room, and soon rose to the position of chief book-keeper and cashier of the house. She filled the position and performed the duties with singular fidelity and satisfaction for several years. All the large transactions of the house passed through her hands—the daily cash transactions alone amounting to \$20,000 to \$50,000. We had the satisfaction of examining this set of books, and can truly say that no accountant in Milwaukee can show a better record of neatness and accuracy. Several bankers have also examined the work of this young lady, and pronounce it well-nigh faultless. The young lady has balanced her books, closed her accounts, and left her position to take charge of the personal and household affairs of a young business man in a neighboring city.

[A smart young lady that. In England, she would be pronounced "clever." The fact simply shows what can be done by a lady. But -and here comes the objection to making this one example a general rule for ladies-while she remained single, and could be every day on duty, with no feminine drawbacks, all would go well. But when she becomes a wife and a mother, other duties besides keeping accounts or counting cash arise. Then a new hand must be broken in, or the work stopped. Whereas, had the accountant been a man, no such change or interruption would occur. We are heartily in favor of opening every available avenue for the profitable employment of women, and regard it a duty for the sterner sex to take care of, provide for, and maintain her while she looks after the education and domestic concerns of the family and of society.]

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

Is devoted to The Science of Man, in all its branches, including PhrenoLogy, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Ethinology, Sociology, etc. It furnishes a guide in Choosing a Pursuit, and in judging of the dispositions of those around us, by all the known external "Signs of Character."

Published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere.

Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR, 389 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.



It is a perfect Binder all the year round, and the Journal can be bound as fast as received. Price, by mail, post-paid, 75 cents. Conant's binder for the Phrenological Journal.

Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, [Real Estate Owners those Wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to ADVERTISE in

THE

NEW YORK EXPRESS,

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms;

THE EVENING EXPRESS.

City Subscribers, served by Carriers, per week2	4 "
Mail Subscribers, one year	
Price to Newsdealers, per 100,	8 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.	
One Copy, one year, (104 issues)	84 00
Six months	2 50

Two Copies, one year. Five Copies, one year. Ten Copies, one year. Twenty-five copies one year to address of one person. An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten and over.

WEEKLY EXPRESS.	
One copy, one year, (52 issues)	00
Six months	25
Three Capies, one year	
Five Copies, one year	
Ten Copies, one year	
Fifty copies of Weekly to address of one person	UU

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenological Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms,

Phrenological Journal s	ind	Weekly Expr	ess for or	ne y	ear		 	 	 	. \$8	50
Riverside Magazine	66	44	46	66			 	 	 	8	00
American Agriculturist	66	66	44	66			 	 	 	. 2	50
Phrenological Journal a	nd	Semi-Weekly	Express,	for	one year	r	 	 	 	\$5	50
Riverside Magazine	- 66	66	46	44	66		 	 	 	5	00
Amorican Agriculturist	66	64	66	44	66					- 4	00

Thus offering to our subscribers a choice variety of reading, and at a low price. These terms are only applicable to new subscribers or renewals of subscriptions.

Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York.

IMPORTANT BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON,

HAVE NOW READY,

- 1.—Haydn's Dictionary of Dates; relating to all Ages and Nations; for Universal Reference. The new (English) edition, by Benjamin Vincent. To which is added an AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, containing about 200 additional pages, including American Topics and a copious Biographical Index. By G.P. Patham, A.M. In one very large volume of more than 1,000 pages. Price \$8.50; half russia, \$10.00.
- 2.—The American Supplement to Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Including a Copious Biographical Index. By G. P. Putnam. 8vo. \$1.50.
- 3.—The World's Progress (New and thoroughly Revised Edition of 1867). A Manual of Dates connected with the History of Every Age and Nation, and the Progress of Society in Knowledge and the Arts. Both Alphabetically and synchronistically Arranged; continued to August, 1867. With a colored Chart. Designed for the counting room, for teachers, students, and for universal reference. By G. P. Putnam, A.M. In one volume, large 12mo, cloth. \$3.50; half calf, \$5.00.

*** More than 10,000 copies of this manual have been sold.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL WORK.

- Great Outline of Universal Geography. For High-Schools and Families. With a Universal Atlas. By Theo. S. Fay. 2 vols., School Edition. Price 48.75;
- Fay's New Work on Astronomy. With Illustrations of a unique and beautiful character, is now in press.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY.

Benedicte; or, Illustrations of the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as menifested in His Works. By G. Chaplin Child, M.D. From the London edition of John Murray. With an Introductory Note by Henry G. Weston, D.D., of New York. One volume, 12mo. Elegantly printed on tinted paper, cloth, extra, beveled. \$2.50; gilt edges, \$3.00; morocco, antique, \$5.00.

COMPANION TO IRVING'S WASHINGTON.

- Gen. Greene's Life. The Life of Nathaniel Greene, Major-General in the Army of the Revolution. By Geo. Washington Greene, Author of Historical View of the American Revolution. 3 vols., 8vo. University Press. The first volume will be ready Dec. 10. Price to Subscribers, \$4.00 per volume.
- Dickinson's Works. Speeches, Correspondence, etc., of the late Daniel S.
 Dickinson, of New York. Edited, with a Biography, by his brother, John R. Dickinson. Two volumes, 8vo. Price \$10.
- 3.-Tuckerman's Book of the Artists. American Artist-Life. By Henry T. Tuckerman. In one volume, large octavo, 640 pages, cloth, extra, gilt top. T. Tuckerman. Price \$5.00.
- 4.—A Portfolio of Photographic Portraits of Eminent Artists,
 Royal 8vo. The same in quarto, to match the large paper copies of THE BOOK OF

BROOK'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON,

All Numbers, from 8 to 150, on Spools of 200 to 500 Yards.



This thread took the only Prize Medal awarded to Spool Cotton at the Great London Exhibition in 1851, and the only First-Class Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1855, also a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1867, thus establishing its superiority over all competitors

It is SMOOTH, STRONG, and ELASTIC, and, for hand or Machine use, is the BEST AND CHEAPEST in the market, there being no waste from Breaking.

the high

The undersigned, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers in the United States, have constantly on hand, in WHITE, a full assortment of

BEST SIX-CORD CABLE-LAID SOFT-FINISHED,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, and in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers; also, a full assortment, in WHITE, BLACK, and COLORED, of

Brook's Celebrated Patent Glace Finish,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, or in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers. Orders solicited and promptly executed by

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO., Sole Agents, No. 61 Leonard Street, N. Y.

Eclectic Medical Gollege of Pennsylvania.

This College holds Three Sessions each year. The First Session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January; the Second Session commencing February 1st, continues until the beginning of May; the Third Session continues through the summer months. It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Faculty of the College.—Joseph Sites, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Discases of Women and Children; Henry Hollemback, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Joseph P. Fitler, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology; John Buchanan, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Institutes of Medicine; William Clark, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine; Edward Down, M.D., Prof. of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy; Emil Querner, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; Lewis A. Hall, M.D., Prof. of Diseases of the Nervous System; A. Rittenhouse, M.D., Prof. of Special Pathology and Diagnosis; J. V. Lewis, LL.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; James Cochran, M.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; L. D. McMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of Surgical Anatomy.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction is afforded. Free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided. Dissecting material abundant at a nominal cost. Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60; no other expenses. For particulars, address,

JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Dean, Sixth & Callowhill Sts., Phila., Pa.

THE REVOLUTION!! The Organ of the National Party of New America, based on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. Devoted to Principle not Policy, Justice not Favors. Men.—Their Rights and Nothing More. Women.—Their Rights and Nothing Less. Published Weekly. The only newspaper in the country demanding the Right of Suffrage for Women in the Reconstruction. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, Editors; Susan B. Anthony, Proprietor, to whom address all business letters, 37 Park Row, (Room 17) New York City. Terms—Two Dollars in advance; ten names [\$20] entitle the sender to one copy free. Send in your subscription. The Revolution, published once a week, will be the Great Organ of the Age.

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by Skilled Workmen from the Best Materials obtainable. They are SUPERIOR in all the requisites of GOOD TOILET SOAPS, and consequently have become the

STANDARD among Dealers and Consumers. Sold East and West, North and South.

TOOL CHESTS.



ALMOST every person has experienced the constantly recurring need of the most common tools, such as the hammer, saw, chisel, hatchet, screwdriver, &c., and yet compuratively very few privide themselves with

The Boy's Tool Chest.—No. 163.—Size, 1 foot 64 inches long, 94 inches wide, and 84 inches deep Flaish, shape, etc., same as No. 161. Containing forty-four different sols; weight 30 los. Price \$15.00. This chest will be sent for a club of ten new subscripts of \$2.00 moch.

The chests will be sent by express, the receiver paying the express charges, as the prices named are those charged at the factory.

A ddress S. R. Wells, Publisher Phrenological Journal, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE

Eclectic Medical Iournal of Pennsylvania,

Published Monthly. Pages 48. Price \$2 per Annum

The most original and Progressive Medical Journal in the United States. All articles original—thoroughly practical. Splendid inducements to subscribers for 1868. Premium engravings valued at \$3, given to each subscriber. Specimen copy sent free.

JOHN BUCHANAN, 227 North 12th St., Phia. Pa.

National Freemason.

CHANGED FROM A MONTHLY TO Weekly, and from Washington City to No. 9 Nassau Street, Room 10, New York City. ddress, Dr. M. Murdy, Box 5903, N. Y. tity. Price \$4.00 per annum—ten cents a

city. Price \$4.00 per annum.

copy.

The National Freemason is highly esteemed throughout Europe, and the popular Masonic publication of America. It not only embraces the tidings from the various jurisdictions of the world, the Jurisprudence, Litterature, History and Philosophy of the Craft, but it is highly esteemed as an educator of youth and a friend of the family circle. Each number will contain the Masonic History, and a likeness of an eminent Mason. It is unexcelled as an advertising medium, circust. unexcelled as an advertising medium, circulating in every town, North and South. xtf





PIANOFORTES.

Are pronounced by the Musical Profession, the Conservatory of New York,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured,

Because of their immense Power, Equal-ity, Sweetness and Brilliancy of Tone, Elastic Touch, and great Durability.

A-Descriptive Circular sent on application.

WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.



CET THE BEST.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

A necessity to every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary. Library is co Dictionary?

PUBLISHED BY

G. & C. MERRIAM,

Springfield, Mass.

ALL BOOKSTORES KEEP THEM.



Terms, One Dollar a year; Sample Copy GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to those who wish to raise clubs.

Address, ALFRED L. SEWELL, Fublisher,

EW PHYSIOGNOMY; Or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine." With more than One Thousand Illustrations. By S. R. Wells. In three styles of binding, Price, in one 12mo volume, muslin, \$5; heavy calf, marbled edges, \$8; Turkey morocco

Price, in one 12me volume, muslin, \$5; heavy calf, marbled edges, \$8; Turkey morocco full glit, \$40. A beautiful presentation book. Address S. R. Wells, \$39 Broadway, N. Y. This work systematizes and shows the scientific basis on which each claim rests. The "Signs of Character" are minutely elucidated, and so plainly stated as to render them available. The scope of the work is very broad, and the treatment of the subject thorough, and, so far as possible, exhaustive. Among the topics discussed are—"Principles of Physiognomy;" "Temperaments;" "General Forms;" "Signs of Character in the Features"—Ohin, Lips, Nose, Eyes, Cheeks, Ears, Neck, etc; "Hands and Feet;" "Signs of Character in Action"—the Walk, Voice, Laugh, Shaking Hands, Style of Dress; "Insanity;" "Idiocy;" "Effects of Climate;" "Ethnology;" "National Types;" "Physiognomy of Classes," with portraits of Divines, Orators, Statesmen, Warriors, Artists, Poets, Philosophers, Inventors, Pugllists, Surgeons, Discoverers, Actors, Musicians; "Transmitted Physiognomies;" "Love Signs;" "Grades of Intelligence;" "Comparative Physiognomy;" "Presonal Improvement; or, How to be Beautiful;" "Handwriting;" "Studies from Lavater;" "Physiognomy Applied." The most complete work on this subject. Agents wanted.

CRAIG MICROSCOPE.





THE NEW NOVELTY MICROSCOPE,

Patented May 24, 1864,

For the examination of Living Insects, Seeds, Flowers, Leaves, Cloth, Bank Bills, Minerals, and opaque objects or, with Twelve Beautiful Mounted Objects adapted to its use, for \$3.50.



CHASE'S Improved Dollar Microscope, Patented July 10, 1866.

ADAPTED TO
All trades and professions:
counterfeit money, cloth,
seed, living insects, prepared
objects, plants flowers, pictures, &c., with directions for counterfeit money. Sold at the principal stores throughout
the country. Sent by post on receipt of \$1.

Agents supplied, on liberal terms, by F. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N . Y.



A cheap and durable method of Binding Magazines, Papers and Music. Extremely simple. New Numbers can be added as received.

Price for No. 34 adapted to

Price for No.

31 adapted to
the "Phrenological Journal,"
"De mo rest's
Monthly," etc.
by mail, post
paid, 75 cts.

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

marbled

THE MONTHLY PHONO-GRAPHIC MAGAZINE. Terms: \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. This is the only periodical printed in Phenography published in America. Two numbers now ready.

Address James E. Munson,

41 Park Row, New York.

MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., ical College and Hospital for Women and Children, desires in this way to ask assistance from any of our friends, men or women, to purchase a desirable house and lot, for sale at \$88,000. They have about \$15.000 of the amount. Any person able and willing to help the Board of Lady Trustees, in the purchase, by donation or loan, will forward a noble cause. Address Mrs. Lozier, at 361 West 34th Street, or Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, Secretary, at Fowler & Wells, 389 Breadway.

Phrenological Journal & Life Illustrated,

IS A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY,

Devoted to the Science of Man, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Social Sciences, etc. It is the only Journal of the kind in America, or, indeed, in the world. Terms only \$3 a year, in advance. Sample aumbers, 30 cents. Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Besides the most cordial testimonials from the numerous readers, we receive many kind-rantices from the press: such for examits numerous readers, we receive many kindly notices from the press; such, for exam-

The National Union says: "One of the very best periodicals that reaches us is the Pherodicals that reaches us is the Pherodicals and sensible, and in that much that is sound and sensible, and in that particular forms a pleasing contrast to some of our trashy literature."

The Bedford (Va.) Chronicle says it is "the leading journal of its class in America; gotten up in the most beautiful style, every number being worth twice the amount asked for it."

The Kanawha Republican says: "No family can afford to be without it, and if people would devote the time usually wasted in reading trashy novels to a careful perusal of the Pinenological Journal, it would result in incalculable advantage to them."

The Farmington Ohronicle says; "This is one of the prize magazines of the country,"

The Cumberland Valley Sentinel cays: "We value this work above all others, for two things, good sound reading and true science. The work may be regarded in any light as one of the best, most useful and interesting of all the monthly publications."

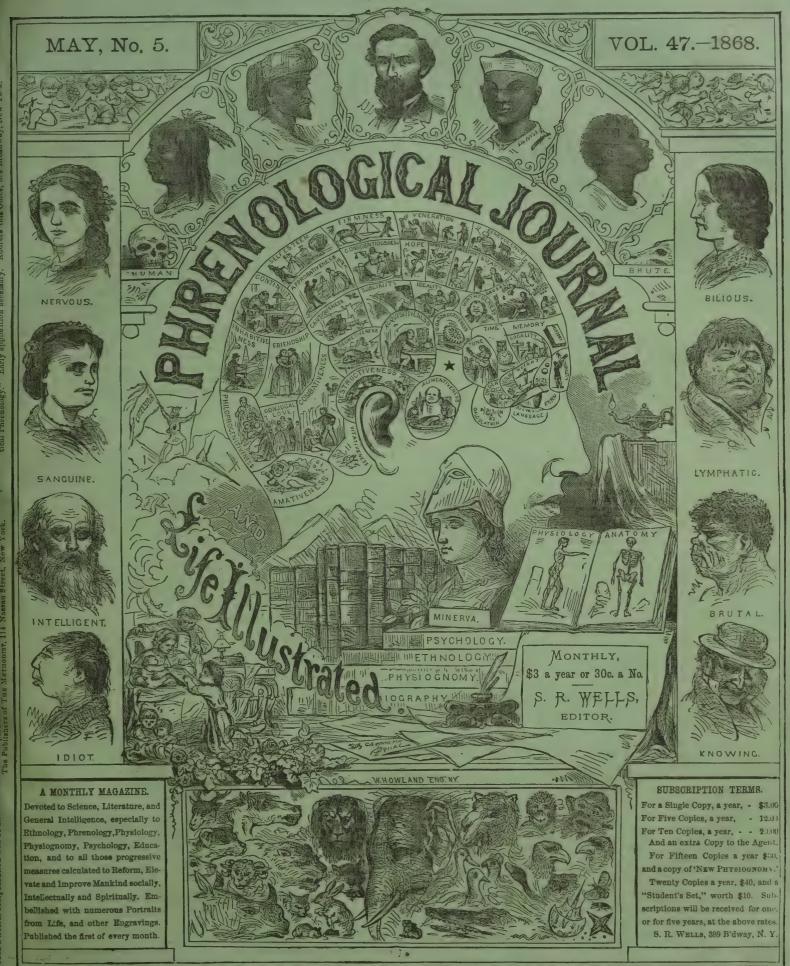
It bootines in the reading. It bootines is reading. It bootines in the reading. It bootines is reading. It bootines in the reading. It bootines in the reading. It bootines in the reading. It bootines is reading. It bootines in the reading. It bootines in the reading and reading and reading and reading and reading and reading.

The N. Y. Christian Advocate says: "It is edited with decided ability, and its mechanical appearance "" y nearly, if not quite, faultless,"

The Florida Peninsula says: The Florida Peninsula says: "Few monthlies have more valuable and interesting reading matter than this. It embraces almost every subject calculated to instruct and inform the mind. As to the truth of Phrenology, as a science, we have too much evidence to remain skeptical. There are single articles in the numbers before us richly worth the subscription price, \$3 per annum."

The New York Tribune says: "The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL presents its usual copious and attractive miscellary for popular reading. It abounds in brief, piquant suggestions and rapid sketches, which to the mass of our busy population are of more account than all the labored disquisitions of the schools,"

American Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y. Established 20 years. Price List sent on application.



At the Paris Exposition to the NEW WEED SEWING MACHINE was bestowed the FIRST PRIZE awarded for FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Office-613 BROADWAY, New York.

FIFES.

50cts. to 86.

CLARIONETS.

\$5 to \$50.

DRIIMS.

\$8 to \$85.

A PRICE LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchardise of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally.

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of Suber Music, Music Books, &c. of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column.

FLUTES,

\$2 to \$75.

FLAGEOLETS

\$3 to \$15.

BANJOS,

\$2 to \$35.

50

FABLES

ESOP'S

ú

FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y., SECOND DOOR ABOVE 25TH STREET.

The American Return Endowment Assurance,

IS THE TITLE OF THE NEW POLICY ISSUED BY THE

American Popular Life Insurance

419 & 421 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This Company has heretofore done as little endowment assurance business as possible, because it could not conscientiously recommend the old style, it is so unjust and inequitable,—and because the object proposed can be gained in another way, much better to the assured.

The Company has been waiting for the proper time to apply its system, justly called the American, to this kind of assurance. The New Policy obviates all the objections to the "old style" of endowment assurance. The Company only ask that the old and the new be fairly and squarely compared-their merits and demerits fully investigated.

The following examples illustrate two valuable points:

Effects of Forfeiture.

ist EXAMPLE.—Mr. Henry White, of the firm of Bliven & White, was insured in one of the "old style" insurance companies, on the endowment plan, for \$20,000. The firm failed before his second premium became due. Having no money to meet this payment his first premium of nearly \$2,000, together with all the benefits of the assurance, were forfeited, thus adding to the misfortunes it was designed to palliate and guard against.

Under the American Plan there would have been no forfeiture, and this money, and even more, would have been saved.

Advantages of "a Return."

2d EXAMPLE.—Mr. Herman 8t. John was insured for \$20.000, on the same endowment plan, in the same company. He lived to pay five years. Before the sixth payment be was taken with Asiatic cholera and died. His heirs received from the company \$21,950—which was \$20,000, the face of the policy—with dividend additions of \$1,950. Had he been similarly insured under the American plan he would have received upwards of \$30,000.

Do not fall to send for a Circular, and learn how these remarkable advantages can be afforded.

Planos,

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, and Agraffe Bridge;

MELODEONS, PARLOR, CHURCH, AND CABINET ORGANS,

The Best Manufactured, warranted for Six Years. Second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs at Great Bargains. Prices from \$50 to \$250. Any of the above Instruments for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased. Monthly Instalments received from twelve to eighteen months.

CHICKERING'S, THE ARION, AND OTHER PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—N. Y. Evangelist.
We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.
Musical Doines.—Since Mr. Horace Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of Pianos and Melodeons. He has sisted a Catalogue of his New Instruments, giving a new Scale of Prices which show a marked reduction from former rates, and his Pianos have recently been awarded the First Premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters, but we happen to know that his instruments carned him a good reputation long before Expositions, and the "honors" connected therewith, were ever thought of; indeed, we have one of Mr. Waters' Pianos now in our residence (where it has stood for years), of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger endorsement we could not give,—Home Jour.

Warerooms. No. 4-81 Broad ways.

Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

\$3 00 A YEAR For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE. 94 00 A YEAR the WEEKLY EVENING POST, IERICAN AGRICULTURIST and VERSIDE MAGAZINE. 84 00 A YEAR Y EVENING AMERICAN RIVERSIDE Send for free specimen copy to "THE EVENING POST,

ed. In our American politics, as we view them, the only true and rightful end is the equal liberty of all the citizens of the republic; and the only true and rightful method of reaching that end, is through local self-government, or the decentralization of power, and the exercise of it by small communities. In other words, human rights, and universal human equality, are the great objects for which all government is instituted, and by which alone it can be justified, while what is technically called in this country state rights, is the most effective institutional means by which human rights can be protected and secured.

Under a concentrated, centralized, simply unitary government, the security of individual rights is impossible; such a government is only another name for despotism, as centuries of experience in France and elsewhere have proved; and it can only be carried on by the strong hand of military power.

Now, it happens with us that one of our great parties, the Republican, is so intensely devoted to universal human liberty, that in the excess of its zeal it overrides the great constitutional landmarks by which-as all political science and all political experiment have demonstrated—that liberty can be maintained. On the other hand, the other great party, the Democratic, which began upon a thorough and generous democratic basis, has so far degenerated as to proclaim its determined hostility to universal freedom and equality.

Approving the ends of the one party, while we prefer the methods of the other, we must at times deal our rebukes to both; but when the question arises of a choice between them, we are bound to consider ends as always more important than means. Human liberty is a more vital thing than any political institution in itself-it is the excuse and justification of these institutions; and when the spirit of it pervades a nation, it will always find a way to establish its own life and security.

It is the ambition of the EVENING Post to bring our political parties up to the idea of the nation, or rather to educate the public sentiment so that it will demand no less of every party. Just now, unfortunately, the politicians of all sides are apt to think that the art of government consists in plucking the public. Our chief business in the political sphere is to watch those who are elected to office, lest they commit some outrage upon the rights of citizens. Legislative bodies everywhere are scarcely more than larger lobbies. See the government in this city, see that at Albany, see that even at Washington; and, in this condition of things, it is far more important to be zealous in the inculcation of sound principles, than it is to further the interests of any political conclave.



CLUB RATES.

Those who would rather subscribe to the Evening Post alone, can do so at the following rates:

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

	Evening Post—Semi-Weekly.		
	Single copy, 1 year	\$4	00
	Two copies, 1 year	7	00
ļ	Five copies or over, for each copy	8	00
ı	Evening Post-Weekly.		
ľ	Single copy, 1 year	\$2	00
į	Five copies	9	00
-	Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17	50
l	Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34	00
ĺ	Ten copies, to one person's address	15	00

Additions may be made to a club, at any time, at club rates.

REMITTANCES should be made, if possible, by draft or Post-Office order pay able in New York.

POSTMASTERS and others desiring to act as agents will be furnished with Show-Bills and further terms by applying to us.

Address-WM. C. BRYANT & CO.,

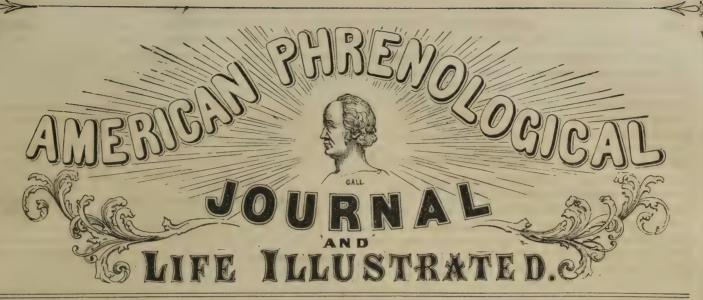
Publishers of THE EVENING POST,

No. 41 Nassau Street, New York.

NEWMAN HALL in America. Rev. Dr. Hall's Lectures on Temperance and Missions to the Masses; an Oration on Christian Liberty, together with his reception by the N. Y. Union League Club. Reported by William Anderson. \$1.00. S. R. Wells, 389 B'way.

Price 50 cents. -Being a Reply to a Work entitled A Tools

Triumphant.



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1868.

[Vol. 47.—No. 5. Whole No. 353.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the Editor, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents.

Contents.			
PAGE			
Rainbow Parish 185			
Dedication Hymn 187			
My Wife 187			
Hard Times 188			
What is the Motive? 183			
Suicide 189			
Diversities of Gifts 189			
The Origin of Man 190			
King Theodore of Abyssinia 191			
Over the Sea 194			
Professional Instruction in			
Fractical Phrenology 194			
The Moral of a Cash Account 195			
A Rocky Mountain Book Store 195			
Personal 196			
Literary Notices 196			
To Our Correspondents 198			
Publisher's Department 199			
General Items 199			
Physico-Mental Education 204			
Sallust's Home in Pompeii 204			

The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man. -- Young.

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY, D.D.,

THE INDEFATIGABLE REFORMER.

In this organization we see balance and harmony; the build of the head, face, and body indicates power and endurance; the breadth and squareness evince vitality; while the definite lines of the face evince mentality in a high degree. Looking at that face casually, the Mental temperament is prominently seen. Looking a little further and more closely, the Motive, or enduring, powerful temperament is evinced. Looking still farther, we discover the nutritive or the Vital temperament; and by combining the three, which give strength, vitality, and mentality, we have a man of capacity and influence.



PORTRAIT OF REV. SAMUEL J. MAY, D.D.

Intelligence beams from every feature of that face. His intellect is clear and sharp, and in a discussion of logical subjects he never for a moment loses sight of the facts which sustain them. His arguments, consequently, must be of remarkable clearness, such as convince the understanding, and give evidence to the moral nature of his listeners that he himself is entirely sincere.

Moreover, this is a young face for seventy-one; there is sparkle to the eye; there is vivacity in every feature of the face; there is intelligence, clearness, and clasticity of mind, evinced in the whole countenance. If the reader will observe the forehead, he will perceive how full it is in the center across the brows; how prominent over the eyes; showing large perceptive organs! And the middle portion of the forehead is also amply filled out, showing excellent memory of historical facts, and the power to carry all the knowledge he has ever acquired and have it ready at a moment's warning. As a speaker and

debater he is therefore remarkable for his readiness and aptness in speech. His large Language makes him free and copious as a speaker. His large Comparison renders him facile in illustration. His excellent development of the faculty of Human Nature, as it is called, enables him to read mind clearly and understand strangers at a glance. His large Benevolence makes him generous to a fault, and philanthropic in the broadest and best sense. His Veneration being large gives him a profound reverence for all that is sacred and holy. He has very strong Firmness, which is evinced in the whole character. Persistent, straightforward, direct energy for thirty years, in a given line, has proved him a man of decision. His Self-Esteem is large enough to render him self-poised and confident in his own judgment; and when he thinks himself in the right he does not fear a face of clay. His Caution is large enough to render him watchful as to personal danger. His Combativeness is sufficient to give him courage, and a tendency to grapple with error and combat it. He is, apparently, not strong in the love of property. He values things as they can be made to minister to the comfort, convenience, and protection of life. He is social in a high degree. He is a man who can make children love him-who can win their regard and keep it. He is one who believes in woman. Having inherited much of his mother's nature, he knows how to sympathize with and confide in woman -how to awaken her affection and hold it. He is a good friend. Few men are able to win friends wherever they may go as he can.

His head is apparently long and high, indicating intelligence and affection, without strong selfishness. He is the soul of frankness. He is eminently direct, earnest, and straightforward. He uses no disguise, and dislikes to deal with those who do.

He has a high moral development, as a whole, indicating that his life has a strong tendency toward virtue, religion, and intelligence. We rarely see a face indicating so much dignity, steadfastness, persistency, positiveness, decision, criticism, and power, in conjunction with the evidence of gentleness, playfulness, youthfulness, geniality, and a tenderness and delicacy really feminine. This noted philanthropist and anti-slavery advocate was born in Boston, Mass., on the 12th of September, 1797. His ancestors were all of the good old Puritan stock, his father being widely known and honored as Colonel Joseph May. His mother was Dorothia Sewall, daughter of Samuel Sewall, of Boston, whose wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Edmund Quincy, and a niece of Josiah Quincy, of Revolutionary memory.

He was educated at private schools in Boston until the age of sixteen, when he was admitted into Harvard College, where he graduated in August, 1817. On the 18th day of December, 1820, he was examined by the Boston Association of Ministers, and received their approbation as a candidate for the Christian ministry. And the next Sunday, December 24th, he preached for the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody in Springfield, and prompted by an impressive speech of Daniel Webster on slavery, delivered a few days before at Plymouth, he read in the morning service the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, an incident which gave a coloring to his whole subsequent ministry.

In 1820 the controversy between the supporters and opposers of the Calvinistic theology was at its height. Most of the churches in Boston and its vicinity renounced the doctrines of the Genevan reformer and adopted Unitarianism. The parents of Dr. May were members of the first avowed Unitarian Church in America, which had been the first Episcopal Church in New England.

In 1821 he declined an invitation to settle in Brooklyn, Conn., and influenced by conscientious scruples he the same year discouraged an invitation to settle in New York, as minister of the first Unitarian Church there. During the summer of that year he visited Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, and Richmond, and for the first time saw some of the dark features of slavery, and at once determined to do all in his power to bring about a change in the condition of the negro in America. His education, associations, and natural leanings made him sympathize with the oppressed everywhere.

On the 13th of March, 1822, he was ordained, and on the following Sunday commenced his ministry in Brooklyn, Conn., the position he had previously declined, but then accepted only on the earnest appeal of those of Unitarian belief who were striving to maintain their theological opinions.

In May, 1826, he attended in Boston the meeting of the "Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance," and from that time embraced the cause of total abstinence. The next year he became deeply interested in free education, and his efforts had much to do with the reformation in school matters which was brought about in New England. In October, 1830, he heard William Lloyd Garrison's first lectures on American slavery, and carried home and advocated his doctrines in his pulpit. 'The result was that Garrrison's views were embraced by all the members of

his church. Extremely liberal in his views, and regardful of the rights of others in religious as well as ordinary matters, Dr. May allowed his members to choose their mode of baptism, and also invited the communicants of other churches to partake of the Lord's Supper at his table.

In 1834 he left his church at Brooklyn for several weeks to lecture on the subject of American slavery; and in the spring of 1835 he withdrew again for a year or more to act as the general agent and corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In October, 1836, Dr. May became pastor of the church of South Scituate, Mass., where, although it was well known that he was an abolitionist in sentiment and purpose, but two persons voted against his settlement over them. During his stay at this latter place he co-operated with Horace Mann in devising plans for the improvement of the system of public instruction. After passing acceptably six years in South Scituate, he was appointed principal of the State Normal School at Lexington, and while occupying that position became fully assured of the efficiency of female instructors. When he resigned the school he preached by invitation for a short time in the church of Old Lexington, where he became acquainted with Theodore Parker, whom Dr. May greatly admired for his fearless frankness, evident piety, and extensive information, although he could not believe in or accept his doctrines.

During a summer vacation, while on his way to and from a visit at Niagara Falls, he stopped at Syracuse and preached. The result was his settlement in Syracuse as minister, in April, 1845. Here, again, a field for his never-tiring philanthropy offered itself. He interested himself in behalf of the Indians in that neighborhood, and through his efforts their social and moral condition was much improved. For nearly twenty years he maintained a good instructor for their children. The canal boys of the Erie Canal next excited his sympathy, and he determined to ameliorate their condition and improve their morals. The main result of his efforts was the institution of the Reform School at Rochester.

In 1847 Dr. May, together with the Rev. R. R. Raymond and Geo. J. Gardner, Esq., instituted a course of popular lectures, which revived the Franklin Institute.

Before the close of 1845 the annexation of Texas was confirmed, and the next year war was waged with Mexico. Dr. May sometimes preached on subjects connected with the war, and on that account was accused of introducing politics into the pulpit. In defense he said: "If inculcating the two great commandments and the golden rule be preaching politics; if reiterating the glorious declaration of our national fathers, that 'all men are created equal,' and denouncing every violation of the inalienable rights of 'the least of our brethren,' be preaching politics, then woe is me, and woe to every other man who stands before the

people as a minister of the Gospel and does not preach politics; and woe to the church, the statesman, and the nation that will not give good heed to such preaching." In the business of the so-called "underground railroad" Dr. May had been concerned since 1830, and his name was mentioned with detestation by many Southern slaveholders; for it was well known that he acted as an adviser, and often conductor, of those who escaped from bondage, and spared neither time nor money to insure their safety. It may be mentioned, as an illustration of his persistent zeal in this work, that when, in 1850, Congress enacted the "Fugitive Slave Law," Dr. May summoned all within hearing of his voice "to withstand that law at any cost, at every hazard, if need be, to the death."

Soon after the commencement of the Anti-Slavery Reform, Dr. May espoused the cause of "Woman's Rights," and has since that time been one of her most influential advocates and protectors. In the fall of 1846 he preached and published a sermon devoted wholly to this subject, in which he states: "I am fully persuaded that never will our governments be well and truly, wisely and happily administered, until we have mothers as well as fathers of the State."

Although now over seventy years of age, Dr. May is vigorous and enduring. He is untiring in his efforts for the promotion of the welfare of the human race. He is slightly above medium height, has a full form, and to all appearance is not more than sixty years of age. His eye is bright and full of kindness and charity, while his brown hair is but slightly silvered by the hand of time.

He is eloquent and impressive as an exhorter. As a husband, father, pastor, and friend he has always been, and is still, greatly respected and beloved, and may he long be spared to those who need his advice and assistance.

He is still the minister of the Unitarian church in Syracuse. On his seventieth birthday he tendered to the trustees and members of his church a resignation, which was not accepted, those in his charge insisting on the continuance of his faithful and conscientious ministry even at his advanced age.

FREE THINKING.—Can anything mark more strikingly the degradation and desecration which oppression has wrought upon the human soul than the fact that the word which should have been the noblest appellation in our language has been made a term of contumely and reproach? In former times, men who thought outside of their rulers' creeds were vilified as "free thinkers,"—an epithet which stift has a tone of opprobrium in it. But for their free thinking, what troglodytes and monkeys should we now be, if we should have been in existence at all.—Horace Mann.

The progressive spirit so strongly characteristic of this century is due to the broad range of thought and inquiry of our learned men.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND MENTAL ACTION

BY B. H. WASHINGTON, M.D.

[CONTINUED FROM APRIL NUMBER.]

Now, when any event is recalled in memory, the mind will subsequently branch off in thought concerning some subject which will be in harmony with the faculty then possessing the sway in consciousness. Suppose that the organ of Color had possessed the sway at the time Sir William Hamilton recalled the beautiful scenes visible from the summit of Ben Lomond, then the next subject of thought would have been in harmony therewith, and the masterpiece of some ancient painter might have been the next subject of thought, and Sir William would have written: "Thinking of Ben Lomond, this thought was immediately followed by that of a masterpiece of a Titian or a Rembrandt. Now conceivable connections between these two ideas in themselves, there was none."

Suppose, again, that the faculty of Time had possessed the sway in consciousness at the time of reminiscence, then the next subject of thought would have been in harmony therewith, and the date of the battle of Waterloo and its consequences might have been the next subject of thought, and Sir William would have written: "Thinking of Ben Lomond, this thought was immediately followed by that of the battle of Waterloo. Now conceivable connections between these two in themselves, there was none."

Again: as the perpendicular face of some rock, filled with the rude carvings of the hand of nature, rose into view in reminiscence, Nineveh, rudely carved by the hand of man, might have been the next subject of thought, and Sir William would have written: "Thinking of Ben Lomond, this thought was immediately followed by that of the walls of Nineveh. Now conceivable connections, etc."

Again: suppose that the organ of Form has possessed the sway of consciousness at the time of reminiscence, if that German gentleman had possessed an unusually long neck, then as the scene rose into view in consciousness, the long neck might have given rise to the thought of the plesiosaurus, and Sir William would have written: "Thinking of Ben Lomond, this thought was immediately followed by that of the plesiosaurus. Now conceivable connections, etc." Or if he had seen an elegantly formed woman on the summit, then the next thought might have been of Praxiteles or Phidias, the most extraordinary developers of human forms, and he would have written: "Thinking of Ben Lomond, this thought was immediately followed by that of Praxiteles, etc." The probability is, that his faculty of Individuality had noticed a peculiarity of the German gentleman, that he was highly educated, and that his reflective faculties possessing the sway in consciousness at the time of reminiscence, then, of course, the next subject of thought would have been in harmony therewith, and as it was no doubt stored away in the faculty of Comparison, one of the reflectives that the Prussian system of education was among the best known, then when the educacation of the German gentleman came to remembrance as one of his individual characteristics, his reflective faculties possessing the sway, it was quite natural for him to branch off in meditation on the Prussian schools, and there is no necessity whatever to suppose that a wondrous game of billiards is played without a body, soul, or spirit to play it, or to suppose that a man's mind may have loose ideas jostled about in it, just as a child's rattle may have bits of brass jostled about in it.

We have said enough, we think, to show that when any pictures of the past are recalled in consciousness, reminiscence, the association of ideas is subject to the uniform law, that the secondary ideas suggested by any particular, furnished by any one of the faculties engaged will be in harmony with the faculty which may there possess the sway in consciousness.

Let us now return from this digression concerning the "association of ideas" to our consideration of mental operations under the two laws controlling the communications between consciousness and the various organs, the automatic and the voluntary.

Let us examine the operation of the mind working under both of these laws at once; we will suppose that Acquisitiveness has made a call at consciousness for gratification, the spirit of man, by his volition, having determined to gratify it, then all communications from incongruous faculties not needed for the accomplishment of the desired end are first shut off by virtue of the automatic law of control, which insures the harmonious working of his faculties without laborious effort, and then, by virtue of the law of voluntary control, which his faculty of Concentrativeness gives him, those communications with consciousness from incongruous faculties are kept shut off as long as may be desirable. The individual can then devote his whole energies uninterruptedly, first, to development of some desirable and likely to be successful plan of operations, and secondly, to the execution of the plan decided

In the development of a feasible plan of operations, the reflective faculties, Causality and Comparison, would of course be the leading faculties, but they must have something concerning which they can reflect, and the perceptive faculties must furnish the data from their magazines, requisite for the comparison of the various species and articles of property, and the estimation of their just value, and these faculties are accordingly, by virtue of automatic law, thrown into communication with consciousness, and the mind's eye of the spirit, from the grand central organ of consciousness, reads off all that has been stored away by the perceptive faculties in regard to any particular species or article of property under examination. The faculty of Calculation aids in making estimates; probably consciousness sends a warning voice, "Take care lest you lose instead of gain." Secretiveness suggests the propriety of secrecy lest some one should anticipate and secure the profits first; Approbativeness says, "Will your conduct in this transaction meet with approval?" Self-Esteem says, "Do not dishonor yourself." Consciousness suggests, "Is it right?" and Hope lends its gilding touch to the scenes vividly pictured in consciousness; and so on through the whole time, no communication from Tune calling for music; none from Alimentiveness calling for gratification; none from Sublimity for admiration of the sublime; nor from any faculty unnecessary for the accomplishment of the desired end will be received in consciousness.

We have now shown how the above-mentioned capability of the mind's eve of the spirit to read off from consciousness, at a single glance, all that is stored away in the various magazines of memory belonging to the several faculties, is modified and reduced in our ordinary waking states to the inspection of only a few images pertinent to the development of any given thought, or the acquisition of any specific knowledge. If we examine this capability while working in the dreaming state, we shall find that capability is brought into action, without being limited within the narrow confines of the normal waking state: and we shall be able to obtain the full, clear, and long-sought explanation of the phenomena of dreaming.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"FIRMNESS AND COMBATIVENESS LARGE."

SAID the professor: "You have had considerable opposition to your wishes in your life?"

The writer smiled. "You think, then, that I am not hopelessly deprayed?"

"Not by any manner of means. You will be inclined to desire to have your own way—carry your points, it is termed,—but your intellectual and moral faculties being large, you will be swayed by reason."

"Generally, I hope," added the visitor. "Shall I tell you a scene that has always been impressed upon my memory? A large schoolroom. A small boy in the hands of an irate schoolmistress, receiving a severe, and, I think now, a deserved chastisement. The schoolmistress stays her hand and asks: 'Are you sorry you broke the gate?' 'No-o-o,' says the lad, through his convulsive sobs. 'An obstinate little brute,' the teacher remarks, 'and it must be whipped out of you;' and so the feruling is resumed. Presently she pauses, and again asks: 'Are you willing to say you are sorry now?' 'No-o-o,' answers the boy indistinctly, but evidently unyielding. 'What is the matter?' asks the male principal kindly, entering at this moment. The lady, smoothing her ruffled plumes, says that the lad had kicked down the gate into the flower-garden, and trodden down the beds, in getting his hat, after being expressly forbidden to do so.

'Why did you disobey?' inquires the principal; and the boy, stifling his sighs as much as he can, makes answer: 'I was studying, and John Richards joggled me, and kept a doing it, and I hove my book at him and knocked him off the seat, and I was kept after school for it, and he stole my cap and throw'd it over the gate, and I wanted it, and Miss Furling wouldn't let me have the key, and I busted in the gate;' and the child sobbed, though trying all he could to be above the weakness of tears. 'Is he a good scholar?' 'When he has a mind to be; and that makes his influence so bad; but he is quarrelsome and headstrong, and must be corrected.' 'A very firm nature, I suspect,' said the gentleman, with his hand upon the little obstinate head. 'I think he will accomplish considerable in the world, if he is not spoilt in the meanwhile. But, as you say, he must be corrected, and I think you had better send him up to me. It is too much, I fear, for your strength.' The lady, gratified at the consideration displayed for her by the principal, said she was 'much obliged to him, and should leave the punishment of the refractory scholar to him.' 'You should try to be obedient,' the gentleman said in a kind tone at parting, 'and not be hasty to resist injuries, although John Richards did very wrong.' 'He wouldn't have dared to have done it out of school, for he'd a know'd he'd have got licked; but he did it to make me get mad and do something to get into a muss for.' 'Well, we must try to see to that in future. You must tell your teacher if you are annoyed.' 'I hate to tell tales. I'd rather punch his head.' 'So I perceive; but it will not do for all to take the punishment of others into their own hands.' Thus the scene closes.

" Now, sir, that lad was myself. To the kindness and consideration of that gentleman I owe the being what I am at present. He led me to forgive and submit to authority. And yet, at times, my Combativeness and obstinacy led kind friends to prophesy that I would come to no good end. Opposition always roused the devil, or something, in me, and made me stubborn and aggressive, whether in the right or not. 'Ought to be sent to the reform school, and I would send you if I had my way,' said the mother of a big, bullying fellow I had fought and beaten. 'Utterly and hopelessly depraved,' said a minister of our neighborhood, upon my being caught one day stealing his fruit. It made me firm in my political principles, unyielding when a body of workmen under me went upon a strike; it helped me to carry off my wife against a score of rivals, and made me, in business, bitter enemies and fast friends; and though it has brought me success, I fancy it has made my way in life rather uneven. I respect Phrenology for the reason that it alone explains why my actions have been in their inconsistency consistent, and alone points out a true path for the cultivation of man's complete nature. There, sir, is a confession which is at your service." DAMON.

A CHEERFUL FACE.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams, "on the just as well as on the unjust." Such a disposition will yield you a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your moments of thought.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to thought, adds grace and beauty to the countenance. Joubert says, "When you give, give with joy and smiling."

Smiles are little things, cheap articles, to be fraught with so many blessings both to the giver and the receiver, pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every-day life. They are our higher, better nature's responses to the emotions of the soul.

Let the children have the benefit of them; those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find a level for their buoyant natures in the cheerful, loving faces of those who lead them.

Let them not be kept from the middle-aged, who need the encouragement they bring.

Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary path of life. They look for them from you who are rejoicing in the fullness of life.

"Be gentle and indulgent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy." E. C. J.

Is PHRENOLOGY A SCIENCE?—The Daily Star says: "Phrenology would seem to find a partial indorsement in certain statements made recently by a Mr. Dunn, of the Royal College of Surgeons, in a paper read before a scientific association. He says: 1. That the brain is the material organ of the mind. 2. That there exists a close correspondence in form and size between the cerebrum, or brain proper, and its outward bony covering, the skull, so that the varying forms of the human cranium, or skull, indicate by outward and visible signs, with certain well understood qualifications, corresponding differences or changes in shape and size of the cerebral or brain substance within. That man is one, and that all the races of the great family of man are endowed with the same intuitions, sensational, perceptive, and intellectual, the same mental activities, however they may differ in degree, and that they all have the essential constituent elements, in common, of a moral, religious, and intellectual

[We are much obliged to Mr. Dunn for what he has finally done. He is truly courageous. If he can get these new ideas into the other old professional heads of the Royal College of Surgeons before they shall be called hence, he will deserve well of all young heads everywhere. The world moves.]

Phrenology—a system in striking consistency with all the dynamic phenomena of the human mind as manifested through history.—Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.

CHARLES THE FIRST OF ENGLAND.

[CONCLUDED.]

BY EDWARD W. TULLIDGE.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

HAVING been conquered by the soldiers of the nation, Charles the First was brought to trial before the High Court of Justice, which had been specially appointed by the Parliament of England, consisting of a hundred and thirty persons. The Peers refused to take part in the trial of the king for high treason against the nation; and this fact both his Majesty at his trial and his apologists since have strongly urged against the legality of that august national tribunal. "Where are the Peers?" was the haughty demand of the king. Where were the Peers? is still triumphantly asked by writers whose antiquated veneration of kings, even in our republican age, blinds them to the most consistent view, that in a grand revolution, such as that was, asserting the inherent rights of man, a nation's commonwealth and might stand supreme. Kings and hereditary orders must bow to that supreme authority.

As affirmed by the republican apostles of our American nationality, peoples but rarely fall back upon their inherent rights and reinstate themselves in their absolute sovereignty; and then it is always after a long endured tyranny. Thus was it now, when the Anglo-Saxon race made that first grand declaration of human rights by the force of successful war in England, which the same race has since repeated, with a more glorious consummation, on this continent.

Very properly, the Peers took no part in that most august trial, for the monarch was the chief representative of their own hereditary order, and the case at issue now rested upon cardinal laws that undermined the very institution of the House of Lords, and stood boldly confessed upon the authority of a nation's right and a nation's might. It was eminently a solemn national tribunal, notwithstanding the absence of the Peers, before which the sovereign people summoned their prince to answer for his misgovernment and breach of trust.

Among the members of the High Court of Justice were Cromwell, Harrison, Ireton, and the principal officers of the army, with some of the leading members of the Commons, and a number of the citizens of London. Coke was Solicitor-General for the Commonwealth, and John Bradshaw, a barrister, was chosen the Lord President.

On January 20, 1649, the Court opened in the great hall at Westminster; and all persons, without respect to class, who desired to be present, were admitted till the hall was filled. Then his Majesty was brought in, under an escort of officers, and conducted to the bar, where a crimson velvet chair was set for him. But Charles paid not the least respect for the august court when he entered, but looked sternly upon his judges, and then as sternly surveyed the people in the galleries on each

side of him, and afterward took his seat, but condescended not so much as to remove his hat from his head. Thus the Stuart king, who had met his first parliament wearing his crown, before the nation had given it to him, now, upon the same abstract assumption of right divine, appeared with his hat on in majestic defiance before the tribunal of the victorious people. But this was not the most marked manifestation of his Majesty's haughty contempt for the court at the very onset, for a few minutes later, when Mr. Coke essayed to proceed with the trial on behalf of the Commonwealth, the king laid his staff several times across the Solicitor-General's shoulders, and commanded him to hold. This conduct of the king was not of a nature to soften the hearts of the stern judges before whom Charles thus proudly bore himself, nor withal to inspire those Puritan republicans with a last lingering reverence for king-craft.

The Lord President ordered the Solicitor-General to proceed, which he did: but when the clerk was called upon to read the charge of high treason, the king again interrupted, whereupon the Court informed the prisoner that he should be heard in due time, and again ordered the reading of the charge. The accusation was denominated "A Charge of High Treason and other High Crimes, exhibited to the High Court of Justice by John Cook [Coke], Esq., appointed by the said Court for and on behalf of the People of England against Charles Stuart, King of England." The charge set forth, "That he, the said Charles Stuart, being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a limited power to govern by and according to the laws of the land, and not otherwise; and by his trust, oath, and office being obliged to use the power committed to him for the good and benefit of the people, and for the preservation of their rights and liberties; yet, nevertheless, out of a wicked design to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and tyrannical power, to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the rights and liberties of the people, yea, to take away and make void the foundation thereof, and of all redress and remedy of misgovernment, which, by the fundamental Constitution of this kingdom, were reserved on the people's behalf, in the right and power of frequent and successive parliaments, or national meetings in council; he, the said Charles Stuart, for accomplishment of such his designs, and for the protecting of himself and his adherents, in his and their wicked practices, to the same end, hath traitorously and maliciously levied war against the Parliament and the people therein represented." Then followed a long enumeration of the specific acts of war for which Charles Stuart was held accountable. "All which wicked designs, wars, and evil practices of him, the said Charles Stuart, have been, and are carried on for the advancement and upholding of a personal interest of will and power and pretended prerogative to himself and his family against the public interest, common right, liberty, justice, and peace of the people of this nation, by and for whom he was intrusted." The charge concluded by pronouncing him "guilty of all the treasons, murders, rapines, burnings, spoils, desolations, damages, and mischiefs of the war," impeaching "the said Charles Stuart as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public implacable enemy to the Commonwealth of England," and praying that he might "be put to answer all and every the premises."

"His Majesty, with his wonted patience," our authority says, "heard all these slanders and reproaches, sitting in his chair, and looking sometimes on the pretended court, sometimes up to the galleries, and, rising again, turned about to behold the guards and spectators; then he sat down, with a majestic and unmoved countenance, and sometimes smiling, especially at the words 'tyrant,' 'traitor,' and the like. At this point the silver head of his staff happened to fall off, occasioning his Majesty some surprise, and as no one was near him to take it up, he stooped to do so for himself."

The Lord President then addressed the royal prisoner: "Sir, you have now heard your charge read, containing such matters as appear in it. You find that, in the close of it, it is prayed to the court, in behalf of the Commons of England, that you answer to your charge; the court expects your answer."

The king answered: "I would know by what power I am called hither. . . . I would know by what authority (I mean lawful; there are many unlawful authorities in the world-thieves and robbers by the highways; but I would know by what authority) I was brought from thence and carried from place to place, and I know not what; and when I know by what lawful authority I shall answer. Remember, I am your king, your lawful king, and what sins you bring upon your heads and the judgment of God upon this land. Think well of it-I say think well of it, before you go any further from one sin to a greater. Therefore, let me know by what authority I am seated here, and I shall not be unwilling to answer. In the mean time, I shall not betray my trust. I have a trust committed to me by God-by old and lawful descent. I will not betray it to answer to a new unlawful authority; therefore resolve me that, and you shall hear more of me."

Bradshaw. If you had been pleased to have observed what was hinted to you by the court at your first coming hither, you would have known by what authority; which authority requires you, in the name of the people of England, of which you are elected king, to answer.

Charles. No, sir; I deny that.

Bradshaw. If you acknowledge not the authority of the court, they must proceed.

Charles. I do tell them so. England was never an elective kingdom, but an hereditary kingdom for near these thousand years; therefore let me know by what authority I am



seated here, and I will answer it; otherwise I will not answer it.

Bradshaw. Sir, how you have really managed your trust is known. Your way of answer is to interrogate the court, which beseems not you in this condition. You have been told of it twice or thrice.

"Here is a gentleman," replied the king, pointing to Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbet; "ask him if he did not bring me from the Isle of Wight by force. I do not come here as submitting to the court. I will stand as much for the privilege of the House of Commons, rightly understood, as any man here whatsoever. I see no House of Lords here that may constitute a parliament, and the king, too, should have been. Is this the bringing the king to his parliament? Is this the bringing an end to the treaty in the public faith of the world? Let me see a legal authority, warranted by the Word of God, the Scriptures, or warranted by the Constitution of the kingdom, and I will answer."

"The Court desires to know," said the Lord President, "whether this be all the answer you will give or no?"

"Sir," answered the king, "I desire you would give me and all the world satisfaction in this. Let me tell you, it is not a slight thing you are about. I am sworn to keep the peace by that duty I owe to God and my country, and I will do it to the last breath of my body; and therefore you shall do well to satisfy, first, God, and then the country, by what authority you do it. If you do it by an usurped authority, that will not last long; there is a God in heaven that will call you, and all that give you power, to an account. Satisfy me in that and I will answer; otherwise I betray my trust and the liberties of the people; and therefore think of that, and then I shall be willing. For I do avow, that it is as great a sin to withstand lawful authority as it is to submit to a tyrannical or any other unlawful authority; and therefore satisfy God and me, and all the world, in that, and you shall receive my answer. I am not afraid of

This is an example of the trial of Charles I. Day by day the same line of conduct was pursued by the king, in questioning the authority of the tribunal, refusing to answer to the charge, and majestically treating his judges as the criminals, and he their justified sovereign.

Charles Stuart is said to have written and left for the "more impartial judgment of posterity, his 'reasons' against the jurisdiction of the Court, which, on his second day's trial, he persisted in attempting to give, and the Lord President in refusing to hear." The following characteristic passages will illustrate the whole:

"Having made my protestations, not only against the illegality of this pretended court, but also that no earthly power can justly call me (who am your king) in question as a delinquent, I would not any more open my mouth on this occasion, more than to refer myself to what I have spoken, were I, in this case, alone con-

cerned. But the duty I owe to God, in the preservation of the liberty of my people, will not suffer me at this time to be silent. For how can any free-born subject of England call life, or anything he possesseth, his own, if power without right daily make new, and abrogate the old fundamental law of the land? which I now take to be the present case. Therefore, when I came hither, I expected that you would have endeavored to satisfy me concerning these grounds, which hinder me to answer to your pretended impeachment."

"There is no proceeding just against any man but what is warranted either by God's laws, or the municipal laws of the country where he lives. Now I am most confident this day's proceeding can not be warranted by God's law; for, on the contrary, the authority and obedience unto kings is clearly warranted and strictly commanded both in the Old and New Testament; which, if denied, I am ready instantly to prove.

"And for the question now in hand, there it is said: That where the word of a king is, there is power; and who may say unto him, What doest thou?—(Eccl. viii. 4.) Then for the law of this land, I am no less confident that no learned lawyer will affirm, that an impeachment can lie against the king, they all going in his name. And one of their maxims is, That the king can do no wrong."

Two days of the trial of the impeached monarch had now been consumed with the protests of the prince against the jurisdiction of the House of Commons to set in judgment upon him, the "Lord's anointed;" but on the third day his stern judges were, with one accord, resolved to "proceed to sentence of condemnation against Charles Stuart, king of England." On this day, Tuesday, January 23d, the king came in as before, with a bearing of haughty majesty, "looking with an austere countenance upon the Court," and then sitting down. Whereupon the Solicitor-General, nothing overawed, arose and observed that it was now the third time that the prisoner has been brought to the bar without any issue being as yet joined in the cause. He urged that at the first Court he had exhibited a charge against him of the highest treason-" that a king of England, trusted to keep the law, that had taken an oath so to do, that had a tribute paid him for that end, should be guilty of a wicked design'to subvert and destroy our laws, and introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government; in defiance of the Parliament and their authority set up his standard for war against his parliament and people; and I did humbly pray, in the behalf of the people of England, that he might speedily be required to make an answer to the charge."

The Lord President, after the Solicitor-General had closed, addressed the king, and urged him to make a positive answer to the charge brought against him.

After a short pause the king again made several attempts to continue in the same strain as before, desiring "to speak for the liberties of the people of England." "For the charge,"

he said, "I value it not a rush; it is the liberty of the people of England that I stand for."

"Clerk," commanded the Lord President, after several more ineffectual essays to bring the obtuse and haughty prince to a due sense of the case at issue—"clerk, do your duty!"

"Duty, sir!" exclaimed the king in astonish-

ment to the last unappreciative.

"Charles Stuart, king of England," read the clerk, "you are accused, in the behalf of the Commons of England, of divers crimes and treasons, which charge hath been read unto you. The Court now requires you to give your positive and final answer, by way of confession or denial of the charge."

Yet again did the king persist as before; whereupon, the patience of the Court worn out, the Lord President ordered the prisoner back.

On the next day witnesses were examined, who deposed on oath that they had "seen his Majesty at the head of his army, with his sword drawn, and actually in several battles; and that he levied forces and gave commissions," etc. The examination through on Thursday, the Court passed certain resolutions, of which the following are the principal:

"That this Court will proceed to sentence of condemnation against Charles Stuart, king of England.

"That the condemnation of the king shall be for a tyrant, traytor, and murtherer."

"That the condemnation of the king shall be likewise for being a *public enemy* to the Commonwealth of England.

"That this condemnation shall extend to death."

On Saturday, January 27th, the Court again assembled, and Charles, for the fourth time, was brought before his judges. Lord President Bradshaw took the chair, in scarlet robes. The king, fearing a hasty judgment, attempted to force an opening speech, which was prohibited, but his Majesty was informed that he should be heard before the judgment was given.

His Majesty, for the first time during his trial, now consented to waive his discussion with his judges, and asked the privilege to be heard in the Painted Chamber, before the Lords and Commons, upon a matter important to the "welfare of the kingdom." It is supposed by Hume and others that Charles desired this interview for the purpose of formally offering to abdicate the throne in favor of his eldest son. Whatever might have been the design and compromise of his Majesty, his judges seemed to have been informed thereupon, for, said the Lord President in reply, "Sir, this is not altogether new that you have moved to us, though the first time in person you have offered it to the Court." The Court, however, considered for awhile the propriety of hearing the king's matter, but finally resolved to proceed to sentence and judgment."

The king in vain made a last and touching appeal for the privilege of being heard by the Lords and Commons in the Painted Chamber,



impressively closing with—"And therefore I do require you, as you will answer it at the dreadful day of judgment, that you will consider it once again."

But his prayers came too late. Mercy had retired from the judgment hall, if she had ever entered there during this famous trial. The sentence, after the summary of the Lord President, was solemnly pronounced:

"This Court doth adjudge that the said Charles Stuart, as a tyrant, traytor, murtherer, and a public enemy, shall be put to death, by the severing of his head from his body."

The warrant for his execution, which was drawn up and signed on Monday, the 29th,

"Whereas Charles Stuart, king of England, is, and standeth convicted, attainted, and condemned of high treason, and other high crimes, and sentence upon Saturday last was pronounced against him by this Court, to be put to death by the severing of his head from his body; of which sentence execution yet remains to be done. These are therefore to will and require you to see the said sentence executed in the open street before Whitehall, upon the morrow, being the 30th day of this instant month of January, between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon of the same day, with full effect; and for so doing this shall be your warrant. And these are to require all officers and soldiers, and other the good people of this nation of England, to be assisting unto you in this service.'

This document was sealed and subscribed by "J. Bradshaw," "O. Cromwell," and fiftyseven others.

Unfortunately for the Stuarts, they have left their manifestoes of kingcraft to the impartial judgment of a posterity that can afford them no approval.

There is one feature in the trial of Charles I. which would be amusing, did not his tragic fate inspire our pity. It is, that the king should stand before his judges as the champion of the liberties of the people. "Sir," said the Lord President, "how great a friend you have been to the laws and liberties of the people let all England and the world judge."

The conduct and haughty majestical bearing of the king before the tribunal of the people have, by his admirers, been lauded to the skies, and he has appeared in their eyes at a wondrous advantage compared with his judges. The reverse of this appears to us. We are rather struck with the solemn grandeur of the Anglo-Saxon race through those mighty men of old, making its first great declaration of human rights, and asserting the august sovereignty of the people above that of an hereditary prince. We look upon this grand tribunal of an outraged nation sitting in righteous judgment upon its prince, much in the same spirit as that glorious old republican Milton did upon its Lord President. The immortal poet, who lost his sight in writing his matchless defenses of the people's cause, thus describes the native dignity of Bradshaw: He appeared "like a consul, from whom the fasces are not to depart with the year; so that not on the tribunal only, but throughout his life, you would regard him as sitting in judgment upon kings."

THE EXECUTION.

However much we might condemn Charles Stuart for his errors as a prince, in so persistently outraging the earnest spirit of his age and nation, all our sympathies go out to him when we reach his tragic end. We leave the side of Elizabeth and Cromwell, when we meet Mary Stuart and her grandson at the dreadful block. There they stand as sainted martyrs; and their conduct and situation constitute two of the most touching incidents of national tragedy. We can weep for them here, forget their errors, perhaps their crimes; remember only how sanctified they are in the affecting chapter of their death, and feel ourselves cruel and unjust if we have written an unkind word upon their lives. Grave were their sins as sovereigns, outraging two long-suffering, merciful nations, but the tender passage of their last moments-their truly Christian-like resignation and forgiveness of their enemies, almost tempt us to inscribe their names upon the scroll of sainted martyrs.

On the morning of the execution, January 30, 1649, Charles, after a sound sleep, awoke two hours before daylight, and calling Mr. Herbert, who lay by his bedside, requested him to rise; "For," said his Majessty, "I will get up, having a great work to do this day. Herbert, this is my second marriage-day; I will be as trim to-day as may be, for before night I hope to be espoused to my blessed Jesus." He then appointed his apparel for the dread tragedy of that day. "Let me have a shirt on more than ordinary," he said, "by reason that the season is so sharp as probably may make me shake, which some observers will imagine proceeds from fear. I would have no such imputation; I fear not death; death is not terrible to me; I bless my God I am prepared."

Soon after the king was dressed, the Bishop of London, Dr. Juxon, arrived. Charles and the bishop spent an hour together in private. Mr. Herbert was then called, and the divine read the prayers of the Church of England, and also the 27th chapter of St. Matthew, relating to the passion of Christ. The service over, the king thanked the bishop for selecting that chapter, which he observed was so applicable to his condition. "May it please your Majesty," replied the bishop, "it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the calendar." This much affected the king, who "thought it a providential preparation for his death."

About ten o'clock, Colonel Hacker knocked gently at the chamber door, and on being admitted, he came in trembling, and told his Majesty it was time to go to Whitehall. "Well, go forth," answered the king, "I will come presently." Soon after he arose, and took the bishop by the hand, saying, "Come, let us go." And to Mr. Herbert, "Open the door. Hacker has given us a second warning." They passed through St. James' garden into the park, where companies of infantry were drawn up on each side of the pathway. The king walked very

fast, and calling on the bishop and Colonel Tomlinson to walk faster, he told them "he now went before them to strive for a heavenly crown with less solicitude than he had often encouraged his soldiers to fight for an earthly diadem." Arriving at Whitehall, he rested; and at about twelve o'clock he cat a bit of bread, and drank a glass of claret. Directly after Colonel Hacker came to the chamber door, and gave his last signal, whereupon the bishop and Mr. Herbert, weeping, fell upon their knees. The king gave to them his hand to kiss, and helped up the aged bishop. On reaching the scaffold he found it surrounded by so many companies of foot and troops of horse, that he found it impossible to address the people so as to be heard. Therefore the king addressed his dying speech to the few persons about him. He first dwelt upon his "innocence," charging the causes of the war against the Parliament. "Yet, for all this," he continued, "God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian as not to say that God's judgments are just upon me. Many times he does pay justice by unjust sentence; that is ordinary. I will only say this, that an unjust sentence, which I suffered to take effect, is punished now by an unjust sentence upon

Oh, the fatal mistakes of the Stuarts! It was not because he had in his life sought to reduce a dominant, progressive race to an absolute despotism; not because he had attempted, like his father, to interrupt God's best providence to man, in His beneficent enlargement of human rights and good, but because he, a king, had suffered the just sentence of the nation to take effect upon a prime minister. But the Christian spirit of Charles is very beautiful and touching. He continued: "Now, to show you that I am a good Christian, I hope there is a good man (pointing to Dr. Juxon) that will bear me witness, that I have forgiven all the world, and even those in particular that have been the chief causes of my death; who they are, God knows; I do not desire to know; I pray God to forgive them. But this is not all, my charity must go further. I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular. I pray God that this be not laid to their charge; nay, not only so, but that they might take the right way to the peace of the kingdom." This "right way" he then set forth was in the return of the nation to the integrity of monarchy in his successor, and the restoration of prelacy, as upheld by Archbishop Land; in fact, to renounce all that it had won of civil and religious liberties. "For the king," he said, "the laws of the land will clearly instruct you for that." "For the people: And truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as anybody whsoever; but I must tell you that their liberty and freedom consists in having for government those laws by which their lives and their goods may be most their own. It is not for having share in government, sir-that is nothing permining to them; a subject and a sovereign are clean different things." Yet directly upon this utter exclusion of the people from a share in govern-



ment, Charles solemnly closed his dying speech with the strange declaration, "I am the Martyr of the people!"

The dreadful moment had come, and Charles prepared for his execution. "Take care," he said to Colonel Hacker, "they do not put me to pain." A gentleman coming near the axe, he exclaimed, "Take heed of the axe, sir; pray take heed of the axe." Then to the executioner he said, "I shall say but short prayers; when I thrust out my hands—then!"

The king now put on his night-cap, and being requested by the executioner to adjust his hair under the cap, he did so with the help of that officer and the bishop. A few last words were then exchanged between him and the aged divine. "I go," said Charles, "from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown." "You are exchanged," responded the bishop, "from a temporal to an eternal crown; a truly good exchange." His Majesty, as he took off his cloak and George said to the executioner, "Is my hair well?" and added, impressively, "Remember!"

Looking at the block, he bade the executioner to make it fast, and being told that it was fast, added, "When I put my hands out this way"-stretching them out to show-"then." After saying a short prayer to himself, with eyes uplifted to heaven, he knelt and laid his neck upon the block; whereupon the executioner again adjusted his hair under the cap, at which the king thinking he was going to strike, at once cried, "Stay for the sign." There was a short pause, and then Charles stretched forth his hands, and with one blow his head fell. "This is the head of a traitor!" cried the assistant executioner, as he held up the head streaming with blood to the gaze of the spectators. Thus ended the mortal life and career of the ill-fated monarch, who laid down that life with an absolute faith in the right divine of kings.

MEXICO, THE MEXICANS, AND MAXIMILIAN.

THE Countess Colonitz has written a book, in which she gives an account of the Mexicans, which, though not, as a whole, a very valuable addition to literature or to the realm of knowledge, is nevertheless readable. The Spanish settlers of Mexico carried thither their pride, and some degree of the civilization which belonged to their homes, and they, living in indolence, failed to work the rich field of enterprise which their new residence opened to them. The indigenous growths of Mexico, as they apply to the arts of life, are almost wholly neglected by the descendants of the Spaniards. European productions are imported at a great expense, while the vast resources of the country are turned to no account.

Their architecture, their houses, and furniture are, therefore, like those belonging to a soil and clime for which they are quite unsuited. Barrenness of thought and invention seems to pervade, in various degrees, the whole Mexican life. Since the days of their first establishment in the New World, the Spanish Americans

have steadily declined. They have forgotten much that has been taught them, and learned but little of what America had to teach. The women are very weak, and there is nothing in their way of life to strengthen and invigorate them They usually marry at fourteen or fifteen, and a family of eighteen children is not an uncommon occurrence. These infantile mothers, however, are very affectionate—almost foolishly so-toward their children. But they are vain, and expose their children to the changes of the atmosphere, in a fashionable, half-nude style of dress; and thereby many of them are injured in health and shortened in life. At eight or ten years of age they are seen at the opera until past midnight.

The life of a Mexican lady seems to be useless and frivolous. She rises early in the morning, goes to mass, and thence to the Alameda, where she promenades slowly up and down, or sits and chatters upon the stone benches, for an hour or more. The rest of the morning she spends in bathing, dressing, and playing with her children. In the afternoon she visits her friends; and at about six in the evening she goes to drive in the Pasco. At night, the theater is the usual resort, or a little informal party, where there are cards, dancing, etc. The Mexican ladies never take up a book or any kind of work, and with the exception of three facts—that their ancestors came from Spain, that their clothes come from Paris, and that the Pope rules at Rome, they are absolutely ignorant of Europe. Countess Colonitz was especially hurt at their believing that French was the native tongue of the Germans.

A Mexican girl rarely leaves her father's house when she marries. The son-in-law is adopted into his wife's family; and this goes on until the house is full of relatives of all degrees of consanguinity.

The Mexicans, for the most part, are a temperate and abstemious people; wine or beer is rarely taken. Coffee grows abundantly there, but it is so badly prepared that it is almost impossible for a European to drink it. Chocolate is said to be very good, though highly spiced with cinnamon. In many families there are no regular meal-times; you eat when you are hungry, or when you can get food. The cookery is bad, from the quantity of lard which is used in every dish. The cooking is generally done out of the house, as clothes are often sent abroad to be washed, and one set of cooks will provide the meals for several families. In other respects the Mexicans, according to all accounts, lead very regular lives, moderation being one of their chief virtues.

They are inveterate thieves and gamblers, however. The vices of the Mexican are all founded on weakness. He is wicked, not so much from a set purpose, as from want of energy to be anything better. Untrained passions may be broken in and turned to useful account; but the mental nature which is never roused except by a passing excitement, is the worst material for a legislator, or even for a conqueror who is not prepared to be an ex-

terminator as well. Maximilian might have done something with a race that was strong as well as vicious; he could only fail utterly with a race that was vicious because it was weak.

The Spaniards were attracted to Mexico and other places beyond the seas with a view to acquire wealth, through rich mines, which they expected to find and work. They did not bring with them industry, frugality, and energy. When the English plant a colony, industry, frugality, and economy are the laws by which their colonies are governed; these are the motives which lead to colonization. People who seek on foreign shores opportunity to live without labor, and to be genteel without acquirements, are always pusillanimous, and doomed to an early decline. A man who has earned his comfort may enjoy it with temperance, moderation, and modesty; and a people who base their standing on industry and skill will have a government which is progressive and strong. When the Mexicans go to work, they may have a stable government; but while laziness, and gambling, and mining, and politics are the staple ideas of the people, it will be a land of revolution and insecurity.

With a rich soil, and richer mines, good water, and plenty of it, a soft, genial, and balmy climate, there is no good reason why Mexico may not become a thickly-settled and flourishing country. It wants Northern enterprise, Northern education, and Northern men and women to make Mexico what it ought to be—one of the best portions of the American continent.

THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

HANDEL — HAYDN — MOZART — BEETHOVEN - -BACH—MENDELSSOHN—ROSSINI—AUBER.

PERHAPS in the whole round of employments or professions, not one exercises a more powerful influence on the human mind than that of the musician. The human voice, with its marvelous variety of cadence and intonation, is the grandest of music. It can stir the soul with the deepest emotions for good or for evil. It can subdue the savage or rouse into fury the quiet and peaceable. The well-cultured vocalist is an object of the highest admiration in civilized society. And those numerous contrivances which abound with melody, and under the hand of the skillful performer entrance their auditory, are but mechanical approximations to the production of tones like those of the human voice. But every man or woman is not endowed in a high degree with a fine musical voice or an apt ear for the appreciation of melody. The weakvoiced, however, can find pleasure in extracting sweet sounds from an instrument, and by study and practice become able to interpret the written music of a great composer. A good pianist, violinist, or harpist is an ornament in any society, and we believe that a great part of the refinement and true delicacy of the highest civilization is due to the exalted appreciation of music which is always to be found in it. In barbarous society we find musical instruments, so called, of the rudest sort; and as we ascend in the scale of human beings, the instruments for producing sounds improve in character and quality.

The cultured musician will give expression to his own character in his productions and performances. As it is said in New Physiognomy, "One in whom the devotional and spiritual faculties predominate will give us sacred music; while another, in whom the ideal and the imaginative faculties predominate, will give us something more fanciful and light. The social affections predominating, give us love songs; the executive or propelling faculties in the ascendancy, lead to war songs and martial music. So with those who listen; one appreciates most the sacred, another the sentimental, another the sympathetic, another the social, and another the mar-

In the following group we present a variety of composers and musicians, all of whom are great in the estimation of the world, and to whom society will ever owe a tribute of gratitude for their perfection of the divine art of music.

In Handel we find a broad and deep mentality, with a temperament in sympathy with the emotional and feelingful. His moral nature was strong, and both education and association strengthened his religious tendencies. Hence his music is peculiarly fitted to religious uses, and breathes the spirit of earnest adoration.

In Haydn there is more fire and energy, the product of a nervous temperament and well-marked driving forces. Beethoven had an

earnest, susceptible nature, with strong impulsiveness—a martial nature.

The prominent phrenological characteristics of the others of our group will be found noted in their respective biographics.

born at Halle, Prussian Saxony, February 23, 1685. Though a German by birth, he spent the most of his life in England, where, indeed, he gained his reputation.

Manifesting in infancy a decided musical

taste, he was placed under a teacher, with whom he remained until thirteen, composing, in the mean time, cantatas for the church service, and learning nearly all instruments, especially the organ. In 1698, a friend of his father took the child to Berlin, and presented him to the Elector, afterward Frederick I., who offered to take charge of his education and send him to Italy. This favor was declined. He returned to Halle, and on the death of his father went to Hamburg in 1703, where he played a violin in the orchestra of the opera. While there he composed his first opera, Almira, rapidly followed by Nero, Florinda, and Daphne. From thence he went to Italy, visited Rome and Florence, where he composed Rodrigo, his first Italian opera, which had a brilliant success during thirty nights. His Agrippa, composed in Venice, had the same success.

In 1710 he returned to Germany, and was appointed chapel master to the Elector of Hanover, afterward George I. Then he went to England, where he was patronized by Queen Anne and the nobility, and there composed Rinaldo, Pastor Fido, Theseus. In 1711 he paid a visit to Hanover, but returned to England in 1712. In 1733 he commenced the composition of his oratorios, Esther

being the first, followed by Deborah, Alexander's Feast, and Israel in Egypt, and in 1740, L'Allegro e Penseroso and Saul. His Samson and



PORTRAITS OF THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

HANDEL.

George Frederick Handel, one of the greatest of musical composers and musicians, was



Messith were also composed in London, for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital. These, from 1749 to 1777, brought the hospital in the sum of £10,000. In 1751, while at work on Jephtha, his sight began to fail, and gradually he became blind; and when the work was produced, the grand old composer was led into the orchestra. He still composed and made several additions to his oratorios. The Messiah, performed on April 6, 1759, was the last at which the composer was present. Exhausted, he returned home and went to bed, from which he never rose. On the seventeenth anniversary of his first performance of the Messiah, a little before midnight (April 13, 1759), he breathed his last, aged seventy-four years and seven weeks. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his statue is conspicuous among the monuments of the venerable "Poet's Corner" of that edifice. Among his works were eight German, twenty-six Italian, and sixteen English operas, twenty oratorios, a great quantity of church music, cantatas, songs, and instrumental pieces. He was a wonderful musician, and his compositions were full of grandeur. Alexander Pope called him the "giant Handel" in truth. His compositions were majestic and sublime. He carried the old forms of opera to their highest perfection, and infused a new life and power into English ecclesiastical music. His operas are seldom performed; but his oratorios hold the same place in music that in the English drama is accorded to the plays of Shakspeare; and the Handel Festivals of England, lasting several days, in which thousands of musicians and singers take part, are the grandest musical exhibitions of the age.

HAYDN.

Joseph Haydn was born in Rohrau, Lower Austria, March 31, 1732, and was the eldest of twenty children of Matthias Haydn, a wheelwright, who had some skill in playing the harp, and whose memory was stored with songs. His wife, too, was a singer; and thus young Haydn inherited deep love for music. At five years of age he attracted the attention of a relative, who advised the parents to give their son a musical education. When eight years old he entered the choir of the cathedral of St. Stephen at Vienna. In the following year his voice broke, and he was dismissed by the chorister. His parents were unable to support him; so he took a small garret, where he had neither stove nor fireplace; how he lived no one knew; his worm-eaten harpsichord and his violin were his only solace, and with these he perhaps forgot his hunger. In the same house lived a widow and her daughter. Young Haydn was making merry over his lodgings one day, and telling of his visitors, the snow and the rain. The widow saw his want, and gave him permission to sleep on the floor in her own room during the winter. The offer was thankfully accepted. Some time afterward she fell into extreme want. Haydn was then in fair circumstances, and, remembering her kindness, supported her for thirty years

by a small monthly pension. His position was not very lucrative, but subsequently he was introduced to the celebrated singer Porpora, who employed him to play accompaniments to his singing on the piano. From him Haydn learnt composition; and in the autumn of 1750 he composed his first quartetto for stringed instruments.

From 1751 to 1759 his life was that of a successful music teacher. At the age of 27, a Bohemian, Count Morzin, engaged him as music director and composer. Havdn then resolved to marry the daughter of a hairdresser who had once befriended him. She entered a convent, however, and, urged by gratitude, perhaps, he married her sister. The marriage was not a happy one; she was a sorry match for him, and squandered all his earnings. In 1760, Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, who had seen him and heard his symphonies—a style of composition in which he excels all other composers-placed him at the head of his private chapel, which position Haydn held for nearly thirty years. Esterhazy once conceiving the design of dismissing his band, Haydn composed the famous symphony known as "Haydn's Farewell," for the occasion, in which one instrument after another becomes mute, and each musician, as soon as he has ceased to play, puts out his light, rolls up his music, and departs with his instrument. There was no dismissal then.

In 1790, Havdn accompanied Salomons, the violinist, to London, where his reception was most brilliant. In 1791 and 1792, while there, he composed six of his twelve Grand Symphonies. In the summer of 1792 he returned to Vienna, his fame as the greatest of all living composers-Mozart being dead-admitted. In 1794 he paid a second visit to London, and then brought out the remaining six symphonies. George III. and his queen endeavored to persuade him to remain in England; the University of Oxford created him Doctor of Music; all classes testified their admiration of his genius; but he returned to Vienna in 1795, where he was, as in London, the "unrivaled master."

In the suburbs of Vienna he purchased a small house and garden, where he composed his oratorios the *Creation* and the *Seasons*, the latter being first produced under the title of *Die Jahreszeiten*, April 24, 1801. This labor was too hard for him; the unpoetical text had annoyed him, and after finishing it he had an attack of brain fever, and his strength, both mental and physical, sensibly failed. From this period to his death he spent most of his time in his house and garden, which became one of the chief attractions in Vienna.

On March 27, 1808, he was once more induced to appear before the public. His *Creation* was about to be performed at the University. When he arrived at the door, Salieri, Beethoven, and other eminent composers, bore him to a seat of honor. At the famous passage, "And there was light!" in the first chorus, the audience burst into tumultuous applause, and

Haydn waved his hand toward heaven and exclaimed, "It comes from there!" He left the room at the end of the first part, and spread out his hands to bless the audience as he departed. This was his farewell act to the whole world. On May 31, 1808, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, the great composer departed, leaving his undying works behind. Of these, a list, made out in 1805, enumerates 118 symphonies, 83 quartetts, 24 trios, 19 operas, 5 oratorios, 163 compositions for the baritone, 24 concertos for different instruments, 15 masses, 10 pieces of church music, 44 sonatas for pianoforte-with and without accompaniment, 42 German and Italian songs, 39 canons, 13 vocal pieces for 3 and 4 voices, 365 Scotch and English songs-arranged with accompaniments, 40 divertisements for from 3 to 9 instruments, besides a prodigious number of fantasias, capriccios, etc. His biographer says: "For more than half a century music flowed from his pen in a continuous stream, always new, always attractive, always cheerful, always beautiful, often grand, sometimes reaching the sublime, but never betraying any touches of really tragic sorrow or grief." He was the musical apostle of the beautiful, the vigorous, and the happy.

MOZART.

Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfang Amadeus Mozart was born Jan. 27, 1756, at Salzburg, where his father was sub-director of the archiepiscopal chapel. Possessed of extraordinary musical talent, as early as his fifth year he composed simple yet pleasant melodies, like himself, tender and full of affection. In 1762 his father took him, with his sister, to Munich; the children played before the Elector, and excited the deepest astonishment and wonder. In 1763-4 the Mozart family visited England, where young Mozart astonished his own father, as well as the public, by the accuracy and beauty of his performance. Symphonies of his own composition were produced in a public concert. He also composed six sonatas, and made Handel his study. Two years later he composed church music. Maria Theresa took a personal interest in young Wolfang, and encouraged him to write religious pieces, and act as musical conductor when they were performed in the presence of the royal court. At this early age, too, he proved himself possessed of dramatic talent by the production of an operetta named Bastien and Bastienne. In 1769 Archbishop Sigismond appointed young Mozart, then but thirteen years old, director of his concerts. In the winter of the same year he traveled with his father to Italy, giving concerts as they proceeded on their way, and everywhere creating the liveliest enthusiasm by his remarkable abilities as a musician. At Milan he composed the opera of Mithridates, which was publicly performed soon after he announced it. At the age of sixteen he had produced two requiems, a stabat mater, numerous offertories, hymns, four operas, two cantatas, thirteen symphonies, twenty-four pianoforte sonatas, besides a large number of concertos for different instruments, trios, quar-

tettes, marches, and other minor pieces. He ! was then a consummate violinist, a grand organist, and the first pianist in the world. Notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities, he found it difficult, until 1779-when he was appointed composer to the imperial court at Vienna - to sustain his parents and sister, who depended in the main on him, and himself. In 1780 he composed the opera of Idomeneo, which is considered his greatest work in all respects. Don Giovanni was producea in 1787, and its frequent rendition in America testifies to the public appreciation of its merits at this day. Probably no one of his operas has been more frequently performed in public than the Zauberflöte, or Magic Flute, which was composed in 1791, the last year of his life. His celebrated Requiem was completed but a short time before his death; and doubtless many of its sublime passages were inspired by his anticipation of that event, which occurred on the 5th of December, 1791. His early death was probably due to the excessive strain upon his nervous system occasioned by his unremitting labors as a teacher, director, and composer of music. As an evidence of his diligence as a composer, more than eight hundred works of his are extant, of every conceivable character, and each evincing careful composition and a thorough mastery of the subject. As an operatic composer, he stands superior to all his predecessors. As a master in sacred music, no author has been studied and imitated by succeeding generations more than Mozart.

BEETHOVEN.

Ludwig Van Beethoven was the son of Johann Van Beethoven, a tenor singer at the Electoral chapel of Bonn. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was, during his lifetime, a bass singer of considerable eminence. Hence, in Beethoven, whose wonderful performances as composer and musician astonished the world, we have an excellent illustration of the theory of the transmission of talents. At a very early age Ludwig exhibited rare musical abilities; so much so, that his father, whose habits were bad, indulged the hope of deriving fame and profit from his precocity. Before he was four years of age he was trained at the harpischord. He also received instruction from eminent musicians who were connected with the chapel in which his father was a singer. and at the age of ten performed with great skill and power on the piano, being able to render the most difficult compositions. At that early age, too, he had written several pieces which were thought worthy of being engraved. In his fifteenth year Beethoven was appointed assistant court organist, under the Elector Maximilian Francis, who thus early discovered the talent of the boy, and became his patron. In his eighteenth year he was sent by the Elector to Vienna, where he enjoyed the instructions of Mozart for a short period. The improvident habits of his father induced him, after the death of his mother, to return to Bonn and take charge, in a great measure, of his two younger brothers, Caspar

and Nicholas. As shown already in the history of Mozart, musicians did not, at that period, enjoy much remuneration from the exercise of their talent, other than the reputation they acquired in the community. Although organist in the chapel of Bonn, and member of the Electoral orchestra, in which he played the viola, and a teacher of music during his leisure moments, his income was small. In 1792, however, he was relieved of the care of his brothers, they having become old enough to take care of themselves, and he returned to Vienna, where he made his permanent residence. There he first appeared before the public as a pianist, and won golden opinions by his great skill and originality of execution. In this field of musical performance he had but one living rival-Joseph Woelfi-and that rivalry consisted in execution chiefly. In other respects, Beethoven was the superior. The admiration and respect shown him by all classes of society soon elevated him above want and enabled him to carry out his cherished designs with regard to music. Under Haydn he studied composition, and availed himself of the instruction of other masters in that department of music. When he fairly commenced to write, he entered into it with spirit and ardor, approaching inspiration. Sonatas, trios, quartettes, symphonies followed one another in rapid succession. To what extent he would have carried his compositions we are unable to say, had not an unfortunate physical infirmity developed itself. His hearing, the sense of greatest value to a musician, became impaired. This infirmity affected his mind most deeply for some time after its appearance. Being possessed, as his portrait represents him, of an intense mental temperament, and given to his pursuit with all the devotion of an ardent nature, such an obstacle to his enjoyment of gushing harmonies in the orchestra, or during a piano performance, galled him almost beyond toleration. In a letter to his brothers, his grief is thus poured out:

"Oh, what humiliation, when some one standing by me hears a distant flute, and I hear nothing! or listens to the song of the herdsman, and I hear no sound! Such incidents have brought me to the verge of despair—a little more, I had put an end to my life."

His deafness was occasioned by an hemorrhoidal difficulty, accompanied with a chronic weakness of the bowels, which, when it had abated, though it left him still deaf, enabled him to recover his cheerfulness in a degree.

He subsequently pursued his musical work with great industry. Among his later productions, the Henri Symphony, Fidelio, the Battle of Vittoria, the Glorious Monument, the Grand Mass in D—a three years' labor—the Overture in C, and several piano-forte sonatas, are most prominent. A suit at law, in which he became involved, occupied for some years a great part of his time and care, so that he was unable to continue his musical labors to the desired extent. This suit had reference to obtaining the guardianship of his brother Carl's

son, whom Carl, upon his death-bed, in 1815, had left to the special protection of his brother Ludwig. The widow of Carl, however, a woman of corrupt life, refused to surrender the boy until she was compelled to do so by process of law. The young man did not repay his uncle's care and kindness, for he fell into dissolute habits, and thus became a fresh source of grief to the tender and susceptible musician. Having undertaken a journey in his nephew's behalf, in cold and damp weather, Beethoven contracted a severe cold, which resulted in his death, March 26, 1827.

His music is animated by a warm and earnest soul. He endeavored to represent in his compositions thought, feeling and sentiment. and so introduced, to a great extent, a new feature into music. His piano sonatas are full of character-painting. On account of this quality in his performances, Beethoven attracted great attention wherever and whenever he performed. His soul seemed to speak through his fingers, and fascinated every listener. His brain was large, the quality of it fine; while his intensely active mental temperament energized and stimulated every portion of it. While Haydn and Mozart perfected instrumental music as to its form, Beethoven inspired it with life, and gave it power over the soul.

BACH.

Johann Sebastian Bach was born at Eisenach, Upper Saxony, March, 1685. The death of his father left him almost destitute at the early age of ten, and to earn a livelihood he entered the choir of St. Michael's, Luneburg, as a soprano singer. Here he made rapid progress in the study and practice of music, so that in 1703 his ability had obtained for him the position of court musician at Weimar. In the following year the post of organist to the new church at Armstadt was given him. In 1708 he was appointed court organist at Weimar by the reigning Duke of Saxony. While in this responsible position he applied himself diligently to study in every department of music. In 1717 he was made director of the electoral concerts, and afterward cantor to St. Thomas' School at Leipsic. About ten years later, the distinctions of kapell meister to the Duke of Weissenfels, and court composer to the King of Poland, were conferred upon him. The close attention which Bach had given to his musical studies occasioned an affection of his eyes, which resulted in total blindness. An operation, sustained in the hope of obtaining relief, hastened his death, which occurred in July, 1750.

As a performer of sacred music on that grandest of instruments—the organ—Bach had no rival except Handel; and his compositions for that instrument possessed high reputation. For accuracy, elaboration, and grandeur his productions are unsurpassed. Bach had several children, three of whom became musicians of some note.

His portrait indicates a sanguine temperament, associated with much of the nervous. He was therefore susceptible in a high degree



to those emotions and sentiments which inspire depth of feeling and appreciation of the exalted.

MENDELSSOHN.

Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy was born in Hamburg, Feb. 3, 1809. He was of Jewish extraction, and connected by the ties of relationship with one of the most prominent banking establishments in Europe. The name of Bartholdy was added to that of Mendelssohn by his father, out of regard to his wife, whose family name was Bartholdy.

As a youth, Mendelssohn exhibited marked talents in the way of music, so much so that Goethe became interested in him, and Hamill predicted a brilliant career for him. Before he had attained the age of six years he performed with much skill on the piano. Such were his pecuniary circumstances that he was enabled to avail himself of the best musical instruction, and had so far advanced that in his ninth year he gave a public concert in Berlin. At that early age he began to write musical compositions for the piano, violin, and other instruments.

In 1815 he wrote music of such a high character that it is considered standard. He traveled through Britain, France, and Italy, and gave concerts in the course of his tours. One of the most admirable of his productions is his overture to Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, in which he seems to have caught the spirit of the great dramatist, and blended in a manner both delicious and attractive the delicate, grotesque, and fanciful features of the poem. In the course of his travels he visited Scotland, where he created a deep impression by several clever compositions adapted to the bag-pipe. In 1835 he accepted the directorship of the famous Leipsic concerts, which he improved greatly.

His fame chiefly rests on an oratorio, well known in the musical world, the performance of which never fails to excite considerable interest. It is the oratorio *Elijah*. This was written especially for the Birmingham musical festival, which took place August 26, 1846. It is said that Mendelssohn was engaged for nine years in the preparation of this work, and superintended its performance.

The sudden death of a beloved sister, in 1847, so much impaired his health that he was obliged to relinquish his musical labors and take a tour in Switzerland; but this tour brought only temporary relief. His acutely nervous temperament had sustained such a shock that his brain became affected, causing his death in Leipsic, November 4, 1857.

His life presents an exception to the general tenor of the lives of those great musicians we have already considered. His circumstances were such that his devotion to music was untrammeled by those cares and struggles which beset the poor son of genius.

He wrote a great number of sonatas, concertos, trios, quartettes, etc.; among his compositions for the piano-forte, *Songs Without Words* is regarded as one of the best piano compositions in the realm of music.

The portrait indicates a thoughtful, studious, earnest nature, with a vein of vivacity which lights up the otherwise thoughtful face, and sparkles in his music.

ROSSINI.

The great masters whom we have already considered were of German origin. Like the profound philosophy of their country, they made music thoughtful and profound. The musician now claiming our special notice represents a lighter and more buoyant class of music-a style which in modern days has secured general acceptance. Gioacchino Rossini was born at Pesaro, Italy, in 1792. Before he was seven years old, his father, who was attached to a band of strolling players, was arrested and imprisoned for some political reasons. His mother, an earnest and energetic woman, took young Rossini to Bologna, where she adopted the theatrical profession as a means of supporting herself and her son. At Bologna, the boy's musical talent (which had been early exhibited) was cultivated under the direction of an eminent teacher. He studied with indefatigable industry such works of the old masters as he could find in the public libraries, and at the same time learned by himself to play on the violin, horn, and other instruments. On the violincello and piano he received lessons, and made great progress. When scarcely twenty-one he produced the celebrated opera of Tancredi, which was first performed at Vienna, and excited an extraordinary sensation. Between 1810 and 1820 Rossini composed thirty of the thirty-four Italian operas which bear his name. After 1820 he left Italy and settled in France, where William Tell was written in 1829. He was for some time director of the Italian opera at Paris, but lost that post in 1830, in consequence of the revolution which then broke out. Bologna and Florence successively became his residence, and finally, in 1855, he returned to Paris, where he still lives, the center of a large circle of musicians and warm friends.

As a composer, Rossini can worthily be called the greatest of Italian musicians. His productions are fresh, vigorous, and sprightly, and always receive the warmest expressions of approval when publicly rendered. Probably among his works the operas of The Barber of Seville and William Tell claim the chief place, while those of Tuncredi and Semiramide have, ever since their appearance, maintained a strong hold on public fancy.

Rossini appears to possess that happy combination of temperament and organization which promotes bodily and mental vigor. The vivacity and pliancy of his nature is no less shown in his music than in the features of his well-rounded face.

AUBER.

Daniel Francois Esprit Auber, the great representative of French music, was born at Caen, in Normandy, January 29th, 1784. His father was a printseller in Paris, and with the sentiment of a true tradesman desired that his son should devote himself to that calling; but young Daniel loved music more than merchandise or literature, and finally overcame his parent's objections to his following the bent of his own inclinations. As an instrumentalist he did not acquire an exalted reputation; but as a composer of various kinds of music, much of which is still in use, he early became famed.

His first attempts in the operatic field were coldly received; but his perseverance, stimulated by the death of his father, which threw him on his own resources, at length won success. He endeavored to imitate the style of Rossini, and so materially impaired his own original and flowing style, and lost somewhat in popular esteem. The operas of Fra Diavolo, Le Bal Masque, or the Masked Ball, Le Cheval de Bronze, or the Bronze Horse, Les Diamants de la Couronne, or the Crown Diamonds, are the productions of his pen.

After the death of Cherubini, in 1842, Auber was appointed Director of the Conservatory of Music at Paris.

His portrait indicates a well-sustained physique, a racy and ardent temperament. He was fond of society, and enjoyed the lighter phases of life.

Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of paradise that has survived the fall !
Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thine arms
She smiles, appearing as in truth she is,
Heav'u-born, and destined to the skies again,—Comper.

THE YOUNG LADY GRADUATE

TO HER COUNTRY COUSIN.

BY JOHN COLLINS.

AMANDA, dearest, now released from school, No longer subject to tyrannic rule, I throw aside my worn and useless books, . So often read: I hate their very looks! Oh, what an age I've spent in Learning's halls, Like hermit, cooped within its dusty walls! Sleep-study-meals-the same dull round each day, Till tasks, not years, have turned me almost gray. But, thanks to all my diligence, I know Enough my vast proficiency to show; The history of our glorious land to tell; How Adams fought-how the great Webster fell; To bound the confines of our western shore, North by Nebraska, east by Labrador: To prove by algebra that two are one; That comets round the earth at random run; That fractions, the most stupid things on earth, Are estimated far above their worth ; That composition teaches us to spell; Grammar, the art of writing letters well.

My education's finished !-happy lot! Some things I know-the rest I have forgot. Yet I can dance, as Monsieur oft declares, With winning grace to all the foreign airs, While seven years' thrumming at the piano stool, Have made me prima donna of the school. My opera songs vie with the Italian stage; You would delight to hear them, I'll engage French I have learned till I can read at sight Songs, plays, or novels that my choice invite; But I'm too modest to attempt to talk; Better be silent than to make a balk; And, after all, 'tis seldom that we need More than one tongue for converse or to read. My crayon heads are really divine; They say I'm quite an artiste in that line.

Indeed, a connoisseur the assertion made, My works in oil throw Raphael in the shade. But, between you and me, my dear (don't laugh), Our clever master has done more than half. You will not mention this, I need not say, In case you see them hanging up some day.

My school-days past, I leave this tiresome place, In hopes that time will soon its scenes efface; And all I care for now is to be known As graduate of a first-class school, alone. But now, my friend, I enter on a stage Far more congenial to my hopes and age-The world of fashion-like a glorious play, An endless tableau, changing night to day. Balls, parties, soirées, music, and the dance, In sweet succession shall my soul entrance A hundred friends my presence shall entreat, And rival suitors seek my smiles to greet. The reigning belle at every gay resort, Wit-beauty-wisdom, shall my favors court; And if to foreign travel I incline, No Miss McFlimsey shall my robes outshine. My doting sire his treasured hoards shall take, Well pleased to spend them for his daughter's sake. I'll flirt with courtiers at the British throne, And e'en Napoleon shall my graces own; On the fair Rhine will join the tourist throng, Or, southward, seek the land of love and song. Where'er I wander, still, with magic art, I'll reign supreme o'er many a captive heart. At home, I'll revel in the gay delights Of city life-its crowds on gala nights, Or festive ball, or midnight masquerade, Each scene where wealth and fashion are displayed; My only aim to lead in Pleasure's train. And win a name that thousands seek in vain Let others plod beneath life's weary load. Nor care nor pain shall visit my abode.

P. S. I had almost forgot, my dear, to say,
I shall expect you on reception day,
To wish me welcome at our country seat,
And with a few choice bosom friends to meet.
'Twill be the gayest party ever seen;
Come and congratulate your Celestine.

MRS. HELEN A. MANVILLE.

Wisconsin appears to be somewhat fertile in rapid growths, both in the intellectual as well as in the vegetable realm. A short time since we had occasion to notice a young lady of that State who had acquired some reputation as a writer of verse. We now present another, whose performances in the same department of composition entitle her to a public recognition.

The portrait we have engraved indicates much ardor of sentiment and emotion. Her intuitive apprehensions are quick, accurate, and lasting. Her intellectual perceptions are almost electric, while her whole cast of thought partakes chiefly of the intuitive and emotional. She is impulsive, yet direct. She has keen sensibility, feels deeply, and acts promptly. She has scarcely enough of the vital temperament to render her a hearty sympathizer with the sensuous phases of life. She lives more in the realm of the emotional and imaginative



MRS. HELEN A. MANVILLE.

than in the realm of the material, yet there is much practical common sense portrayed in those somewhat sharpened features. Her life, we think, would be more serene, joyous, and smooth had she a stronger development of that temperament—the Vital—which induces an interest in the things of time and sense. Perhaps there are reasons for this lack of vitality. Let the following descriptive sketch give an inkling of her history.

Mrs. Helen A. Manville was born at New Berlin, New York, in the year 1839. She commenced to write for the press about three years ago. Some of her first efforts at writing poetry were published in some of the leading papers of Wisconsin, under the name of Nellie A. Mann; and those efforts were successful ones, and led the way for many beautiful poems to follow. Subsequently, she made her debut as an authoress in some of the leading papers and magazines of Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, and is at present a popular and highly-valued contributor to several periodicals of standard literature.

She is a rapid writer. Some of her sweetest poems were written in a few minutes, and without premeditation or study. She says if she were to study them, she believes she should spoil them entirely. She writes without any attempt at lofty flights or fanciful sentences, involving more words and obscurity than sense. Her "brain-waifs" are simple, natural, and fresh from her heart; and in their simplicity, their naturalness, and their originality lies one of their greatest charms. They are like the flowers that she loves, and as beautiful and free from artificiality.

The subjects which her pen has dwelt upon mostly are drawn from the emotions and experiences of the heart. Her poetry shows a close acquaintance with sorrow, which, if not from personal knowledge, comes from a delicate and refined sympathy with the griefs of others. She has the eye of the true poet, and looks beyond the mask of clay, and sees the working of the human soul. Her lyrics are those that go straight home to the heart, and find a responsive chord there, just as a strain of music thrills us with its sweetness.

Mrs. Manville has only just begun her literary career. Three years are all too short to tell what genius can do; but they tell what has already been done, and the future must decide the rest. Judging her future success in the walks of American literature by her success in the past, it is safe to say that there is much in store for her. Here is a little poem that is charming from its very simplicity. She has named it "Sunlight."

Like a holy benediction,
The sunlight falleth down;
And on my brow it lieth,
A fair and golden crown.
With gentle hand it toyeth
With each free-waving tress,
And kindly, softly lingers
In one long, sweet caress.
My heart has grown so joyful
Beneath its kindly kiss;
I question it. Is Heaven
A fairer land than this?

The last verse is truly beautiful! The following is an extract taken at random from a poem called "In Time."

Spring will be here, then disappear,
Like dewdrops in the morning;
And summer time, from a far clime,
Will gladly be returning.
Not so when we shall reach the lea,
Bayond death's darkened river.

Beyond death's darkened river;
From that blest clime no sweep of Time
Shall bear us back for ever!
And yet, oh strange! no sign of change

Shall tell the new years whither
The forms that moved, and lived, and loved,
And shared their joys together,
Have vanished to. Old Earth, adieu;
Not long the time will sadden,
New hopes will rise, and other eyes
Old Mother Earth will gladden.

And here is a fragment from another waif.

"I know, perchance thou hast forgot
The words so low and tender,
When all the heaven of my life
Lay in your blue eyes' splendor.
But ask my heart,
My better part,
Still with your memory haunted,
If in its deepest, holiest shrine
Another love, apart from thine,
Its glory has supplanted!

"And when life's evening-time shall come,
And earthly light is fading,
Ask why the smile that all my face
With glory is pervading.
I'll answer low,

'Behold, I go,
Our nuptials to prepare;
The vows unkept,
For which we wept,
Will meet fruition there.'"

Space will not admit of more extracts from her poems. Mrs. Manville's genius needs no aid to make itself felt and recognized by all appreciative readers and thinkers. We wish her abundant success in the path she is treading. Wisconsin may well be proud of her sweet singer, and write her name among those who seek to elevate the profession of letters within her borders.

DUTY-THE POPULAR IDEA!

FOR A WOMAN.

Always to be humbly thankful that being handy at her needle and expert with her rolling-pin and spice-box, she can have the sub-lime privilege of waiting upon some Man!

To get married just as soon after she has acquired the dignity of long dresses and a photographic album, as possible!

And if she can not persuade any member of the male sex to acquiesce with her, on this very important question, to say, mysteriously, "that she feels she has a mission for single life," and that "she wouldn't exchange lots with the happiest wife in the United States!"

Always to look as if she expected people to believe this statement.

To earn her own living in some way or other, whether she has been taught to do it or not. "There's plenty of ways for women to support themselves," says the pampered store-keeper who grows rich on the labor of their poorly paid hands.

To take in sewing or copying for the least possible pay, and be glad of the chance!

To give music-lessons lower than anybody else, and not to astonish her employers by the un-heard-of impertinence of asking for "an increase of salary."

Never, under any circumstances, to demean herself by going into a kitchen, as cook, at twenty dollars a month, while the chance remains of earning five dollars a month (and board herself) "genteelly" at her needle.

To die as a *lady*, rather than to live and grow fat as a Woman!

To sit in an over-heated and ill-ventilated church all day Sunday, just as she has sat over a sewing machine or a wash table all the other days in the week.

To believe, notwithstanding, that Sunday is "a day of rest;" and wonder meekly why she is so *tired* when the third service is over, at 10 P.M.

To be very grateful, as the minister tells her she should be, "for all her privileges." She has no very distinct idea what they are, but the minister ought to know more on the question than she does, and no doubt he is right!

To live just as long as there seems any room for her, and anything to do, and then to die peaceably with as little trouble as may be to the parish authorities, and get out of the world's way!

FOR A MAN.

To learn to smoke, the first thing, and to chew tobacco the second!

To marry some young woman, whether he is able to support her or not.

And when he finds that he has made a radical mistake as to the question of support, to be resigned to his hard fate, and allow his wife to support him!

To consider Society solely to blame because he can not pay the butcher, nor settle with the baker!

To read the papers at the corner grocery, whether he finds time to split kindlings for the fire at home or not.

To remain in the city at nothing per week, when Work is calling aloud for hands and nerves and sinews in far-off country meadows. "He does like to be where there is something going on!"

Never to establish the dangerous precedent of doing a woman's work for her, but to sit stretched out across the fire, with both hands in his pockets, while his wife washes the dishes with the baby on one arm, and keeps an eye to the kettle all the while.

To go to all the Races, and "bet" on the different horses, whether he has money to pay his losses or not. "It is such a grand American institution!"

To play billiards, "because it is a cheap amusement;" to drink freely, "because he feels so used-up;" and never to take his wife and family anywhere, "because it costs so much!"

To tell his wife "she don't understand politics," when she meekly asks if it is absolutely necessary for him to be out every night for a month before Election.

To lend Jones the money that was laid aside for the month's rent. "A man don't like to be mean, when he is asked for money, you know!"

To "reduce the family expenses" when funds are wanted to support "our candidate." He is promised an office in the Revenues, and, not having yet cut his majestic wisdom-teeth, he believes he is going to get it!

To sneak off to Liverpool in the hold of a steamer, when he don't get the office in the Revenues, and his creditors do come down upon him like birds of prey. "Can't look his wife in the face, so sensitive," say his friends. "Such a scoundrel," say his enemies.

Having got away—to keep away. After all, it is only wife and children and good name he has left behind him.

To devote the rest of his life to making money! MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS.

AN ENGLISH SHOW.

To plain Americans, who value home comforts more than public confusion, and who love liberty more than they love monarchy, the following, from *Harper's Bazar*, giving an account of the ceremony of presentation to the Queen, will be amusing:

To be presented to the Queen is the boast of English women and men. The presentation rooms are on the second story, and occupy the entire quadrangle of St. James' Palace, opening one into the other through the whole suite.

About six Levees are held a year. It takes a hundred men three weeks to prepare the rooms. Everything is measured by the inexorable law of etiquette. The dress is prescribed; the material, the length of the trains, the mode of dressing the hair, and the style of the garments. The doors would be shut in the face of the highest lady in the land if she departed in the slightest degree from the well-known law. The dress of the ladies must be velvet, satin, silk, lace, or tulle. Brides are allowed to wear white tulle, and widows, black tulle; but each

must be trimmed with roses or variegated ribbons. Peers, embassadors, and military officers wear their full uniform. Judges wear wigs. and lawyers appear in gowns of scarlet and black, according to their rank. Bishops and the clergy who have the run of the Court come out in full clerical costume. The Court dress of "gentlemen" is a black dress coat and pants, white vest, which must be open, and white crayat. The Master of Ceremonies prescribes the order for dressing the hair. Court hairdressers are few. They are engaged not only hours but days before the Presentation. Some ladies, who can do no better, have their hair fixed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before the Presentation, and do their sleeping in a sitting posture.

The Throne Room is a right royal room. There is not a seat in it except the Throne and the gilded chair at the foot. On a platform reached by three steps, and on a crimson carpet spattered with gold, stands a gilt Gothic chair surmounted by a crown. This is the Throne. It is covered with a canopy of crimson velvet. trimmed with heavy gold lace. On the top of the canopy is a golden cushion, on which rests a larger gold crown. The Throne Room is very long, nearly two hundred feet. Running the whole length is a heavy iron fence, full five feet high, capped with crimson velvet. Between it and the wall is a narrow passage leading from the entrance to the Throne, through which but one person can pass at a time. The great throng below, at a given signal, come up the stairway, which is covered with cocoa matting and worn crimson carpeting. They enter the great Audience Room that opens into the Throne Room.

The Audience Room is very gorgeous with satin hangings, radiant with vermilion and gold, but it is all cut up into little cattle-pens. made of iron railings very high and strong. They open one into another the whole length of the great chamber, making a zigzag passage from the entrance to the Throne Room. These pens are separated by heavy iron gates, guarded by officials, through which each person has to pass. Precedence is everything. When the signal is given below, the rush commences. The fine ladies become a disorderly mob. They crowd on each other, rend laces, trample velvets and satins under foot; and with all these guards to keep them orderly, they often appear in the "Presence," as it is called, all tattered and torn, and in a state of general dilapidation.

Back of the Throne is the Queen's Closet. It is a little dilapidated-looking room, low studded, scantily furnished, but old, which is the great attraction. Her Majesty is painfully prompt. At the exact moment she comes out of her Royal Closet and takes her stand on the lower step of the Throne. On the signal being given, Her Majesty's Ministers, with the Foreign Embassadors, enter from the private door, file singly before the Queen, bow, and take their seats in the center of the room, where they remain. The crowd is admitted one by one, passing through all the pens till they approach the Throne. To manage the train is



no easy matter. Lessons are given in this art as on horseback riding, each lady has to take care of her train herself. She throws it over her arm, and in the carriage the huge pile towers above her head. She carries it up the stairway to the Audience Room. Here a "Page of the Prince," as he is called, takes the train, holds it till she enters the Throne Room, when he drops it.

The party passes up the narrow pathway to the place where the Queen stands, makes a low bow, and then backs down the whole length of the room. The lady can not turn her back on thé Queen, nor take up her train. It is etiquette for the Ministers and Embassadors, who occupy the center of the room, to lift the train and pass it from one to another while the lady backs down to the door. The moment she gets outside of the Throne Room she must take care of herself and reach her carriage as best she can. She can not remain. A strong iron bar prevents her from repeating the luxury of presentation. She draws her finery through the crowd and disappears, and finds her coach where she can, which may be half a mile off, for the coaches of the nobility take precedence. The Presentation lasts about one minute. It costs months of labor and anxiety, and great expense. The finery will be worn on no other occasion. But the party has been "presented at Court," and will tell it to her children's children. When the Queen holds Court it lasts just one hour exactly. During the whole time she stands like a statute, as cold, as insensible. She neither bows nor speaks. The mass file before her as if she were hewn out of stone.

[And this is what our old country cousins seem to enjoy! How would it look for Mr. or Mrs. Andrew Johnson to cut such a figure? But ours is only a Republic; theirs is a Kingdom, or, should we say, a "Queendom!" with lots of little Princes, Princesses, Earls, Dukes, Peers, Lords, Ladies, and, oh, ever so many poor "subjects." Well, let them have them.]

A VILLAGE SKETCH

BY JENNIE JENKS.

I PRIDE myself on knowing by sight and by name almost every man and boy in our parish, from eight years old to eighty: I can not say as much for the female portion of our villagers. The women - the elder of them at least—are the more within doors, consequently more hidden. One does not meet them in the fields and highways; their duties make them close housekeepers. The little girls, to be sure, are often enough in sight-" true creatures of the element"-basking in the sun, racing in the wind, rolling in the dust, dabbling in the water, playing in the sand; hardier, dirtier, noisier, more sturdy and more fickle, more forcible defiers of heat and cold, wet and exposure, than even our boys. One sees them quite often enough to know them, 'tis true; but then the little elves seem to change so much at every step of their progress toward womanhood, that distinctive recognition becomes difficult, if not entirely impossible. It is not merely growing all the time which so alters their general appearance, but it is such a positive, perplexing, and perpetual round of changes in action and employment. A butterfly has not undergone more transmigrations in its progress through life, than a village belle on her arrival at the age of seventeen.

The first appearance of the little lass is something after the manner of a caterpillar, crawling and creeping upon the grass, sitting upright on the greensward, now laughing and now sniveling, first calling for "mamma," and then for "papa," wanting this and wanting that, and teasing some tired little nurse of an elder sister. There she lies, all gathered up into a clump, a fat, boneless, rosy piece of health, actually aspiring to the great accomplishments of walking and talking. See her tottling little cherublike form, as she stammers out for something she spies; look at her endeavors to secure that desideratum, starting off on a rocking, weaving bound, without fear, her hands outstretched, and her bright eyes wide-fixed intently ahead, stretching her chubby little limbs, scrambling and sprawling, laughing and screaming. There she is in all the dignity, grandeur, and innocence of the baby, adorned in a pink-checked frock, a blue-dotted pinafore, and a little white cap tolerably clean and quite whole. One is almost inclined to inquire whether the living treasure be a boy or a girl; for these hardy little country rogues look much alike.

In the next stage of their existence, dirt incrusted enough to pass for the chrysalis, if it were not so very unquiet, the gender remains equally uncertain. Now, our little mischief has grown to be a fair, stout, curly-pated elfin of three or four summers, sporting in the air, chasing butterflies, plucking flowers and tramping down the grass all day long; shouting, jumping, running, screeching, and frollicking; and, in fact, she is just the happiest compound of noise and idleness, glee and mischievous pranks, curious capers, rags, and rebellion, that ever trod the earth.

Then comes a sun-burnt, gipsy-like, gadabout "tom-boy" stripling, of six or seven years; beginning to grow tall and slim; face, hands, and arms covered with freckles and tan; and the cares of the world growing upon her. With a pitcher in one hand, a mop in the other, and an old straw shaker of ambiguous shape entirely covering her head and hiding her tangled hair, a tattered, stuffed petticoat, once bright green, hanging below an equally tattered cotton-frock, once purple, her longing, sharp bopeeping eyes are fixed on a game of base-ball hard-by, which the boys are playing, and with whom she fain would be enjoying the game.

So the world wags till ten; then the little damsel gets admission to the district school, and trips mincingly thither every morning, carrying her dinner-basket on one arm and a sunumbrella under the other, looking as demure as a nun, and as tidy and comfortable as anything

can be; her thoughts fixed on button-holes and spelling-books—those engines of promotion in young minds, now despising dirt and baseball, and all their joys.

Then, at twelve years of age, she comes home again, uncapped, untippeted, unschooled, and as brown as a berry, wild as a colt, busy as a bee. She assists the folks around home, doing sundry little chores and running on errands as occasion may require. It is a great pity, we sometimes think, that a country girl could not stand still when she arrives at twelve or thirteen, and there remain, for then she is charming; her rustic simplicity is not to be gainsayed. Fresh and blooming as a rose, as straight as a candle, and as smiling as charity, she is the star of virtue, the object of love, and the hope of her parents. But the great clock of time will ever move forward, and at fourteen years she gets a service in the neighboring village or town; and her next appearance is in the perfection of the butterfly state, fluttering, glittering, and inconstant—yea, vain—the gayest and gaudiest insect that ever skimmed over the meadows, mountains, and vales of our rural

And this is the true and certain progress of an American rustic beauty; when fully matured and developed, you will find her the sturdiest, healthiest, smartest, the most substantial, and worthy of all young womankind. Thus it is with the average lot of our village girls; they spring up, flourish, change, and disappear. Some, indeed, marry at home and settle among their kin; and then ensues another set of important, constant, and evident changes—rather more gradual, perhaps, but quite as sure—till gray hairs, wrinkles, and linsey-woolsey wind up the picture.

HUSBANDS, IN PROSPECT. "WANTS" OF THE WEST.

MANY years ago, Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham issued circulars in this city inviting unmarried ladies of the East to join her in an expedition to California, where the services of women were then in great demand. She succeeded in obtaining the promise to go of several hundred, who had in view the richest rewards for their services in teaching school, keeping house, etc. A ship was chartered for the purpose, and all things made ready, but unfortunately for all concerned, some evil-minded persons connected with the press in New York basely insinuated that the expedition contemplated the establishment of disreputable houses in the Pacific States; and the breeze raised by this slander deterred nearly all the timid ladies from going. And the thing failed, and consequently the large majority of the sterner sex were left alone in all that great and growing country, sighing for congenial feminine spirits to share their gold and sympathies.

At a later period, a bachelor by the name of MERCER, from Washington Territory, who could stand a life of single blessedness no longer, resolved on doing the State of his adoption





some service and to select a wife at the same time. He advertised in New York for ONE THOUSAND UNMARRIED Women to go West-offering a free passage to all. At first the Eastern ladies fought shy. The question everybody asked was. Is he a Mormon? How do we know that he may not take all the ladies straightway to Brigham Young? He refers to members of Congress, to reliable business men, proves himself a gentleman and scholar; and the ladies, here and there, begin to take courage. Five hundred come forward and offer themselves a sacrifice for the good of the West. A war steamer is chartered from the Government; a hundred men are set to work putting in state-rooms and fitting her for the vovage. The newspapers are full of reports-true and false-kindly approving and bitterly denouncing. The excitement runs high. Everybody feels an interest in the dear lambs being led to the s-teamer. Miss Anna Dickinson, the political champion for woman's rights, joined in the cry and denounced the scheme from the platform at Cooper Institute, when Mr. Mercer was one of her auditors. Imagine how he must have winced under her scathing sarcasm. The women were to be label ed "For Sale," and on landing, every savage man would grab a girl and run her off to his dismal den, and there per-

haps eat her up alive, poor thing! Contributions of books, music, provisions and the like are solicited by the merciful Mr. Mercer. We contribute our share of useful scientific literature. His "pile" is all invested—many thousands of dollars; but it proves insufficient for fitting up the ship, coaling, supplying provisions, and so forth, and he is driven to borrow. The fates favor, and the ship finally, after repeated delays, sets sail for the "Happy Land" with two hundred prospective wives and mothers on board. Here is the first authentic statement—from a passenger—we have had of the results. The reader will agree with us in pronouncing it every way satisfactory.

"The steamship Continental left New York, Jan. 16, 1866, with nearly 200 lady passengers, most of them orphans, gathered from the New England States. We sailed for Rio Janeiro, South America, where we stopped eight days, having had a most delightful passage, without storms or sickness. Thence we sailed through



PORTRAIT OF DR. JOHN LINDLEY, THE BOTANIST.

the Straits of Magellan, experiencing no rough weather, and afterward landed at Lotta, in Chili, where we spent fifteen days very pleasantly. Making sail from thence, we proceeded to San Francisco, direct, touching at the Galapagos Islands, a small group right under the equator. On arrival in San Francisco we had a good deal of difficulty on account of false newspaper reports which had raised much excitement; but we succeeded in getting the party through to Washington Territory. In two weeks' time the ladies were all supplied, with comfortable homes, and earning good wages. When I left there, the 20th of last December, they were all married but three; and I can say that they were all highly pleased with the country, and have written letters home to that effect. The general result of this enterprise upon the country has been salutary, and we ought to have thousands of women more of the same sort.."

It is proper to add that Mr. Mercer has since

become a happy husband and a happy father. One of the ladies who went out to teach school is now Lady Mercer, and is keeping house.

Mr. Mercer has recently established a line of ships between New York and Portland, Oregon. He is shipping wheat, lumber, etc., direct to New York, and taking out railroad iron and other freight to the Rocky Mountains. May he rise and shine according to his merits, and be gratefully remembered by those he benefits East and West.

DR. JOHN LINDLEY, THE BOTANIST.

This distinguished botanist. who by his efforts in horticulture served to give that esthetic department of agriculture a scientific character, was born at Catton, near Norwich, England, February 5th, 1799. His father was a nurseryman, and owned a large garden. In the culture of plants and trees young Lindley took much interest, although at eighteen he left the garden for commercial business and connected himself with Wrench, the seedsman of Camberwell. His tastes, however, were strongly botanical, for in 1819 he published a translation of Richard's Analyse du Fruit. The labor of this translation was performed by him at one sitting, three days and two nights having been entirely devoted

to it. Between 1819 and 1850 he prepared and published upward of a dozen botanical works, many of which required long and critical investigation in the course of preparation. Besides, he contributed articles, estimated of high value by botanists, to the Library of Useful Knowledge, the Penny Cyclopedia, the Gardener's Chronicle, the horticultural department of which he edited from its commencement in 1841, and assisted Mr. Hutton in the preparation of "The Fossil Flora of Great Britain." Among the more prominent of his books are the "Theory of Horticulture," which is considered the best English work on the subject extant, the "Introduction to Botany," the "Vegetable Kingdom," and several treatises on the Orchidaceæ, which are standard.

In 1823 he was appointed assistant secretary of the London Horticultural Society, and contributed greatly to advance its interests. Not long after establishing this relation he had a spirited controversy on the merits of the nat-

ural system of Botany, with a nobleman who espoused the old Linnaan doctrine. Lindley, with more progressive and enlightened views, finally discomfited his opponent, and gained a high position among botanists for critical acumen and comprehensive learning. He acted until near the close of his life as the assistant secretary of the Horticultural Society, edited their Transactions and Proceedings, and took an active part in the management of their gardens at Turnham Green. In 1829, at the opening of the London University, he was appointed professor of Botany, a chair which he occupied until his resignation in 1860. As an earnest student in every branch of learning connected with Botany he was unsurpassed, and his society and opinion were courted by those interested in similar inquiries. He was an active or honorary member of almost every learned society in Europe. In America, the recent progress in horticultural matters brought his name in high estimation, because of the practical value of his scientific investigations. Rev. H. W. Beecher, in a note to the Gardener's Monthly, thus speaks of him:

"The death of Dr. Lindley has made an important hiatus in popular gardening literature. We, in America especially, need men to write who devote time, thought, and knowledge to this elegant department of knowledge, as they do to the sciences of law, of medicine, or theology, and although we are glad of transient and cursory writing rather than none, I feel the want, in American horticultural magazines, of writing that is the result of long and close observation and of ripe reflection."

The character of his organization was strongly of the nervous type. He was naturally studious, investigative, profound. The whole countenance at once proclaimed the man of earnest thought, esthetic taste, and elevated sentiment.

THE HAPPIEST PERIOD.

AT a festival party of old and young the question was asked: Which season of life is most happy? After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four-score years. He asked if they had not noticed a group of trees before the dwelling, and said:

"When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and these are covered with blossoms, I think how beautiful is spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think how beautiful is summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint, I think how beautiful is autumn! And when it is sere winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, I see the stars shine through."

Religious Department.

Know,
Without or star, or angel, for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud science fails.
— Found's Nath Thoughts.

THE BLESSED LAND.

BY MRS. E. K. CRAWFORD.

THERE's a beautiful land no mortal hath seen,
Whose light is the smile of our God;
Where only the souls of the ransomed have been,
And the feet of the ransomed have trod.
Their glorified mission unraptured beholds
Its mountains and valleys of green,
And the river of life that unceasingly rolls
Its blossom-decked margins between.

There frost never withers the flowers with its blight,
And storms never scatter their bloom;
And the breezes that blow o'er that home of delight
Breathe softly, but not of the tomb.
There sounds of farewell on the ear never rise
From pallid and quivering lips;
And eyes that are brighter than star-lighted skies
Are not tarnished by rude death's eclipse.

The beautiful dead who go out from our sight
To their slumber, there waken again;
And the garments they wear are made whiter than light,
By the blessed Redeemer of men.
Their faces will never be dimmed by the tears
That so bitterly furrow our own,
For their spirits are free from all sorrows and fears,

The portal that leads to that radiant land
Is clouded with mystical gloom,
And they who beyond it triumphantly stand,
Have passed the dark shades of the tomb.
We, too, through the shadows shall one day go down,
And pass the pale sentinel there,
Where this mortal puts on immortality's crown,
And the robes that the purified wear.

In that better and happier home.

Dear faces that vanished too soon from our gaze,
Sweet lips that were hushed with a prayer,
And voices we miss from our anthems of praise,
Will all be restored to us there.
Then blessed be God for the promises made,
For the precious assurances given,
That the partings of earth will be more than repaid
By the blissful reunions of heaven.
EAST CLEVELAND, O.

UNITY IN DIVISION;

or,

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

A SERMON* BY REV. JASPER L. DOUTHIT.

 $\,$ 1 Cor. xii. 4: Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit.

1 Cor. xii. 31: But covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet I show unto you a more excellent way.

1 Cor. xiii. 8: Charity never faileth; but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away.

The Apostle is discoursing to the Church at Corinth upon the fact and propriety of a variety of gifts, and the mutual benefits that may result therefrom. These Corinthians seem not to have "continued with one accord eating their meat with gladness, and with singleness of heart praising God," as the newly-converted

* Preached at Union Hall, Mattoon, Ill.

Christians on the day of Pentecost, the day when they were filled with the Holy Spirit, and spake in different tongues, according as the Spirit gave each one utterance. Another well says that this event of the Pentecost, construe the miracle as we may, teaches the great lesson of one gospel in many dialects-dialects of thought as well as of tongue. The Corinthians, I say, seem not to have heeded this lesson. Having fallen from their first warm love, they lost that charitable, generous, loving spirit, which is more valuable than all other Christian graces, and thus became schismatic, bigoted, dogmatic, and contentious. Instead of admiring the virtues and pitying the errors of their brethren, and kindly interpreting theological differences, they indulged in a spirit of censure; were disposed to pick flaws in each other's characters, and hunt up heresies in those who differed from them in religious doctrine. Therefore Paul addresses them in a very pointed and practical letter, showing them the folly of such a course of action, and directing them to a wiser and better way. What he would say to them in plain Anglo-Saxon, if I interpret his language correctly, is this: My brethren, I would have you know that although God works through you in various ways, enabling some of you to do one thing and some to do another, permitting some of you to see one part of His truth and some to see another part, still it is the same good Being that works in you all, so far as each works with a sincere desire to do good and see the truth; and He works in these different ways, these various methods, through a wise design. It is for your mutual help and your everlasting welfare. Therefore you should be charitable to those who differ from you in opinion or in gifts.

It takes many parts to make a whole; and you, being many, are one in Christ, if you work harmoniously, and do not blame those sincerely striving to follow Him. Although their ways may not be your ways, and they may praise God in a tongue strange to you, yet so long as any one speaks and acts in the spirit that blesses Jesus, he must be judged as speaking by the spirit of Almighty God. Therefore I beseech you, if you wish to be true followers of Him who went about doing good, that no one of you consider his way of thinking, or his particular calling, as more holy than that of others who may be moved by the same spirit. Remember, however, that "to err is human," that man is fallible, and therefore that no one need pride himself on seeing the whole truth unobscured or untainted by personal prejudices and individual whims; and for this reason while I would urge you to covet and strive for the best gifts and rejoice in diversities of operations, yet I would show you a more excellent way for directing your ambition, a way which really includes all others, or, at least, is more important than all others, in the sense that the attainment of the object sought is more important than the special means by which we seek to attain that object.



RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND HUMAN ORGANIZATION.

Now the lesson to be drawn from these two chapters (xii. and xiii.), taking the words first quoted as an index, is a broad charity for all religious faith, and a hearty co-operation with all Christians and all people of all religious sects who accept the meek and lovely Nazarene as their Savior and leader. My reasons for drawing such a lesson may be considered under three heads: 1. Because honest differences of belief are founded in the very constitution of man. They are natural, innate, inevitable, and therefore according to divine arrangement. Both nature and revelation afford abundant testimony to the fact, that He who breathed life into man formed him with mental, moral, and spiritual characteristics peculiar to himself, and differing somewhat from those of his fellow-man. Most candid and enlightened men are coming to admit this fact. Says Hagenbach, a most conscientious orthodox writer, in his very able work upon German Rationalism: "The very language of the Bible does not bring truth in the same guise to every one; it is variously understood; every one interprets the Bible after his own manner. * There is a great deal in this matter dependent upon the natural constitution, the degree of culture, and the personal experience of the individual, and, up to a certain point, it may be said that with a common groundwork of religious belief, every one has a special creed, a separate theology, and a treasury of inner experiences and views different from those of any one else."

It is true that the inborn peculiarities may be greatly modified by the external influences under which a man voluntarily places himself; and, up to a certain point, and much more than many of us would like to think, we are responsible and accountable before God and our fellows for the erroneous views we may entertain. But place two persons under precisely the same influences, give them the nursing of the same mother, the instruction of the same teacher, let them read the same books, study the same Bible, and listen to the same sermons Sunday after Sunday all their lives, and yet we are warranted by all that can be known of human nature, either from history or the facts about us, in supposing that these two persons, when arrived at the age of maturity, would, despite all their similarity of training, entertain different shades of belief in matters of theology. It matters little how true or false this supposition may be, since the fact can not be denied that no two persons, however sincere Christians they may be, do always exactly agree in matters of religious faith and practice; and even where we find two or more who do very nearly agree, we find others, equally good, judging the tree by its fruits, who do most calmly and sincerely assent that the two who do agree are in error. Now, what must be the conclusion in such a case? Dare we affirm that this diverse belief is entirely voluntary, and wholly the result of willful and contentious dispositions, especially when the very purest and best men are subject to such diversities?

THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY.

Even the most loving and intimate disciples and associates of our Savior, when He walked the hills and valleys of Palestine, differed in their interpretations of some of their Master's words and teachings; the writers both of the Old and New Testaments show different conceptions of religious truth; Paul most frankly confesses that he taught opinions, or at least held views, peculiar to himself alone. During the past eighteen centuries, thousands of Christian men and women have walked calmly and cheerfully to the gibbet, the block, or the stake; have suffered death by scourgings, cruel tortures, and burnings. Why? Simply and solely because they could not conscientiously praise God in the same dialect of thought with their persecutors, who called themselves Christians also.

Now it would be an impeachment of the integrity of human nature, and therefore, indirectly, an impeachment of Him who created human nature, to affirm that these sainted martyrs who in all ages, and among all nations, have suffered and died for opinion's sake, did so merely through a willful stubbornness and a blind, bigoted determination to have their own way. It must be that they were led to such a course because they could not help believing as they did, because they thought and felt from their inmost souls that they were right, and were therefore willing to die for God's truth. As before said, we can not deny the fact that the wisest and best do differ more or less in their understanding of religious truth, and differ honestly, too, oftentimes when their worldly interests, their reputations, and their personal sympathies and actual desires would lead them to strive for an agreement. William Chillingworth, a most renowned and scholarly English divine of two centuries ago, received after his conversion to Protestantism, among many other persecutions, an angry letter from a friend, renouncing his friendship and upbraiding him for his conduct. Chillingworth's reply to his friend is noble, and worthy of note just here. Among many other questions as kindly put as they are pertinent, he asks his abusive friend: "Have you such power over your understanding that you can believe what you please though you see no reason? If you have, I pray, for our old friendship's sake, teach me that trick; but until I have learned it, I pray, blame me not for going the ordinary way-I mean, for believing or not believing as I see reason. If you can convince me of willful opposition against the known truth, of negligence in seeking it, of unwillingness to find it, of preferring temporal respects before it, or of any other fault which is in my power to amend, if I amend it not, be as angry with me as you please. But to impute to me involuntary errors, or that I do not see that which I would see, but can not, or that I will not profess that which I do not believe, certainly this is far more unreasonable error than any which you can justly charge me with." I know a person, now in the ministry, who in his early life most fervently prayed that he might be led to see the truth as his most intimate associates and friends saw it, because his over-sensitive and sympathetic nature shrank from that coldness and persecution which often are visited on a person who holds views opposed to those with whom he associates most intimately, and contrary to the generally received opinions of men.

AN ARGUMENT FOR DIVERSITY.

Variety, if used wisely, may be a blessing rather than a curse. God ordained it, and what He ordained was designed for a blessing. Shall we assume that man is able of his own puny self to so thwart the design of Providence as to cause these various shades of thought and feeling in direct opposition to Divine arrangement? No two persons have precisely the same appearance, physically considered. Shall we say that the Creator made all men to have the same general looks, the same colored hair and eyes, the same complexion, the same shape of head and the same size of body, and that man by his wickedness has so thwarted the original plan of the Creator, and changed the bodies of the race so far from the original mold, that now no two look precisely alike? On the contrary, is it not wiser to conclude that He who gave the rainbow its tints, the flowers their varied hues, the birds their variegated plumage, and who patterned the leaves of the trees and the grass of the fields so differently; He who has molded the pebbles and the very sands of the sea into many different shapes, and who presses the numberless flakes of snow into myriads of varying figures; He who has stamped his entire creation, animate and inanimate, on the earth beneath and about us, and in the heavens above us, with such infinite variety; I say, is it not wiser to conclude that He who has wrought out all this wonderful variety in the material and outer universe intended also that the finite minds of His children should see different shadows and lights of His infinite truth? Is it not wiser to conclude thus in regard to God's providence than to suppose that honest differences of opinion kindly entertained are inconsistent with His arrangements, incompatible with His laws, and therefore contrary to His will. The Apostle Paul was a shrewd observer and an excellent judge of human nature, and certainly knew something of the Divine will concerning man, and, as we have seen, he wisely takes it for granted that these differences in man's perception of truth were intended, and must therefore result in good, if properly used. Accepting these diversities of belief among Christians as having their foundation in the constitution, and as being sanctioned by revelation, believing this lesson to be taught by revelation and confirmed by Nature, we are compelled to be charitable toward all denominations of faith other than our own, else we sin against light and knowledge. We must be charitable under such circumstances and with such convictions, or confess our non-submission to the will of Him who made us, and who doeth all things well.

DOGMATISM VS. FALLIBILITY.

Another consideration why Christians of all sects and faiths should cordially co-operate with each other in Christian work, and charitably interpret each other's views, is because man is finite, and can therefore comprehend only a part of God's infinite truth. Each man sees only his individual part of the truth, but it may be a part that no other one can see so well, just as he may do a work, however humble, that none other could do as well; therefore, in order that we may do the more, and arrive nearer the fullness of the truth, it is necessary that we should join hands and hearts, and charitably compare and consider each other's light.* "My light is none the less for lighting my neighbors." How very true that we all "see through a glass darkly!" The truth is always more than we by our little creeds and systems would make it. As Tennyson has well said:

"Our little systems have their day;
They have their day, and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of Thee;
And Thou, O Lord, art more than they."

But receiving each other's views with sufficient charity, we may at least partly unite these "broken lights;" and thus gain more truth, and furnish greater light to guide men out of the bondage of sin and darkness into the liberty and light of the Gospel of righteousness and peace. We should not only tolerate differences of opinion, but rejoice in them. In this way, instead of worse than wasting our energiesspilling the oil of our lamps in a foolish endeavor to extinguish each other's lights-we might be as an illuminated city set upon a hill. Mr. Beecher most truthfully declares in a sermon, that in order that the Gospel may be preached to every living creature, "We must accept the different types of piety which spring from different mental constitutions and methods of instruction. We must recognize and use the intellectual type of development; the emotive type; the mystical type; the philanthropic, and the esthetic type. All of them together would make the perfect man. But who is large enough to be a representative Christian? It takes all the different churches to represent the whole Christianity of any period." In our desire to see more of the sublime principles of the Christian religion, we may accept many of the peculiar views of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, the orthodox and the heterodox, the "evangelical" and the "liberal;" and, in fact, we may accept much that is taught by that class of persons called infidels and skeptics, and though we may be the wiser and none the worse for so doing, yet we shall fall short of the whole truth, because finiteness can not grasp infinity. "Virgil," says Emerson,

* In the last number of the Contemporary Review, edited by Dean Alvord, Professor Jellett maintains that doctrinal unity in religion is no more possible nor desirable than unity of opinion in politics. What is called religious error is usually the exaggerated estimate of some important truth, or the transient form of a noble aspiring after clearer views. That is no true liberality which does not add to toleration of opponents a frank recognition of their value.

"is a thousand books to a thousand persons. Take the book into your two hands and read your eyes out, you will never find what I find." He might as truly have said the same of the Bible. Each man among a hundred reads it and finds food for the soul which the ninety-nine others do not find. How foolish to declare that this one or that one is a heretic because the ninety-nine others do not find the same food that he does! It would be equally wise and charitable to blame our brother for having hazel eyes instead of blue, as to find fault with him for seeing what we may not, perhaps can not, see. Because some men can not distinguish or see certain colors, they should not deny their existence; least of all should they harshly judge those who claim to be guided in the "narrow" path by rays of light which to them are imperceptible. For a man to demand that we shall receive moral and religious illumination through his organs of spiritual vision, and his only, is as if he should place his body between us and the sunshine and say, with pompous air and authoritative tone: "I see all the light there is to be seen; look through me, if you would have light, or remain forever in darkness!"

FUTILITY OF MERE OPINION.

If a man shows Christian fruits, exhibits Christian character, and comes to us requesting Christian fellowship, we are bound by the laws of Christian courtesy to grant his request, notwithstanding he may entertain opinions that seem to us unwarranted by reason or revelation. "A string of opinions," said John Wesley, "is no more Christian faith than a string of beads is Christian practice." "If the fruit be good," wrote Dr. Franklin to his sister who had written him a letter of anxious inquiry in regard to his religious opinions—"if the fruit be good, dear sister, terrify not yourself about the tree; for do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" If a brother, though skeptical in many things, by his sobriety and industry, and by his purity of life helps to cast the evil out of those who admiringly look upon him from day to day, should we presume to forbid him because he followeth not us? The Son of God rebukes us as he did his disciples eighteen hundred years ago, saying tenderly, yet firmly, "Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is on our part."

A charitable regard for, and a kindly interpretation of, the conscientious convictions of others should characterize the relation of different Christian denominations with each other, because in no other way can we obey the golden rule and fulfill that law of charity which the New Testament so beautifully unfolds, and which is the very essence of duty, and the object of all law and gospel. Love is the end of all the commandments, the real basis of all faith. All precepts, all doctrines, all ordinances of religion are but means for the attainment of this one grand end. "A new commandment give I unto you, that you leve one another." "Love is the fulfilling of the law." "God is love." A correct faith is indeed essential. It makes a vast difference in the character and life whether a man believes in Mahomet, or Jesus of Nazareth; but a faith which does not work by deeds of love, even though it be called Christian faith, is dead and worthless.

We have no right to demand that our brother shall think just as we do, nor that he shall subscribe to our peculiar system of faith; but we have a divine right, may I not say, to ask that he shall manifest a spirit of love in his actions toward us; and this he can not do and persecute us for opinion's sake.

CHARITY.

There is a beautiful legend taken from the rabbinical writers, quoted perhaps first by Jeremy Taylor, and afterward by Sidney Smith, which runs somewhat thus: "Once upon a time, as Abraham was sitting in the door of his tent, there came unto him a wayfaring man; and Abraham gave him water for his feet, and set bread before him. And Abraham said unto him, 'Let us now worship the Lord our God before we eat of this bread.' And the wayfaring man said unto Abraham, 'I will not worship the Lord thy God, for thy God is not my God; but I will worship my God, even the God of my fathers.' But Abraham was exceeding wroth; and he rose up to put the wavfaring man forth from the door of his tent, when, lo! the voice of the Lord was heard in the tent, saying: 'Abraham, Abraham, have I borne with this man for three-score and ten years, and canst not thou bear with him for one hour?"" How difficult it is to obey the plainest precepts of the Gospel, especially if such obedience conflicts with our prejudices and with our personal preferences! and how hard it is to speak upon this heavenly principle of Christian charity and forbearance without appearing stale and tedious! How exceedingly difficult it is for men and women to incorporate into their lives and characters a moral axiom so often discoursed upon and so universally admitted! That witty and noble English divine, Sidney Smith, in a most admirable discourse "On those Rules of Christian Charity by which our Opinions of other Sects should be formed," said: "The wildest visionary does not now hope he can bring his fellow-creatures to one standard of faith. If history has taught us any one thing, it is that mankind, on such sort of subjects, will form their own opinions." All that we have any reason to hope for is that differences of opinion may be cemented together by that charity which "suffereth long and is kind;" which " yaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; seeketh not its own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil." That is a consummation which may be reasonably hoped for, and all good people may devoutly labor for its bringing about on earth. In this way alone can we have unity in division, and produce harmonious music from the various notes of thought and faith that now jar so discordantly in the Christian world. This unity of spirit, with diversity of operations; this peace in division; this singleness of purpose, with a variety of gifts-is the end of all law and the object of all gospel.

THE MAIN POINT.

The question which every soul in judgment must answer is not, how have you grown? but have you grown to the stature of a son or a daughter of God? When the Lord of the harvest comes. He does not ask, In what field did this grow? Did it grow on rich or poor land? Did it grow in heathen or Christian countries? Did it grow in Asia, Africa, Europe, or America? Neither does He ask how was it cultivated? Was it cultivated by the ministers, doctrines, books, and ordinances of this sect or that sect? Was it helped in its growth by the agencies and instruments of Catholicism or Protestantism, Calvinism or Arminianism, Trinitarianism or Unitarianism? Did it grow by heterodoxy or orthodoxy? Thanks to Him who is just, merciful, good, and holy! no such questions of partiality are asked, but simply, "Is it wheat? if so, then gather it into my garner." And to the reapers that go forth, the command of the great Husbandman is, that each shall diligently labor with the peculiar tools placed in his hands. The fields are white unto the harvest. Then why stop to quarrel with our brothers who may be reaping in a different manner, or working by different methods and with different implements? Or why impeach their faith if they discover soul-inspiring truths, and gather incentives for noble deeds and aims from fields that appear to us barren and waste. I understand the true church to be not a select few hedged in by a creed, who are, as another expresses it, "afraid to peep through the iron bars of their prison lest some sharp sheriff of the faith nab them and place them on trial for heresy." This, assuredly, is not the leaven which leaveneth the whole lump. Rather, it is that church or body of people which includes the good men and women of all faiths, all sects, and all races working together in unity of purpose, but with diversity of gifts, for their salvation. The Good Shepherd of the true fold does not stop to inquire what kind of sheep are these? before receiving them into his fold. Are they lame or sick? Then so much the more care must be taken of them. Are they white, black, red, or brown? No matter; if sheep, his voice calls them into his fold; and no one of the flock need pride itself as more welcome or more worthy of admission than another.

As John the revelator, in the vision on Patmos, saw several gates to the New Jerusalem, so there are several roads by which sincere seekers of truth may travel toward God and enter into life.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee,-Nearer to Thee"

is the sublime end sought; and little does it matter by which route the approach is made if that end is gained.

However, as we yearn for that true nobility of soul, that beauty of character, that perfection of all our faculties which was so manifest in Jesus—let us remember that the Creator has so ordained it that we can only attain to this excellence, this perfectness, by cordially holding each other's hands, tenderly touching each oth-



REV. JABEZ BURNS, D.D.

er's hearts, and lovingly uniting our best convictions, our highest hopes, purest desires, and holiest aspirations. Intellectual dogmas and mere speculative theories of salvation may fail to convert the sinner from the error of his way. All ceremonies, all ordinances, all the mere external rites of religion—though proper in their place—may utterly fail to save a soul from sin and error. But we have the Apostle Paul's word for it, that there is one rule to guide us in our relation with our fellows and our attitude toward God: one principle of life and action which, if thoroughly practiced, never fails to do good-" Charity never faileth." As we all have one Father, so we all receive light from the same great sun; and although in passing through our variously shaped glasses this light appears in different colors, just as the natural light in passing through the prism separates into the seven colors of the rainbow, yet, as a writer has beautifully expressed it, "when God's truth, refracted on its entrance into our nature, shall emerge into the white light again, not one of these tinted beams can be spared."

REV. JABEZ BURNS, D.D.

The brain of this gentleman is evidently large, of fine quality, and more than ordinarily active, yet, sustained as it is by a superior vital organization, the product of a due regard for the requirements of health and sobriety, there is no tendency to exhaustion or premature decay. A happy combination of the several temperaments serves to keep him in good condition, mentally and physically.

He is alive to impressions from without, and has much of that constitutional quality which the French term susceptibilité; his feelings are strong to intensity, but his power of self-control is also well

marked, so that the action founded on sheer impulse is of rare occurrence in his career.

He possesses much cheerfulness and hopefulness of disposition; is not inclined to despond from any cause; would look confidently forward to a complete resolution of any difficulty or embarrassment into which he might fall. The religious element in him is strongly developed; he feels that he is sustained by a Power above, that he can rest calmly on the hopes and assurances set forth in the Word of his God. He has a firm hold on the future life, and believes that he has a realization of what is signified by faith. That he takes pleasure in doing good, that he is sympathetic and forbearing, is manifested in the large Benevolence which towers up from the forehead. He is firm and persistent, however, in the maintenance of his opinion; has an earnest individuality of his own, but can not be charged with arrogance or assumption. He is in a great degree fond of society; believes in domestic life-the home circle; has strong ties upon home; he regards the hearthstone as the center whence radiate those influences which exert the most powerful effect in reforming and elevating human nature. Intellectually, he possesses much strength and breadth of thought and versatility combined with an excellent practical discernment. There is more originality of thought and purpose indicated than a disposition to imitate. The tendency of such an intellect, influenced as it is by so strong a moral nature, would be toward philanthropy, morality, and religion. His frank and earnest nature would incline him to utter his impressions, and his Benevolence would give them a humanitarian tenor.

The subject of our present sketch - who forms one of the leaders of the "General" branch of the Baptist denomination, was born at Oldham, near Manchester, England, on the 18th of December, 1805. His parents were members of the Wesleyan Connection, and were of exemplary piety, though moving in a comparatively humble sphere of life. His first education was communicated to him at a private academy at Chester, England; afterward, however, he was the favorite pupil of the Rev. W. Winter, M.A., at the grammar-school of his native town. Having completed his course there, he went to assist his father in his business as a medical practitioner; and prior to his entering upon the work of his life, we believe he had some experience in other depart-



ments of trade. When eighteen years of age he became a member of the Methodist New Connection, among which earnest and devoted people he first made use of those talents which have made him one of the most widely-known preachers of his generation. He remained with this body five years. In 1826 he went to London. It was in 1828, we believe, when he avowed a change of view on the question of baptism, and was publicly immersed on a profession of his faith. In 1829 he accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the United Christian Church at Perth, Scotland; and he lived on that side of the border for five years. While there he devoted himself with great zeal to a movement that was at that time in its infancy, and not very likely to find universal favor among Scotchmen-we refer to the temperance question; and it may be here noted that his enthusiasm in this cause has to the present day shown no sign of diminution.

In 1825, Dr. Burns returned to London, as pastor of the General Baptist church meeting in New Church Street Chapel, Marylebone; and so uniform was his success there, that it was twice found necessary to enlarge his chapel. He was one of the first members of the Evangelical Alliance, and has never missed any opportunity of raising his voice or using his pen in the cause of Christian Union. In the year 1847 he was chosen by the Association of General Baptists to represent his brethren in a Triennial Conference of the Free-Will Baptists of America, held in Vermont. Twelve months previously, the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, had conferred upon him the honorary title of D.D. Several times has he been chosen as Moderator and preacher of the Annual Assembly of his own denomination. He has been a prolific writer, and many of his productions have met with a very large circulation, not only in Great Britain, but also in the United States. His works may be classified thus: First, those designed for private, and those for general Christian usefulness, as his first three books, "Christian Sketch Book," of which twelve thousand copies were sold, "Spiritual Cabinet," "Christian Remembrancer." Afterward, second series of "Christian Sketch Book," "Christian Daily Portion" -365 readings on the person and work of Christ, "Sermons for Family Reading," a second volume of the same for village worship, "Mothers of the Wise and Good," "Deathbed Triumphs of Eminent Christians," "Life of Mr. Fletcher of Madeley," "Missionary Enterprises," "Light for the Sick-room," "Light for the House of Mourning," "None but Jesus,"
"Christian Exercises for every Lord's-day," "Discourses on the Various Forms of Religion."

Of works designed for ministers and students were, "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons" (nine volumes), "Pulpit Cyclopedia" (four volumes), "Sunday-school Sketches," "Christian Philosophy, or Materials for Thought," "Universal Love of God," "Sermons on Scriptural Election." Of works for young people and children, "Youthful Piety,"

ditto Second Series, "Youthful Christian,"
"Good Child's Gift Book," "Scripture Catechism in Verse," "Little Poems," "Missionary
Rhymes," "Temperance Hymns," etc.; also
"Sabbath Treasure," for children's Sunday
reading. In addition to these, "Hints to Church
Members," "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers," "The Marriage Gift Book and Bridal
Token," and it is conjectured that Dr. Burns is
the author of "No Better than We Should Be."

As editor, Dr. Burns conducted the *Christian Miscellany* in Scotland, a magazine designed to promote Christian Union; the *Preacher's Magazine*, extending through six volumes; and he was the editor of the London *Temperance Journal* for about seven years.

He published on his return from America in 1847 a volume describing the scenes and incidents of his travels through 2,500 miles of the country.

Dr. Burns delivered the inaugural sermon in Manchester on the formation of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, and which was published and largely circulated through the kingdom by that society.

Dr. Burns entered on his London pastorate in May, 1835, with a membership of about twenty persons, and a comparatively empty place of worship; his church now numbers upward of five hundred communicants, and a twice enlarged chapel, with sittings all let, and full congregation.

Dr. Burns is not less famous among his professional brethren as a constructor of sermons than he is popular among the various evangelical communities of the country as a preacher.

Dr. Burns exhibited the greatest sympathy with the cause of the American Union. Near the beginning of the war he placed a small flag of "stars and stripes" over his study table, and retains it there still, and ever prayed in his public services for the revered President Abraham Lincoln in association with the Queen of Great Britain. In politics, he belongs to the school of thorough Reformers, but is equally attached to the Peace Society, and has far more faith in moral principles than physical force.

RAINBOW PARISH;

OR, WHAT SHALL WE PAY HIM?

BY A. A. G.

The 1st of May, when everybody is moving, and house-cleaning time, when all things in the house are turned upside down, preparatory to being turned right side up, are periods marked by great confusion and excitement, and also by ill-nature and diversity of opinion. But confusion and excitement, ill-nature and diversity of opinion, beyond all description, mark those periods in the history of the largest parish of Rainbow town, when a new minister stands on the dangerous brink of becoming their "settled pastor."

As it would require a very thorough knowl-

edge of geography to find Rainbow town on the map, it being known by its ancient, and not by its modern, name, it will be well to state that the name of Rainbow was given to it by a noted wag who thought he could perceive a resemblance between its most prominent parish and the rainbow.

The following is a copy of a letter he addressed to the parish, after attending a meeting that was called to discuss a new minister, and to decide the question: "What shall we pay him?"

"Gentlemen of the Church and Congregation: I have, within the last twenty years, named three or four country-seats, several babies, and half a dozen towns that had just been launched into existence; all of which country-seats and babies and towns might have gone without a name until this day, for aught I know, if I had not benevolently offered my ingenuity, and named them.

"I might also add, that having a constitutional antipathy to everything inappropriate, I have, at several different times, changed the names of towns, and given them names in harmony with the principal characteristic of the ruling church. Your church, I see, is the ruling church of your town. It leads, and all the rest have to follow. Consequently, it is the church of the place. It gives color and tone to society; but its principal characteristic is its variety, its variety of people, its variety of opinion, and its endless variety of shades of opinion. Seeing, as I do, the grand peculiarity of your parish, I venture to offer my services, and name it the Rainbow parish. And that it may indeed be a church that is like a city set upon a hill, I name the whole town after it. Henceforth, no one can speak of Rainbow town without being reminded of Rainbow parish, and your church will have an éclat that it has never before known. If I can assist you in deciding the question: 'What shall we pay him?' I will be most happy to do so. Very truly yours,

"AN OUTSIDER."

The "Outsider" was quite correct in his opinion. The Rainbow parish of Rainbow town embraced every possible variety of mind, and every conceivable size of soul. And all degrees of conformity to this lower world, and all degrees of consecration to the upper world were to be seen within its inclosure. Men and women who held their gold with an iron grasp, and men and women who poured out their treasures as the surcharged clouds pour out rain, lived and acted within its sacred precincts.

Consequently, the question: "What shall we pay him?"—a question that always arose, as a matter of course, whenever a new minister was to be called—was never settled until the last minute. If they all had had contracted, stingy souls, there would have been unanimity; and the question being settled, and a small salary decided upon, all that the minister would have had to do would be to come, or—not come.

But, as could be proved by the minutes of the meeting that the "Outsider" attended, there

were men in the church to whom stinginess was pain-to whom hoarding up money, or spending it all on themselves, was positive torture. By full, free, generous giving in this world, they expected to lay up a fortune in heaven, and go thither at last to enjoy it. They had faith in things visible, but more faith in things invisible; and so they were not of those who get all they can, and keep all they get. There was Mr. Doubledo, whose head made money, and whose heart gave it away. The world called him "lucky," but the Great Creator set his seal upon him, and called him one of his noblest works. To him, silver and gold were of little value if he could not give them away; and he carried his royal nature on his forehead, in his eye, in his voice, in his hand. Every one in Rainbow parish knew, when he rose in the church meeting, that he was not about to propose a moderate salary, for moderation was something that his benevolence could not endure, and at which his justice revolted whenever the subject before the people was the minister's salary.

And there were others of kindred spirits—men who dared to stand up and advocate ease and comfort and a large supply of this world's goods for ministers! And they were not afraid to add: "Let it be at our expense. Let every man of us give as God hath prospered him, that the minister who comes to us may be 'full and abound.'"

But there were others, whose eyes grew large and whose breath grew short at the idea of letting a *minister* !—a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ!—be "full and abound."

"It will never do," said one, and another: "Geshurun waxed fat and kicked. Great temporal prosperity injures a minister's spirituality." Those who were the first thus to remonstrate against a large salary were men of great worldly ambition but small means; and they had become narrow in all their ideas of how a minister should live, and envious of any prosperity superior to their own.

"I have only fifteen hundred dollars a year to live on," said brother Pinch, "and I don't know why my minister should have three thousand. As to the four thousand, that brother Doubledo suggests, I wish to say that it is a disgrace to the Christian church."

Mr. Doubledo mildly replied that the brother with "only fifteen hundred dollars a year to live on" need pay no more than his share, and that it was the duty of a people to see to it that their minister lived free from worldly cares and anxieties.

But brother Pinch, and several other brothers of his stamp, continued to recoil at the idea of allowing a minister to be "full and abound." They forgot that God gives to his ministers the right to say to those whom they serve: "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?" They forgot that God blesses "carnal things" to the use of the preachers of His truth—that preaching should bring a "carnat" reward, and that "the laborer is worthy of his reward."

And within this spiritual fold were others of like mind with brother Pinch and his kindred spirits, but unlike them in purse, for their purses were long and well filled. They had "no room where to bestow their goods"—goods bought with the overflowings of their treasury. They lived in palaces, and were celebrated for their equipage, and their plate, and their—unbounded generosity to themselves! But when that man of rich, noble soul—Mr. Doubledo—said to them, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things," they answered that the Bible ought not to be so twisted as to be made to encourage extravagance in ministers!

"You must not so interpret 'all good things,' as to make it mean luxuries!" they said. "Ministers with small salaries are much more spiritual than ministers with large salaries. Four thousand dollars a year is enough to peril any minister's soul, and is as bad for his family as for him."

Mr. Flash, Mr. Bubble, and Mr. Tiptop were particularly earnest in condemning a large salary, not only as a blight upon spirituality, but as something entirely unnecessary to a minister and his family."

Was there ever such a vexed and vexing question as, "What shall we pay him?" Never. And a third meeting was called to decide it.

During the interim of two or three days, another letter was received from the "Outsider," and thus it read:

"Gentlemen of the Church and Congregation: I was present at your second meeting, and you will allow me to compliment you on the intellectual and moral power there displayed, and also to offer you a few hints, and a few wise words of caution. Mr. Doubledo is a dangerous man—a person of his style is always dangerous—and the church and congregation must beware of being carried away by him into extravagance. There is nothing more unwise than needless expenditure of money, and it is needless expenditure—nothing else—that Mr. Doubledo advocates.

"Mr. Pinch and those who agree with him were the soundest and safest reasoners in your meeting, but I observed that they had not that large measure of practical economy that they might have. Why, gentlemen of the church and congregation, and particularly you, Mr. Doubledo and those of your mind, do you not know that ministers 'want but little here below, nor want that little long?' All that is necessary for a minister of the Gospel is to have his body and soul kept together, and this can be done with—a very small salary! I could bring a thousand instances to prove that but little is required to keep a minister's soul in its earthly tabernacle. Well, therefore, might any wise man, in seeing you pay four thousand, or even three thousand, a year, ask, 'To what purpose is all this waste?"

"If I may refer again to Mr. Doubledo, I will say that he does not interpret Scripture correctly. 'Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth, in all

good things,' is susceptible of a thousand interpretations, and is always interpreted according to the mind of the reader. Now, a man like Mr. Doubledo thinks that roast beef and plum pudding, turkeys and oyster sauce, and silver knives and forks to eat them with, and other silver to match, come under the head of 'all good things.' It is a singular case of delusion, but so it is. He really thinks that 'they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel,' and live in fine style. It is a peculiar opinion of his-long and obstinately maintained-that preachers should have as many of the good things of this world as their hearers. And he seems positively anxious that they should all go to heaven 'on flowery beds of ease:' at least, he wants them to have all the ease that money can possibly bring. If he sees this letter, as he doubtless will, he must excuse my plainness. In conclusion, let me advise the church to heed the advice of Mr. Pinch and his set, and also to value and use the suggestions of Messrs. Flash, Bubble, and Tiptop.

"Let me add, that even if it would be a good thing for your minister to revel in the luxury of a large salary, too much should not be expected from the three last-mentioned gentlemen; for it is no more than just that a man should keep for himself and his family what he has toiled hard to get. It should be borne in mind, too, that each of these gentlemen has not only a wife and children, but great style, to support. And their good wishes for the spirituality of the minister and his family should be taken for solid gold, and very little 'filthy lucre' be expected from them.

"Hoping that you will realize the importance of giving your minister a small salary, I remain, Very truly yours,

"AN OUTSIDER."

"Isn't that question settled yet?" asked Mrs. Flash, in a tone of surprise, as Mr. Flash was about to start for another meeting. "Well, really, I think that men have more meetings and less common sense than any class of beings in the universe. Women, yes, one woman, could decide, in a moment, what the minister's salary should be. Why, what can he do with more than fifteen hundred dollars? The parsonage is small and unpretending, as it ought to be; and if the family are unpretending, as a minister's family ought to be, they will find fifteen hundred dollars an ample supply."

But Mrs. Flash, like the men whose indecision and lack of common sense she deplored, was a little forgetful; at least, it did not occur to her, just then, that although her husband's income was ten thousand dollars, she had found it very difficult to keep within its limits. And yet, if it had occurred to her, she would not have been convicted of an ungenerous decision. Oh, no! She would have said: "My husband is not a minister. I am not a minister's wife—my family is not a minister's family. We are no rule for a minister."

Mrs. Flash, Mrs. Bubble, and Mrs. Tiptop occupied the same social position—the same level. They all lived and moved and had



their being on very high ground. As the natural result of being at the same distance from common people, they were very intimate friends; and although they did not mingle much with "the church and congregation" in Rainbow town, they interested themselves, in a haughty way, in the affairs of the parish, and freely expressed their ideas with regard to the expense and style of living suited to a minister.

It was very painful to Mrs. Tiptop "to see the minister's wife or daughters in rich, costly dresses or expensive furs." And she had an equally strong aversion to "a great deal of plate in a minister's family;" but she took great delight in accumulating it in her own—that is, genuine silver. She abominated plated ware, and had repeatedly instructed Mr. Tiptop never to bring any into the house.

And Mrs. Bubble and Mrs. Flash, as well as Mrs. Tiptop, had everything costly and genuine. No imitations of anything were to be found in their houses. They had cultivated their tastes to the highest point, and gratified them to the highest degree; but they were firm in the conviction that ministers and ministers' families should control their tastes, subdue their worldly ambition, and live as simply and plainly as possible—in short, live above the world.

Miss Silvia Tiptop might array herself in pink silk, blue silk, white silk, or black silk, according to her capricious tastes; Miss Seraphina Bubble might blaze with diamonds, and Miss Angelica Flash might pay fabulous prices for almost invisible laces—but "a pink silk dress was unbecoming to a minister's daughter." The smallest diamond in a ring—even when the ring was a present—worn by a minister's daughter, "looked out of place;" and anything more than a bit of sixpenny lace around her throat was "extravagance."

"Quite good enough for a minister's family," was a favorite expression with the Tiptops and Bubbles and Flashes; and there was a prospect that, between them and the Pinch family, the new minister and his wife and daughters would be compelled, by a poor salary, to let their "moderation be known unto all men."

A third meeting, and much warm debate, fixed the salary at twenty-five hundred dollars. This was quite below Mr. Doubledo's ambition for the new minister, but he comforted himself with secretly resolving to bring it up to three thousand.

The minister was soon settled in the Rainbow parish of Rainbow town, but with the Flashes and Bubbles and Tiptops on one side, and Mr. Pinch and his set on the other, he would have had rather a poor time of it, if Mr. Doubledo had not remembered to bring the salary up to three thousand dollars.

Soon after his settlement in Rainbow town, his parish received another letter from the "Outsider." The following is a faithful copy of it:

"Dearly Beloved Brethren of Rainbow Parish: I am surprised that, with such men in your church as Mr. Pinch, Mr. Flash, Mr. Introduced the sentiments of Mr. Flash, Mr. Tiptop echoed the sentiments of Mr. Flash,

Bubble, and Mr. Tiptop, you should have voted your minister twenty-five hundred dollars! Twenty-five hundred dollars in a *country* town is, in my opinion, as dangerous as the cholera or the small-pox in an overcrowded city.

"The Lord give your minister grace, for the devil will keep his eye on that big pile, and use it, as he can, for bait. These are trying times for ministers. They are not allowed to go through storms and tempests to heaven, but everything is so arranged that they have a pleasant voyage over a quiet sea; and when they reach the haven, they can't take their places with those who have 'come up out of much tribulation.'

"There is now afloat in the church and the world the very pernicious idea that poverty is no help to spirituality—that even ministers may have all the world can give and yet have heaven too.

"But, my brethren, it is true, indisputably true, that there is nothing so good for the inner life of a minister of the Gospel as being perplexed to know how to 'make the ends meet.' It is said—and that's another pernicious idea afloat in the church and the world-that when the saints come to possess the earth (and there's a great many ministers among them, you know), they will have the best of everything agoing; and that pretty much all the silver and gold will be in their hands. Many really believe that the saints will 'inherit the earth,' and manage its riches all in their own way. How this will be, I can't tell, for I know more of the past than I do of the future; but if my present views are correct—and my views are generally correct—spirituality is to be the inheritance of the saints; and in the future, which will be gradually unfolded before us as time moves on, it will be revealed that the 'all good things,' mentioned in Mr. Doubledo's favorite passage of Scripture, are not necessary to those ministers to whom the great Giver has given the rich and precious blessing of spirituality. But time tests all things, and it will test my views.

"Most truly yours,
"AN OUTSIDER."

This third and last letter had no sooner been read than Mr. Pinch exclaimed: "I am more than ever convinced that prosperity is harmful to a minister's spirituality! Twenty-five hundred dollars—with Mr. Doubledo pouring in presents to the amount of another five hundred—is quite too much!"

"Yes," answered Mr. Flash, with an ominous shake of his head, "you are right; but the tendency of the times is to encourage extravagance and worldliness in ministers. Hence, it is almost impossible to satisfy them, and men like Mr. Bubble and Mr. Tiptop and myself, who have great burdens to carry in our style of living, are taxed for the support of the ministry beyond what we are able to bear. That 'Outsider,' whoever he is, is a wise man. Let us give his letters a place among our most valuable church documents, and preserve them as long as the church exists." Mr. Bubble and Mr. Tiptop echoed the sentiments of Mr. Flash,

and the letters were preserved, and can be seen, in the handwriting of the "Outsider," among the valuable documents of Rainbow parish, in Rainbow town.

DEDICATION HYMN.

Written by one of our valued contributors, and sung at the dedication of a church.

FATHER of Light, in this fair earthly shrine
We bow to-day!

Our human hearts yearn for the love divino—
To Thee we pray!

O draw Thou near, and to our spirits' prayor Give answering sign!

And let a Father's blessing, all may share, Seal all as Thine!

Strengthen our souls, and in our every thought Reign Thou, O God!

Then will the temple that our hands have wrought Be Thine abode.

Then will the struggling spirit here be led To sweet release.

The mourning heart be kindly comforted, And crowned with peace.

Fold us within Thy careful love secure, Nor let us stray!

By holy yearnings and by promptings pure, Mark Thou our way!

Beneath the gentle shadow of Thy wing, O let us rest!

Then whether gladness come, or sorrowing, We shall be blest.

F. A. BAKER.

MY WIFE.

SHE is a bright and winsome thing, And sweet as flowers in May; Her voice, my heart is echoing— My wife.

Oh, precious name! Oh, link most dear,
The earthly solace I prize most;
How much thy gentle accents cheer—
My wife.

A helpmate she, a comfort true;
No sorrows deep oppress my brain,
But her soft smiles from sadness woo.
My wife.

Her soul is open, clear as light,
Her every thought I'm free to read;
She is a lily, pure and bright—
My wife.

Are there no shadows in her way, No painful crosses to be borne? Is life with her a sunny day? My wife,

Sorrow to her is not unknown,
And trial sharp hath crossed her path;
But for all these, she's sweeter grown—
My wife.

Within her breast a holy joy,
Caught from the great white throne,
Burns ever fresh, without alloy—
My wife.

'Tis heavenly grace which, daily sought, Smooths and adorns her gentle life; With Jesus' love her heart is fraught— My wife.

While I think her virtues over,
More and more her worth I feel;
Richest blessings rest upon her—
My wife.

H. S. D.



NEW YORK,

MAY, 1868.

"IF I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

HARD TIMES.

In consequence of seasons of excessive drouth, excessive rains, excessive frost, the country suffers from short crops. These are among the causes of hard times. Idleness, dissipation, bad habits, and thriftlessness beget hard times. Extravagance in living; spending more than we earn, or more than our income, produce hard times. Importing foreign finery, produced by pauper labor, in excess of our exports, causes hard times. Bad financiering, and corrupt legislation, which destroy public confidence, produce hard times. But free and intelligent Americans know comparatively little of hard times. It is the working classes of the old country; the millions of natural born paupers who have neither homes of their own nor any voice in the Governmentwho are both ignorant and dissipatedmen, women, and children who subsist on the miserable pittance doled out to them by their noble masters, lords, and ladies, their most gracious majesties and rulers; the poor creatures who live in hovels and mud huts, who have no education, and know nothing of the world save by hearsay; who gang together in herds with the pigs, all in the same family; those, too, who work and live in the coal mines, away down in total darkness, hundreds of feet under ground-men, women, children, horses and donkeys, who do not see daylight for days and weeks together-who, when they come up into the sunshine, stagger and reel from very blindness, are they who can be said to thoroughly realize the meaning of "hard times." Another class in the old country may be mentioned, who get a precarious living by fishing, and who endure untold suffering from exposure to cold and damp, night and day,

year in and year out - weather-beaten men who grow old prematurely, and who get doubled up by rheumatism and other diseases resulting from undue exposure; the "work-people," in many of the factories, who delve at the looms from childhood till death, getting only a scanty living, often short of the necessaries of life, and knowing nothing of its luxuries; these are they who know by bitter, pinching experience what is meant by the words "hard times."

We repeat, Americans in their worst condition know almost nothing of hard times. We have never yet had a famine in this country. Think of the tens of thousands who have starved to death. and the millions who live all their lives from "hand to mouth" in the Old World! No, there is really no necessity for hard times here. It is the improvident, imprudent, idle, imbecile, and dissipated here who look to charity for support, and who complain of hard times. Let such throw away their tobacco, beer, and rum; let them cease repining and go to work; let them try the experiment of a little useful self-denial, and see what a change will be wrought on the times, and especially on themselves. Let them cast about in search of those who really need a helping hand and give them a lift. See how strong it will make the generous giver of timely aid. Try that doctrine which says "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and see if it be not true in every case. He who confers the favor will be made more happy than the recipient, no matter how little or how large the service, the gift, or the favor. The same is true of the teacher; he who imparts knowledge gains knowledge in the act. His mind expands, and he becomes every day more learned. So it is with the writer, the speaker, and the artisan, and with all who do good in the world. They get good-grow in grace -by doing good. So all the faculties of the mind grow by what they feed upon, grow by virtue of ACTION. Here, then, are the grounds for hope. If we would escape hard times, and secure good times, let us, each of us, put ourselves in right relations to the laws of God-moral, physical, and spiritual—and we may make the world-to ourselves-what we will, and practically do away with hard

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE? FOR YOUR SAKE-FOR MY SAKE.

THE motive by which we are animated makes all the difference in the world as to results. If we are self-seeking—i. e., working for the gratification of selfish ends-we may be rewarded by "lucre" alone. But to a noble mind, that would be "poor pay." If we engage in a business pursuit, every way legitimate in the eye of the civil law, but which must, from its very nature, bring curses instead of blessings on the community, it would be self-evident to all that that man's motive was purely selfish. If, on the other hand, one engages in a pursuit, no matter whether it be in law, medicine, or divinity; in agriculture, commerce, or mechanism; and the motive which animates the choice and the pursuit be first to do the world a useful service, and, secondly, to gain means to be used for the good of mankind and the glory of God, a blessing will follow which the selfish man knows not of.

One may be actuated by mixed motives, namely, to provide for those dependent on him, and to take an interest in bettering the condition of society, the state, the nation, and the world. As to the most useful or the most suitable callings, each must judge for himself, according to the best light he possesses or can obtain. It will be a safe rule, however, for young men who have yet to choose a life pursuit, to submit the question to the Saviour. Anything He would approve, be it ever so simple or humble, may be safely done. But anything on which we could not ask His blessing. we may not do. If we think He would approve horse-racing, games of chance, betting, gambling, lottery schemes; the growing, selling, or the using of tobacco; the manufacturing or vending of alcoholic liquors, etc., we may safely do any or all. But if we think He would disapprove one or all of these, we had better not do those things. We do not know a better standard by which to judge than this. As to our aptitude, or lack of it, for special callings, we may learn from science and common sense. Nor should it occupy us half a lifetime to learn this. Phrenology reveals the facts in the case, and will serve to place each of us just where we belong. If the selfish propensities predominate, and the moral sentiments are inactive, the tendency will be downward. But if there be both intellect and godliness, the motives will be high and holy.

Those good spirits who can not enjoy alone blessings equally needed by all, are missionaries in the true sense. They go about, with a Christ-like spirit, imparting by look, word, and act heavenly sunshine on all they meet. Have they read a good book? they commend it to others. Have they experienced a happy emotion? they communicate it to their neighbors. In short, good motives make one everywhere acceptable and always welcome, while the selfseeker is shunned, dreaded, despised. Let us see to it, then, that what we do shall be done in accordance with His will, and for the sake of others, rather than for any selfish ends. We





rejoice in the belief that many of the readers 1 of this Journal are actuated by unselfish motives. Readers who lend their Journals, and go out of their way to do a neighborly kindness, verily they shall have their reward.

SUICIDE.

On reading your article on "Suicide," in the January number, to a neighbor, he narrated the following incident, which came within his own experience. During the construction of the Vermont Central Railroad, while workmen were engaged "raising a seam" (in blasting rock), one of them was in the line of the seam who supposed himself beyond the point where the rock would open. It, however, opened under him, and he sank into the fissure as far as the lower intestines, and the rock closed immediately after upon him to within a couple of inches. He was crushed, but suffered no pain. Knowing that he could not live, he sent for his family, and bade them farewell. Entreating to be bled to death, no one responded, whereupon he took his knife, and having opened an artery in his left arm, bled to death. When he was cold, they "raised the scam," and the body was removed. Why did they not release him? the reader will ask.

His position was upright; he could not lie down; and he could not be released but by the action of gunpowder, which would have been a torture, and equally as fatal as that of burning away timbers to extricate one caught between them. Death was inevitable-he had no hope. Only excruciating torture could be expected till death came; and considering this case, I am led to conclude that he had a natural right to take his own life. Of life, his

If we can take another's life to save our own, can we take or offer our own life to save another's? Or are our obligations to our own life paramount, and cease not for a moment or an occasion? The human family say-not always.

Are not all soldiers more or less suicidal who fall in war? Are not the intemperate suicidal? Are not the gluttons suicidal? Are not duelists suicidal? Is there one tenth of the human race that is not suicidal?-more suicidal than he who bled himself to death? Are not those-and they are legion-who prefer "a short life and a merry one" to one protracted by habits of temperance suicidal? If these interrogations are affirmed, then suicide is not always a crime of such degree as to shut out the soul from Heaven. For all we know, it never is. The dying may almost in a second repent, appeal, and be forgiven, too late to tell the living of the fact.

How far excusable he may be who inherits a tendency to suicide-unfortunate legacyman can not decide. The writer's grandfather took his own life after years of intemperance, from which he had almost entirely reformed. The tendency was probably in him. My

on an early death. The writer has thus far escaped, because possessed of the temperament of a grandmother who lived to eighty-five. When tempted by illness, or very sick at heart, suicide has been a matter of deep consideration. Having little or no fear now of such occurrence, yet he looks forward with much solicitude to the future avoidance of the influences by which such an act is brought

[We are strong in the belief that one of sane mind, thoroughly grounded in true Christianity, will not commit suicide. He will under the worst conceivable circumstances, rather resign himself to the will of God and submit to the inevitable "Thy will be done." A godly man will obey His will, and wait.-Ep.]

DIVERSITIES OF GIFTS.

BY VIRGINIA VARLEY.

ALTHOUGH the new dispensation did away with the necessity of prophesying, it did not therefore make the prophecies of none effect, or prevent the visitation of the sins of the fathers upon the children, even unto this day and generation, as we are abundantly able to testify. We are continually building new edifices on the foundations of old ones, and coming ages will but repeat the processes of reconstruction. Such has been the course of events since the first day of creation, and it bids fair to continue until the end of time. On the principle that counter-currents produce the agitation necessary to preserve the health of the moral and physical world, nations and individuals organize, reorganize, and disorganize with a facility that makes anything like order almost an impossibility. "Order was Heaven's first law," which has been repeated by man so frequently as to cease to be incorporated in the statutes. Congress votes against it every session. Disorder is the order of the

I began this article with the idea of directing attention to the diversities of gifts, their uses and abuses. In this day, when the great cry of "equal rights" has gone forth, and received an echo from almost every quarter of the globe, it would be strange if women-even those very far removed from strong-mindedhad not undertaken to think for themselves. I fancy a great mistake has been made at the outset, in supposing that women were only waiting for something to do; that men were to crowd themselves closer together to make room for the advancing army of female workers.

Real genuine ability never waits for a sphere. The child that is ready to try his feet never frets at limited advantages, but makes use of those which he has. Woman's elevation is to begin in the cradle; and it very much depends on the mothers of this generation what sphere their children are to occupy

How forcibly the truth of that familiar text father and brother, ambitious to excess, brought is impressed upon the mind!—"there are diduty, as being far more preferable and praise-

versities of gifts, and different operations of the same spirit." And you can no more train a drav-horse into a racer than you can make a genius out of poor material.

The mistake in educating at the start is the mistake we are to guard against, if we are ever to hope for the millennium of reconstruction. Julia has a taste for needlework and fine embroidery; but Julia's mamma-who ruined her own eyesight by close application to tentstitch, satin-stitch, English-wheel, and similar needle gymnastics-is determined that her daughter shall not sacrifice herself to such foolishness. Besides, what use will fine needlework be in the society she is expected to adorn? So Julia is driven to the piano-stool, where she vents her spite on the unoffending key-board and the ears of her audience.

To be faithful in pursuing that which is distasteful to every sense, implies a sacrifice as great as human heart has power to endure. We can get used to it, of course, as we can get used to anything but hanging; but where there is no love to sweeten the work, how bitter it must be! But human short-sightedness makes it next to impossible to determine what sort of an education is necessary for a woman. Whatever trade a boy may be apprenticed to, he is at liberty to make it his life-work, and to go wherever it can be made most available. But a woman's lot is so uncertain-beginning in the kitchen and ending in the parlor, or more frequently beginning in the parlor and ending in the kitchen-that, after all, it is not so much education as the power of adaptability that fits her for any station she may be called upon to occupy. And this is a gift of grace. I am reminded of one who, in her early youth, was endowed with dignity of carriage and the attractive graces of true womanhood, which, supplemented by an education suited to her position in life, made her, as her friends were accustomed to say, "fit for the White House," which, in America, is equivalent to royalty. Her performance on the piano was masterly; she spoke French fluently; was skilled in wax-work, needlework, painting, and everything requiring delicate manipulation, besides having a mind capable of discussing the weightiest subjects in debate.

Well, she married, and in a little Western town is bringing up her family, whose care prevents her returning to what are veritably the "lost arts," and keeps her vibrating between the kitchen and the nursery.

I could cite hundreds of similar cases. Marriage makes a vocation for most women. With so many avenues open to honorable employment, it seems unnecessary for single women, properly educated or moderately gifted, to cry for "something to do." Fill some niche; if that which offers is not exactly the one you desire, still accept it until something better turns up; it is infinitely better than doing nothing.

There is a great talk about doing kitchen



worthy than many other occupations. Forbid that any should accept the position unless they have an unmistakable call in that direction! Try your hand at everything else before you swell the ranks of the undisciplined, whose maneuvers have resulted in a devastation and destruction appalling to gastronomy. The laborer should be worthy his hire.

I appeal to mothers. Have you a boy to educate? No matter what his social standing, put him to some trade that will make him a useful member of society, capable of supporting himself in any emergency, wherever fortune may fling him. And the girls. O that I had the wisdom of a Solomon, that I might instruct you! Finite judgment can but err; but you will have done your duty if you give them a specialty of some kind, if it is nothing more than making the bonnets or the dresses of the family. Even that may be a "saving ordinance" in days to come; for "thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that." Above all things, whatever their station in life, teach them, or have them taught, if you are not able to do it yourself, the use of the needle, that they may never confess, boastingly or with shame-I have heard young women do both-that they "do not know how to make a garment." The sin of the parent visited upon the children!

I remember how amused I was at a soldiers' aid society, where hospital garments and necessaries were being made by ladies connected with one of our city churches. There was a great amount of enthusiasm displayed, and the presidentess was at her wits' end. All the ladies wanted to do the plainest part of the work-hemming handkerchiefs and the likeand were horrified at the idea of making a button-hole. They could gossip so easily while they were hemming; it was tongue against needle, and the former won by fearful odds. So those who had served a long apprenticeship, and were qualified by grace as well, took up the bright little shaft and sent it flying through "seam, gusset, and band." But the credit was more equally divided, and who was the wiser? The lady president took up a flannel shirt, and, with a most woeful expression of countenance, showed me the sleeve put in upside down, and one of the wristbands put on the neck; and such mistakes occurred at every meeting.

But to return. Girls manifest their tastes more readily than boys, and taste requires cultivation. I speak to the ear of teachers, with a sigh for "what might have been," had those who undertook to instruct me discharged their obligations. Superficially educated, with a smattering of generalities and no idea of concentration; praised for a God-given talent, yet never taught how to use it, when necessity threw me on my own resources, from the depths of a tortured soul I cried, "What can I do?" "Facilis descensus," and for want of confidence in myself I slipped into the convenient position of a needlewoman, and wore my heart with continual fretting. Pa-

tient sisterhood! I know, by painful experience, all that you have to undergo, and my heart, my back, and my fingers ache for you.

I knew I could do better; and never forgetting to fan the spark of desire that burned within, it gradually brightened and brightened, until by its light I saw more clearly, and resigned the needle for the pen. It was the issuing of an emancipation proclamation; and my soul rejoices over her deliverance from bondage to this day. But my gift may not be yours, remember. Many kind friends declared it was injuring my health to sew so steadily. It has been proved that mental labor is exhausting to the nervous system; and for physical ends merely, housework has been recommended. What the soul approves, the body will sanction. I can do many things; but certain plants require certain soil, and I am pretty sure I shall not grow as God intended I should, unless I find the place where He meant me to be.

Teach the children some *one* thing, and teach that so well that they will be able to handle it on all sides, to be so familiar with it that should any new feature develop itself it will at once be apparent to their understanding. Remembering there are diversities of gifts, do not educate Paul for the ministry when he proves himself to be a very "child of the devil," or put James in a machine-shop when he has no taste for tools or machinery, and don't care to know the working principles of a steam-engine.

Every child is a compass-bearer, and if you set the craft afloat, you have but to watch the course it is carried by the current of circumstances to decide what influences will control it most effectually. It is scarcely necessary to add that science can aid you if any uncertainty should arise in forming your decision.

The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated is now in its 47th volume. What a mine of valuable information its pages have contained! And yet it goes on, endressly turning out its stores. There are numbers of people who don't know what this magazine is. Let them read it, and they will be charmed to find a repertory of facts on character, history, science, literature, social economics, natural history, and domestic matters which will surprise them from its size and richness. The Journal is a very cheap one, and the reputation it has established is kept up with a jealous care by Mr. Wells, its editor and publisher.—Southern Son.

[Thank you, Mr. Son. Glad to be appreciated by one so capable; we take off our hat, make a respectful bow, and — continue to exercise our "jealous care." Our circulation in the South is on the increase, a fact which augurs well for that region, so lately desolated by the track of war. It is coming up, and we are "right" glad of it.]

On Ethnology.

True Christianity will gain by every step which is made in the knowledge of man. - Spurzheim.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

BY KARL VOGHT.

KARL VOGHT, the celebrated German ethnologist, concluded, in January last, at Leipsic, a very remarkable series of lectures on Man, considered especially in his relations to other grades of organized beings. His remarks were of more than ordinary interest; and their publication in book form will be looked for with interest. He is charged, especially by the Roman Catholic clergy in Germany, with elevating the brute at the expense of man, and with materialistic tendencies; but we think no one can gainsay the value of the facts which he has presented to us when they are properly estimated. His assigning to the principles of the phrenological examination of the brain "the most important" place in his ethnological researches, is a grand movement in the right direction. We translate the following condensation of his remarks from a German report:

THE PROGRESS OF THE BRAIN WITH CIVILIZATION.

The lecturer began, in his concluding lecture, by submitting a picture of the exerted activity through which man, in the pre-historic period, had had to defend his existence against other species, and then proceeded to trace out the influence which work and culture exercised upon him in the earlier stages of his mental advancement. With the progress of civilization, he said, equally progressed the development of the human figure, in the symmetry and harmony of its members, but more especially the development of that most important organ in man, namely, the brain. The skulls belonging to the earlier periods are, in their formation, but a degree advanced from wildness-yea, brutishness; and with many races and tribes these vestiges have not been wholly removed. As the muscles are made perfect by exercise, so also is the volume of the brain, and its corresponding skull, enlarged by the progress of thought. It is that [the progress of the brain from a lower to a higher state] which is the chief measurement of intellectual power. This development of the brain is, too, related to the form of the face; the more the latter approaches the animal type, the less becomes the circumference of the brain.

The brain which is connected with the lowest grade of human cultivation, namely, the native Australian, has an average volume of 1,200 cubic centimeters; that of the civilized European, 1,500 cubic centimeters. A European with a brain of only 1,000 cubic centimeter measurement would be considered an idiot; yet the Australian and the Hottentot have scarcely more.

Even within the historic period, the volume of the brain has increased with the progress of civilization, yet without the external form of



man being essentially changed. In Paris, a short time ago, three distinct places of burial were deprived of their contents, and were subjected to comparative examinations by eminent physiologists of that city. One division consisted of the oldest remains taken from the vaults; they were from the higher rank of society existing at the time of Charlemagne, in the twelfth century. Another division was made up of the remains of all classes, representing the period from the twelfth to the eighteenth century; and a third, of the same classes, represented the later civilization of 1781 to 1814. In general, the cavity of the skull of those of the highest social and intellectual grades was found to be larger than that of the others, while, examined singly, the modern skull of the people had a greater brain capacity than the skull of the ancient baron. The increase in the size of the brain during the space of from six hundred to a thousand years amounts, in the mean, to 70 cubic centimeters. And this development has taken place in the above-mentioned types.

MAN AND THE APE.

The lecturer then went into an elaborate comparison of the ape with man, commencing with the bony structure, and then passing to the consideration of the brain. The largest gorilla-brain which Professor Vogt had had an opportunity of examining, had a measurement of only 537 cubic centimeters, scarcely more than a third the size of a European. Another remarkable difference is contained in the fact, that the brain of the gorilla, during life, is nearly stationary, gaining but 6 cubic centimeters yearly, until it has reached its highest measure; while with man, a rapid growth of the brain takes place in the first year of life.

The young ape and the human child resemble each other in the formation of the skull and brain only relatively at most; the older they become the more unlike they are. With the ape, the animal portion of the head, and especially the jaws, become more and more strongly developed. A child, which has at its birth from 400 to 450 cubic centimeters of brain, must still gain 1,000 cubic centimeters before maturity. Of this, one half is acquired in the first year, so that at the close of the year it will possess about 950 cubic centimeters, being at the rate of increase of about 1 cubic centimeter per day.

From this, Vogt declared that, by the exercise of the brain during the first year of life, real conceptions (the faculties of seeing, hearing, etc.,) are formed out of the impressions of the senses (sight, sound, etc.) This language is intimately connected with the new physiological [phrenological] mode of examination in the development of particular portions of the brain.

In general, the arching of the forehead, over the eyes, is devoted to the intellectual functions. The more convolutions this part of the brain has, the greater is its activity. The lecturer, in proof of his statement, exhibited a cast from the brain of the famous mathematician Gauss, in comparison with that of a Hottentot, showing their almost total absence in the latter and the great depth of the convolutions in the other, after which he proceeded:

Still, with all these differences in the formation of the ape and man, there are still gradations. The lower grades extend, as it were, by individual branches up to the higher, and these again, with individual radications, connect with the lower. In the ape species, the gorilla, the orang, and the chimpanzee most resemble the human species; but they do so in different ways, so that each of these species, considered on the one side, approximate more nearly to man, and again, on the other, recede farther from him. Considered in relation to his bodily members and organization, the gorilla resembles man more than either the orang or the chimpanzee; but he recedes when the orang is compared with reference to the formation of his skull, teeth, etc. On the other side, Messrs. Schwarz and Scherzer, who accompanied the Novara expedition, have taken measurements of ten different races of men, according to Professor Vogt's instructions, and they give us the result that they found races bearing strong relationship to the ape-some in the formation of the skull, and others in the members of the body.

THE MICROCEPHALON.

We come now to a peculiar department, upon which the lecturer dwelt for a long timethe so-called microcephalons, of which he enumerated forty-four cases from literature, and he himself had examined many such cases. These microcephalons-which are often descended from perfectly healthy parents, and have perfectly normal brothers and sistershave a brain absolutely too small and inadequate. Only two of these which Professor Vogt examined, had over 537 cubic centimeters of brain (but more than the gorilla). A ten-year-old boy in Wurtemberg had only 272 cubic centimeters, and a lady of thirty-three years of age, only 296. The skull and brain grow with them exactly as with the ape. The other portions of the body are well formed. Such microcephalons were the Aztecs which for a long time were exhibited in many countries of Europe. The microcephalons are distinguished by an apish movement; a strong imitative impulse; do not speak, but make a harsh noise, and are very fond of climbing, etc.

VOGT'S CONCLUSIONS.

Professor Vogt concludes from his investigations that the present man derives his origin, not from similarly formed ancestors, nor yet from the present ape. When young, ape and man approximate to each other in form, hence both are derived from a related stock whose form of brain stands upon a lower scale than that of the present ape. (!) From this original uniform stock the ape and man have proceeded in their wider separation; the former has remained nearly stationary; the latter has progressed to a higher form of development.

The lecturer made a remark that this theory of progression from the imperfect to the per-

fect, whereby individual men and particular generations, through peculiar power, by continual exercise and the proper use of the intellectual faculties, can contribute to the perfection of the race—at all events, the perfection of man, as a rational being, is much more worthy of him than the idea of a degradation of humanity from an ideal and more perfect state to a more imperfect one.

KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA.

BY JOHN P. JACKSON.

WHEN Theodore, the present Negus, or emperor, of Abyssinia, placed himself upon the throne, he assumed the control of a land which had been devastated for generations by the civil wars and ambitious agitations of petty feudal warriors and chieftains. The people, tired of anarchy and misrule, flocked around his conquering standard, and believed that their long-promised deliverer and the restorer of their ancient prosperity had come. They fancied that in him would be fulfilled the prophecy of the old tradition, that "a king of the name of Theodore shall arise, who shall make Abyssinia great, and who shall destroy Mecca and Medina, the two chief cities of the Moslem." His conquests already made gave promise of the fulfillment of this old tradition, and amid the general rejoicing of the people the High Abouna proclaimed him king—" Negusa Negest Teŏdĕrosĕ za Itopia"—king of all kings, Theodore of Ethiopia.

From that time the future looked promising to him and his people. They believed in his "divine right" as ruler, and his claim to lineal descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. He was himself imbued with this notion. "My fathers, the emperors," said he in a letter to Queen Victoria, speaking of his ancestors, "had forgotten the Creator; he handed over their kingdom to the Gallas and the Turks; but God created me, lifted me out of the dust, and restored the empire to my rule. He endowed me with power, and enabled me to stand in the place of my fathers. By this power I drove away the Gallas; but for the Turks. I have told them to leave the land of my ancestors. They refuse!"

To understand Theodore's character aright, as he was and as he is now, we must take into full consideration what he has always considered to be his divine mission—the restoration of his kingdom to the height of its former civilization. In his biography we shall see how this thought has become a part of his life; he has been warped by it; but still it is the index of his character. "He has been exasperated and soured," says the missionary Dufton, "by the failure of his plans of conquest and by frequent revolts among his subjects. He seems to have conceived the fanatical idea of his divine mission, as the Messiah or the Son of David, to subdue both Arabia and Egypt, and to deliver the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem from the Mohammedan. Instead of accomplishing these grand schemes, he has been incessantly worried during the last five or six years by hostile confederations of the warlike chieftains of Abyssinia."

Theodore has become fanatical on the subject of his religious mission. His whole life has been a warring against the Mohammedan Gallas, the Egyptians, the Arabians, and the tribes of his own neighborhood. Many of these smaller tribes, and even the Gallas, he has compelled to embrace the Abyssinian Christianity. It was through the followers of Islam that Abyssinia's civilization was cut off, and Mohammedanism was only kept in check by Theodore's power. He was the only barrier between it and the only remnant of Jewish Christianity in Africa. Theodore looked upon all men who wished to engraft other religions in his country as intruders; and this was the feeling of his people.

"I know," said he to M. Le Jean, the French consul, "the tactics of European governments when they wish to take possession of an Eastern territory. They first of all send missionaries, then consuls to strengthen the missionaries, and finally battalions to back up the consuls. I am not a rajah of Hindustan to be bamboozled in that manner. I prefer to deal with the battalions first." It is the actual fulfillment of this remarkable prophecy—the advance of an English expedition—that draws the attention of the world Abyssinianward.

And these words must show us that we have not to deal simply with an ordinary African Negus, but with a man of superior intelligence and foresight far above the average of his countrymen. Despite his recent acts of abominable inhumanity, there is much found of what is really great in the acts of his early rule. More gifted men than he have utterly broken down on the failure of a deeply-cherished plan. Surrounded by the warlike and hostile Gallas, by savage and predatory races, and by the hosts of Mohammedan powers, he had believed that, with a united Abyssinia from the banks of the Nile to the shores of the Red Sea, he could accomplish his grand idea of stopping the further spreading of the power of Islam. The magnitude of his task can only be comprehended by a careful study of the surrounding country, its varied inhabitants and religions. He has had everything to contend with, the lazy, degraded, licentious priesthood, the consequently influenced peasantry, and the jealous rival chieftains.

Theodore's right to the Abyssinian throne is based on the principle of "might makes right;" but is justified by the custom of his country, and by the fact that it had no legitimate ruler when he arose to power. He claims his descent, on his father's side, from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Abyssinian tradition has it on this wise: Once upon a time Mikada, queen of Sheba, brought as a testimony of admiration to King Solomon, at Jerusalem, immense treasures from the mighty kingdom of Ethiopia. When she returned to

her native land, she presented it with a further proof of her admiration of King Solomon, in the shape of a son, who was named Menilek (Messikek). From this Menilek, who eventually became king of Ethiopia, Dedjas (duke) Haïlo Waleda Georgia, the father of Theodore, traced his descent. Theodore's mother is also traditionally supposed to be descended from the great Jewish king; but the only facts we gather make her out to be "a poor widow or slave, who resided, some forty years ago, in the neighborhood of Gondar, and who gained a living for herself and son by gathering an herb called kousso;" and his enemies charge him as being illegitimate. On the subject of pedigree, however, Theodore is very sore; and the list of his ancestors is read over on all important state occasions. Dr. Blanc, whom we shall have occasion to quote on Theodore's life and character, tells us that in an interview which his party had, "the emperor's pedigree was first read," and adds, pleasantly, "from Adam to David all went on smoothly enough; from Solomon's supposed son, Messikek, to Socinius few names were given, but perhaps they were patriarchs in their own way; but when it came to Theodore's father and mother the difficulty increased, indeed became serious; many witnesses were brought forward to their royal descent, and even the opinions of the puppet Emperor Saharius were recorded in favor of Theodore's legal right to the throne of his ancestors."

Theodore's father appears to have held an official position in the province of Kuara, in Western Abyssinia, and there young Kassa (the original name of Theodore) was born, about the year 1820. His father intended him for the priesthood, and in his youth he attended, for a time, a monastic school in Gondar. It was there that he became acquainted with the ancient history and traditions of his country, which have had so great an influence on his later life.

Not liking the profession of the priest, however, he subsequently entered the army of the governor of the province of Dembea, and served with great bravery and distinction against the Turks. For this the governor recommended Kassa to the notice of Ras Ali, the mayor of the palace of Gondar, who then held supreme power, as the rightful emperor had been overthrown at Gondar; and he appointed the young warrior a dejajmatch, or duke, to rule over the province of Kwarra, near Sennar.

It was then that the idea of becoming emperor entered his mind. There were many rulers, but no head; he became impatient of Ras Ali's restraints, and finally rose in open rebellion. The Ras threatened, promised, and even tried to bribe the young adventurer with the offer of his daughter; but in vain. Army after army was sent against but was unable to subdue him. Kassa, born a warrior and conqueror, drove them like sheep from the province. Finally, having in some measure disciplined his troops for the first time in

Abyssinia, he suddenly appeared in the neighborhood of Gondar, the capital, and challenged Ras Ali to combat on the plains of Godjam. But the debauched Ras proved only a despicable enemy, and was forced to seek safety in flight. Thus left undisputed master of Amhara, he now turned his victorious arms against the chiefs of Godjam, Shoa, and Tigre, fighting Birro Goscho, of the former, and Ubish, the ruler of the latter, whom Ras Ali had never been able to conquer. Kassa's name, his courage, his cunning were invincible, and on the 8th of February, 1855, three days after his last victory, without a rival, he was crowned at Axum, under the title of Theodore II. Kassa had no right to the name whatever: he assumed it in order to enlist the sympathies of his superstitious subjects, who were made to believe that he was Theodore-the longlooked-for regenerator. "He revived the name from the national legends," says M. Le Jean, "and affirmed with an easy audacity that he was the subject of the prophecies."

Many of the smaller feudal chiefs would not acknowledge Theodore's right to the throne. A certain negousie named Garet was the most notorious. He had already murdered Mr. Plowden, the British consul, and Theodore felt bound to revenge his death. The battle took place in the neighborhood of Woggara, and would have proved fatal to the emperor but for the interposition of Mr. Bell, the English consul at that time. Garet, who was a man of remarkable agility and courage, dashed at Theodore and threw his lance at him, but Mr. Bell interposed his body, received the lance in his breast, and died. Then Oubie, a Tigre chief, refused to acknowledge him. His stronghold was on the summit of the plateau of Amba-Hai, 12,000 feet high; but this was captured, with its treasures, 40,000 talaris, much gold and silver in ingots, and 7,000 carbines. At a neighboring fortress, Sobhogadis Kassa, who had been in prison for seventeen years, who was himself a victim of Oubie, feared that he ran the risk of only changing his chains, or even faring worse in Theodore's hands. But his daughter, a very young and beautiful princess, courageously sought out the emperor and begged for her father's liberty. Her filial piety, but still more her great beauty, made a favorable impression upon the young conqueror, who released her father and made the graceful suppliant his wife. This woman exercised a remarkable influence over Theodore's life. He almost worshiped her; and when she died, a few years later, he lived for the space of eighteen months in the strictest continence.

The conquest of the province of Tigre was now complete. Oubie was in chains, and most of his worst enemies either killed or imprisoned; and Theodore then matured a project dear to Abyssinian patriotism. It was to commence a crusade against the Turks, who were masters of the low land which had formerly belonged to Abyssinia. His first attempt was a failure. Descending with an almost unorgan-





PORTRAIT OF KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA

ized band from the Abyssinian Alps, on the hot but fertile plains of Galabat, he learned the power of well-disciplined troops against disorderly masses; for, meeting with about five hundred Turkish irregulars, Theodore, wounded and humbled, was compelled to retrace his steps to his mountain fastnesses. But he did not give up his project. He proposed to England and France to join him in a crusade against the infidels; and then commenced to re-arm and train his soldiers in anticipation. His plan was to overwhelm the enemy by the immensity of his host; and waiting for the time of action to arrive, he kept on foot an ar-

my of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men. To feed and supply this force, amounting to nearly eight hundred thousand, including camp followers, he impoverished the country wherever he marched. But, in the mean time, disturbances arose in the south, and diverted his attention from the Turks.

In the range of mountains separating Shoa from the Abyssinian empire dwelt the Wollos, an advanced colony of the powerful Galla race, who for more than three centuries "had beaten about the frontiers of Ethiopia like a raging sea," and had already consumed a great portion. Theodore, who had some experience of

these ferocious freebooters, swore that for the future he would prevent their depredations. He learned that the Wollos had already ravaged the Christian provinces, especially the churches; and he descended upon them with his warriors like an avalanche. The Wollo chief fell on the field, the prisoners were mutilated, and the survivors giving up the struggle, retired to the mountains. But the victory was gained at a fearful cost to Theodore; he had lost the greater part of his army in the fight, and provisionally suspended further operations. Now, however, he had no real rival, and, as a late English writer says, "he began to institute a series of reforms which. had he lived in another country, would have gained him a reputation as great as that of Frederic, or Peter the Great.

Theodore's object was now to regenerate Abyssinia, and to bring about a prosperity equal to her ancient one. Cautious and cunning, his first care was to form a regular army of fifty thousand men, part of which he trained and armed in the European fashion, establishing at the same time an arsenal at Gaffat, where he manufactured his artillery. His old, untrained hordes were exchanged for troops that would almost vie with Europeans in their evo-

lutions. Heretofore they had been allowed to mutilate their captives; but this was forbidden to his soldiers. He abolished the practice of delivering up murderers to be tortured by the relatives of the unfortunate deceased. He introduced the principles of free trade, abolishing the custom-houses from Gondar to Hala.

Polygamy (which now again holds full sway) was done away with, and by precept and practice Theodore set the example to his subjects of chastity in marriage, and temperance and simplicity of life.* He declared that the Cop-

* Compiled from a recent article in the London Illustrated News.

tic religion should be the national church, and in 1855 he issued an order to the Mohammedans under his sway to become Christians within two years, or leave the country; while the Galla tribes, whose lands he conquered, had already assumed the Christian religion. But his greatest work was probably the abolishment of the slave trade—one of the most abominable features that disgraced the country. Every year there was held an annual fair, where thousands of young Galla girls and boys were brought down and sold into the hopeless bondage of the harem. Theodore forbade this under the penalty of death; he even ransomed many slaves himself, paying their price to the Mussulman dealers. These and numerous other reforms he commenced. A curious incident relating the way in which he effected the fulfillment of his orders is given by M. Le Jean. The country was overrun with robbers, rendering the roads very insecure. Theodore issued a royal proclamation from his camp just after his last victory, "that everybody should return to his father's profession—the trader to his shop, the peasant to his plow." The order was executed with Draconian rigor, and things were seen and done that would be impossible anywhere but in Abyssinia. The people of Tishba, who were incorrigible bandits, and whose village was situated on a spur of Mount Ifag, came to Theodore's camp, armed to the teeth, and begged the Negus to confirm their privilege, recognized by David the Great, to exercise the profession of their fathers. "What is that profession?" asked the emperor, without distrust. "Highway robbery," replied they, insolently. "Listen, now," said Theodore, concealing his surprise, "your profession is dangerous, and agriculture will be better. Go down to the plains of Lamghe, and cultivate it-it is the finest part of the kingdom. I will myself give you plows and oxen." They were immovable. The Negus ended by consenting to their demand, and dismissed them. As they were returning, proud of having, as they thought, intimidated their sovereign, they were joined on the road by a squadron of cavalry, the chief of which clearly showed them that if David the Great had by charter authorized them to live on the high road, his troops had a decree from a still greater and more powerful king, the "holy King Lalibela," which authorized the gendarmerie to saber the robbers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cure for Drunkenness.—There is a prescription in use in England, for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted to recover themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness, that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing; at length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at

the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor—although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterward published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: sulphate of iron twenty grains; magnesia forty grains; peppermint water forty-four drachms; spirit of nutmeg four drachms. Dose—one tablespoonful twice a day.

This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulant drinks.

OVER THE SEA.

Over the Western sea,
A ship comes home to thee;
With wealth untold, in goods and gold,
Its broad decks crowded be;
From Polar seas, from Tropic isles,
Over the reach of sea-blue miles;
On favoring tides; in port she rides,
And brings her wealth to thee.

Over the Western sea,
No ship comes home for me;
Yet know I where, ladened and fair,
Upon another sea,
I've little boats that gently move—
The boats called Faith, the boats called Love,
And soon or late, though long I wait,
They bring their wealth to me.

Over the Western sea,
Fame wafts a breath to thee;
And oft thy name, with loud acclaim,
Is sung and shouted free.
And messages, with grand intent,
By lips of royalty are sent,
And all thy ways have whispered praise,
Blown o'er the Western sea.

Over the Western sea,
Fame wafts no breath to me;
Only a song will oft along
Drift o'er another sea;
A simple song none care to know,
Yet to myself I sing it low,
And fame's dear bliss I never miss,
When drifts the song to me.

Over the Western sea,
No message comes to me;
Yet beings bright, who walk in white,
Beyond another sea,
In tenes majestic hint to me
The glory and the mystery!
Though lost and gone, they still send on
Their messages to me.

Oft, o'er the Western sea,
Thy ships are lost to thee;
The breath of fame grows cold and tame,
The message faileth thee.
But never yet my boats went down;
The saintly voices naught can drown;
The low song cheers through all the years,
And ne'er is lost to me.

Over the Western sea,
Some time thy ship shall be
Floating no more from shore to shore,
To bring earth's wealth to thee;
My boats their seaward course shall stop,
And into peaceful harbor drop,
And vou and I alike shall be
Borne o'er the self-same sea.

EMILY S. TANNER.

PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

CLASS OF 1869.

For more than a quarter of a century, during each winter, we have given private and popular lectures for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen who were interested in becoming sufficiently acquainted with the general principles of Phrenology for their every-day use; and many merchants, artists, students in divinity, law, and medicine, parents, teachers, and others, availed themselves of these opportunities. But these popular lessons are not sufficiently specific and critical to meet the wants of those who desire to make practical Phrenology a life-profession.

A demand was therefore made upon us for more thorough instruction, and accordingly, for three years past, we have given instruction to classes of persons who desired to become professional teachers of the science. Each of the pupils thus taught has received at our hands a certificate of his attendance upon our instruction, which will be a voucher that at least he has submitted himself to that training and drill, the valuable results of which it would require many years of unaided practice to obtain. Honest, intelligent, moral men, with a missionary spirit, good common sense, and a fair education, we welcome to the field, and will do what we can to aid them in acquiring the proper qualifications to teach, practice, and disseminate this noble and useful science. The world has long wanted more workers in the phrenological field, and is ready to extend its respect and patronage to all who are qualified to deserve them.

We propose to open our annual class for gentlemen on Monday, January 4th, 1869, and those who desire to become members are requested to give us early notice, that we may send them the necessary advice on the subject.

The success of past efforts in the critical instruction of students warrants us in making the best arrangements for the future. Never was there a greater demand all over the civilized world for good lecturers and competent examiners than now.

In the forthcoming course we propose to teach students how to lecture and delineate character on scientific principles; in short, how to become practical phrenologists. The science needs more public advocates, and it is our desire to aid those who can, by proper training, do it justice.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE ILLUSTRATED BY OUR LARGE COLLECTION OF SKULLS, BUSTS, CASTS, AND PORTRAITS.

The works most essential to be mastered are, Self-Instructor, 75c.; and the Phrenological Bust, showing the location of all the organs, \$1 75.

The following are exceedingly useful, and, if the student has the time and means, they should be procured and, at least, read, viz., Memory, \$1 50; Self-Culture, \$1 50; The New Physiognomy, with one thousand illustrations, \$5; Combe's Physiology, \$1 75; Combe's Lectures, \$1 75; Combe's System of Phrenology, \$2; Defence of Phrenology, \$1 50; Constitution of Man, \$1 75, Gray's Anatomy, \$7.

These works may be obtained at the Office of the PHIRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Those who order the entire list of works, to be sent by express, at their expense, can have them by sending us \$18. P. O. orders preferred.

Apparatus for Lecturers, such as portraits, skulls, and casts of heads, can be furnished to those who desire them.

For Terms, duration of the course of instruction, and the various topics taught, send stamp, asking for Circular entitled "Professional Instruction in Practical Phrenology."

Application for membership should be made early. Please send a likeness, if convenient.

CLASS FOR LADIES.

We have received lately several applications from ladies for instruction in Practical Phrenology; and as woman makes the best teacher, we see no reason why she should not practice Phrenology. Especially would



her advice to mothers be invaluable, in respect to the training and proper culture of children therefore we cordially respond to the call thus made upon us.

We propose to open a summer class for ladies on Monday, September 7, 1868, and those who desire to become members are requested to give us early notice, that we may send them the necessary advice on the subject.

Please send stamp for Circular entitled "CLASS IN PHRENOLOGY FOR LADIES," which will contain Terms and all requisite information as to the topic embraced in the course of instruction

Address "Phrenological Journal," New York.

Communications.

Under this head we publish such voluntary contributions as we deem sufficiently interesting or suggestive to merit a place here, but without indorsing either the opinions or the alleged facts.

THE MORAL OF A CASH ACCOUNT.

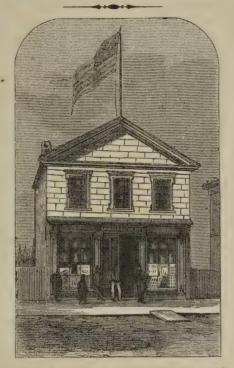
THE bulk of mankind keep themselves impoverished by improvident expenditure, growing, principally, out of petty outlays, for which there is no account or recollection retained, but which in the aggregate of a year, or period of years, makes a very large reduction from their interim acquirements. Such continued impoverishment, by improvident expenditure, serves to depress the spirits and lead to indifference and all sorts of vices, a condition and tendency which might be avoided by the simple habit of recording one's daily expenditures.

I know of no practice, applicable to both sexes, but especially to the male sex, so conducive to habits of economy and thrift, with the consequent appreciation of the value of money (most known when the least is retained), as the keeping a private cash account, in which we firmly resolve to enter, at the time of occurrence, every cent or dollar received, as well as every cent or dollar spent. Besides, the value of such record is apparent, since it enables us at all times, when we find the cash balance on hand to be unsatisfactory, to scrutinize the cause, and avoid in the future the needless squandering of the past. But if such accounts of expenditures are scrupulously recorded in detail, with amount and object, depend upon it records will not be made that will cause us to blush when referred to. The pocket will be saved from the impoverishment which most frequently attends the pandering to many mean gratifications, as well as selfish, or what are called social, habits, such as drinks, treats, drives, public amusements, etc., which absorb, though indulged to a limited extent, a large sum. This practice will also serve to correct extravagance in costly or showy dress, furniture, etc., which are immoral in their tendencies, and daily making useless inroads upon our acquirements, as well as peace of mind and health of body.

Every merchant, necessarily, keeps his store cash account; and why not every individual his pocket cash account of receipts and expenditures? The former is to ascertain thereby his annual monetary condition: while the latter will not only contribute, privately, a like result, but it will vastly contribute to his moral well-being, and form a sure basis of future credit and prosperity. reflecting advantageously upon his business as upon his private habits.

Those who appreciate such record and scrutiny of daily life will make such habits the necessary preliminary to the employment of every young man who seeks a position of trust, as clerk or partner, as a far better guarantee of faithfulness and thrift than education or family can confer; and is the acknowledged basis of the prosperity of most self-made men. The reasons are obvious. The sums thus saved will daily add to our desires for more accumulations and savings, and these infallibly lay the only possible foundation for eventual pecuniary ease, and, probably, of ultimate wealth. Let every ambitious young man make this beginning, and it will not be long before he will frankly confess such habit to have been the means of forming his best traits of character, and consequent pecuniary well-being. Habits of saving early awaken an interest in seeking investments of money, and the structure once conscientiously begun is sure to progress.

With females this same habit of a private cash account will infallibly lead them from a host of frivolous expenditures and silly wants, thereby forming their character for usefulness in the management of the many duties of life devolving upon them. Habits of order and economy will grow out of a carefully maintained practice of this sort, and will early recommend them as thoughtful CHARLES E. TOWNSEND. and judicious partners.



A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BOOK STORE.

THE above engraving represents the book store and photographic art emporium of Messrs. Savage & Ottinger, in Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Besides supplying the "Saints" and the "Gentiles" with the best literature of the Old World and the New, they produce good pictures—we may safely say some of the best we have ever seen. Portraits of the "saints" and "sinners"-are not all sinners !- "we reckon"-Indians, pictures of trees, mountains, water-falls - real river water-falls, not the sort we see in the opera or on Broadway-and some of the most sublime scenery in the world.

These gentlemen are artists! They combine business with art, and supply school books, phrenological books, and every variety of useful books.

Readers in the East, and in Europe, think of it. Here is a store, as we call it-a shop, they call it-three thousand miles west from New York, in the center of a vast Territory teeming with life, enterprise, education, and Mormonism! A hundred thousand hardy people now have their homes in these mountains; nor will it be many years before there will be millions! Look now on one of its first book stores.

The U. P. Railway now runs daily trains five hundred miles west from Omaha, toward Salt Lake City. In two years this road will place New York within five days of that now far-off country. Then what an impetus will be given to emigration from East to West! We can almost hear the clink, clink of ten thousand drills: the booming of ten thousand blasts; the grinding of ten thousand mills, crushing quartz, and producing tons of the precious metals so abundant in those mountain ledges. Then there will spring up settlements, villages, and cities; while the whole region will be more thickly settled than the mountains of New England.

All honor to the enterprising men who establish homes, build railways and telegraphs, opening up for settlements and civilization the largest, fairest, healthiest, and grandest portion of the American continent.

Here is a paragraph from the Salt Lake Daily News, referring to the house pictured in the above engraving.

"BOOKS.-The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Savage & Ottinger. They are the agents for several valuable publications, including those of Mr. Samuel R. Wells, of New York, of which we can not speak too highly. Visitors from our Territory to that establishment speak very highly of the courtesies extended to them. The house certainly deserves credit for the number of progressive works it publishes. We are glad to learn that they have an extended circulation among us. The new work on Physiognomy and Handbooks for Home Improvement, among other very interesting works, are worthy the perusal of everybody. "The opportunity now offered to obtain books and other necessaries from Europe and America is within the reach of all, and Messrs. S. & O. will do all they agree to do."

YOUNG WRITERS.

WISHING to oblige, and give all a hearing, without inflicting "baby talk" on our older readers, we give now and then short sketches from young writers, that they may see themselves as others see them, and learn by experience. It is proper to state, however, that one of the qualifications for writing for the press is education. With this, we introduce m new writer to the world of letters and of science, over his own initials.

letters and of science, over his own initials.

"Hawleyton Mar 2 1868 Mr. Wells Sir, I herewith send you a few lines which you may publish iff you think them worth it. They were written by a young Lady who never had any chance of an education she haz never been to school elough to make a year put all together. Since she was six years old here parence living so far from the school house and in a country where there was so many wild animiles that they dare not send her. This is her first trial, you will please corect all bad spelling and other mistakes.—Yours Truly Mr. Milan, J. S. Hawleyton Broon, Co, N. Y.

"Iff you would like her photoaraph I will send it by return mail, Yours Truly Milan J. S. Hawleton Broom Co, N. Y."

THE HOME OF MY CHILDHOOD.

Oh! give me the home of my childhood That I may live there ever more, Oh! give me a cot in the wild wood A home on the Quaker Lake Shore. The bright bounding brook for the inlet Ore wich the wild bird did soar, Its sparkling waters I'll ne'er forget Nor that home on the Quaker Lake Shore. That little cot in a valey
By which the streanlet did roar.
Oh! that I could longer have stayed
At that home on the Quaker Lake Shore. The water it sparkels with gladness And will murmur ever more, I think with a heart full of sadness Of that home on the Quaker Lake Shore.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the circulation of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

in the circulation of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a
Steinway or Weber Rosewood Piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Horace
Waters five Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Horace Waters five
Octave Melodeon, for church er parlor, worth \$100.

For 40 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Florence Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style worth \$60.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style, worth \$60.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 25 new subscribers, at \$3, we will give a Gentleman's Tool Chest, worth \$35; and for 18 new subscribers, at \$3, a Youth's Tool Chest, worth \$25. For 10 new subscribers, at \$3, a Boy's Tool Chest, worth \$15. See advertisement on cover.

For 15 subscribers, at \$3 each, the worth of \$16 in any of our own publications.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, worth \$12.

For 10 subscribers, at \$3 each, the Universal Clothes Wringer, worth \$10.

For 7 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsomely finished Stereoscope, a beautiful and useful article for home amusement, with 12 views, worth \$6.

Those persons desiring our own publications instead

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from our catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted.

Subscriptions commence with January or July numbers.



PERSONAL.

EZRA CORNELL, the New York educational benefactor, has just purchased the library of the late Dr. Anthon, for the Cornell University at Ithaca. This makes an addition of 7,000 volumes of valuable works to the University library, which is already of considerable size

MR JOHN D BARCLAY and Mr. George Earle Gray are both government clerks, who have occupied their positions for over sixty years, the former in the Treasury department in Washington, the latter in the Bank of England, London. Fidelity and capacity must have continued them in their protracted service.

Some of the Western journals are severe in their comments on the Ledger's biographical sketches of Gen. Grant, which are announced as prepared by the General's father. The Winona Democrat says: "Since the days of Abraham and Isaac there has not been a worse attempt by a father upon the life of his offspring.

An insinuating newsgetter at Washington recently asked General Grant his opinion of the impeachment. Whereupon the latter manifested some irritation, threw away the stump of a cigar he had been nonchalantly puffing, ignited a fresh one, took two or three pulls at it, and finally said - nothing. General Grant's example in smoking so incessantly is bad on the youth of America. Why not stop it, General, now that the war is over? Do this, and be master of your appetite as you were of that important situation in Va.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., the well-known lecturer, has made an arrangement with the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago to lecture under its auspices eighty evenings in each of the next ten years, for which he is to receive \$200 an evening. This, emphatically, is doing good and getting well paid for it.

THE library of John C. Calhoun, the celebrated South Carolina statesman, and opponent of Webster in the United States Senate, was recently sold at auction, and though valuable in many respects, brought the small sum of only \$250.

GUELPH stock is prolific. Queen Victoria, though but forty-nine years old, has twelve grandchildren.

A GREAT stone and iron bridge over the Mississippi is projected, to connect the Illinois and Missouri shores at St. Louis. Its entire length will be about 3.700 feet. It. will cross the river on three arches. The central span will be 515 feet between abutments, and the other two will be 497 feet each. The central pier will be 195 feet high, the two others 170 feet. The track of the bridge will be 50 feet above high water. This bridge, if completed, will be the grandest engineering triumph in the world, there being no bridge existing with an arch of 500 feet span.

Two hundred and thirty cases of "mysterious disappearances" have occurred in the city of New York during the past four months. Of these, eighty-nine were adult males, thirty-five adult females, sixty-three boys, and fifty-two girls. Of the boys, the majority are set down as ranging in age from fourteen to nineteen, and the girls from fourteen to eighteen years. The latter, when found, have in almost every instance been discovered in houses of bad

WILLIAM HENRY BISSELL, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, Geneva. New York, was elected to fill the episcopate of Vermont, left vacant by the recent death of Bishop Hopkins

essayist, is coming to America, to reside for a considerable time, with a view to writing a history of this country.

LORD BACON says: "Flowers are the alphabet of angels scattered over hills and dales, and speaking what the tongue can not express.

OLE BULL, the eminent violinist, has been delighting the lovers of music in New York this season. He was in this country some twenty-five years ago, and is now paying us perhaps his last professional visit. He has had but one superior, viz., Paganini, and now, doubtless, reigns monarch of the most difficult to handle of all musical instruments, the violin. Those only who have had some practice on the violin can, in any just measure, conceive the almost infinite difficulties which attend its proper handling. We have heard Jenny Lind sing, Leopold De Meyer and Thalberg play the pianoforte, and Ole Bull the violin, and regard the opportunities with deepest thankfulness.

Literary Notices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenolog-ICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD; and its Effect on the Organization of Men and Animals. By Jean Macé. Translated from the Eighth French Edition, by Mrs. Alfred Gatty, First American Edition, reprinted from the above, carefully revised and compared with the Seventeenth French Edition. One vol. 12mo, 400 pages. Price, \$2. Samuel R. Wells, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

If there be a book in the whole wide

range of literature treating of matters purely scientific, yet presenting them in such a manner as to obliterate entirely the usually dry and technical features imputed by general readers to scientific works, and at the same time to awaken an interest akin to that created by a well-written novel, this volume has an equal claim with it to popular approval.

The difficult subjects of eating, digestion, assimilation, the action of the heart, the circulation of the blood, respiration, etc., are elucidated in language intelligible to even children. The book is made up of letters on the physiological constitution of the human body, professedly addressed to n little girl, and the treatment of the subject illustrated as it is with droll yet pointed illustrations and instructive anecdotes from European history is such as to please any child whose tastes have been trained by proper education. The very simplicity of the work is its chief merit. It has been adopted by the University Commission at Paris among their prize books; and when with this fact we take into account the high standing of French scientists, and the extensive sale it has already had in Europe, we are obliged to recognize its superior merit.

The whole character of the book is unexceptionable. No parent should be afraid of placing it in the hands of his child on account of any French notions of infidelity or materialism which may be cropping out here and there: for it has none such-the religious sentiments it breathes are pure and wholesome. But it is not altogether a juvenile book, but designed for all who would comprehend the inner workings of that wonderful machine, the human stomach. Physicians of experience have read it, and obtained new light and instruction on topics which have been their special

GOLDWIN SMITH, the eminent English | study for years. They all pronounce it | an invaluable addition to physiological literature

> Mrs. Gatty's translation is a felicitous rendering into English of the author's meaning and spirit, and much pains have been taken in our American edition to adapt it to American readers and at the same time preserve the original esprit. There is no volume treating of physiological subjects which we could offer to the unprofessional reader with more confidence of its worth than the "History of a Mouthful of Bread."

Putnam's Magazine says of the author and the work :

"JEAN MACE'S Histoire daune Bouchée de Pain is one of the most charming little fairy stories that children ever read or grown people either, and we hope that the knowledge that it is all true will not spoil the pretty tale for the little ones, for surely never was physiology presented in so bewitching a form. If old Dame Science, the whilom terror of children, is to come masquerading among them in such an attractive garb as this, with all the fascinating dimples and smiles that French esprit can lend her, we shall have our grave doctors crowded out of their chairs by a set of rosy urchins who think learning better fun than play. Our author traces the history of a mouthful of bread, from its first seizure by the hand to its final conversion into the substances which compose the blood and nourish the body. The last chapters are on the Aliments de Nutrition. The first part is as full of delightful surprises as a Christmas pantomime.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER. By Christopher Crowther, author of "House and Home Papers" and "Little Foxes." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 12mo. \$1 75.

This neat volume from the pen of Mrs. Stowe needs only the mention of her name to establish its worth in the mind of our readers. As the title indicates, the gifted author gives publicity to her views on home and social subjects. The "woman question" takes up the body of two or three chapters, and is discussed from the domestic side with much vigor and pleasantry. Dress, Sources of Beauty in Dress, How shall we Entertain our Company? Bodily Religion, and other topics equally interesting are considered in a way well calculated to please and instruct.

"SOUTHERN SOCIETY" is the name of a very handsome eight-page weekly journal, devoted to Literature, Art, Romance, etc. It is conducted by Messrs. Didier, McLellan, and Morse, and published every Saturday in Baltimore, Md., at \$4 a year in advance.

Of course Southern Society looks at things from a Southern stand-point - through Southern glasses; and all matters are represented accordingly. Southerners will be pleased with this, as Northern partisans are pleased when the North and Northerners are glorified.

The journal displays rare taste in its mechanical style and make-up, and we could wish it the best possible success did we not fear the sectional spirit which animates it would tend to perpetuate a feeling between the sections anything but fraternal or Christian. Here is what the

Mobile Tribune says of it: We commend Southern Society to our people. The array of names presented is sufficient guarantee that the journal will be of an excellent character. What is still better, those distinguished persons are of us. There are hundreds of persons in this city who are constant patrons of the sensational and foolish pictorials published at

the North. We are, by purchasing this literary trash, fostering those who care nothing for us, and whose delight it is to insult us. It is time we should support our own institutions and people. Southern Society is emphatically a Southern journal. Southern men and women write for it, Southern men and women write for it, Southern men publish it, and it is conducted in a Southern city. Every one who loves the South and desires to see its institutions prosper, should subscribe at once to this journal, and extend all the aid in his power toward establishing, on a firm basis, a journal which is destined to reflect honor and credit upon this country—the South.

Nevertheless, the people of this whole country-North and South-are mixing more and more every year, and the time is near when we shall be regarded by the world as we shall be indeed, "one people." Let us shape our course, our teachings, and our literature accordingly.

A PLEA FOR IMPARTIAL SUF-FRAGE, by a Lawyer of Illinois.

"Mankind are all, by nature, free and equal,
"Tis their consent alone gives just dominion."—Junius Brutus.

Octavo, pp. 95. Price, 50 cents. May be ordered from this office.

If there be need of argument to prove the justice of impartial-not universalsuffrage in republican America, it may be found in the well-written production under notice. The author was an intimate friend of the late President Lincoln; practiced law with him in the State courts, and may be supposed to understand thoroughly the subject on which he writes.

Were the subject of Impartial Suffrage examined in the light of reason, we believe a method would at once be adopted by all the States, and our country be immediately reconstructed on principles of good judgment and justice.

EL BIB: God and Man by the Light of Nature. A Sketch in Outline. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Chandler. \$1 25.

This compact little volume contains much that is interesting to the thoughtful. The author, in his preface, proposes to show the character and moral government of God from evidences in the constitution of man, and also to discuss the nature of man in his physical, physiological, and psychical relations. "The mind of the ruler," says the writer, "is manifested in the spirit of his laws, the governor in his government. And although the 'kingdom of God,' in its completeness, comprises the universe, yet in a particular sense it is the race of mankind, and in a special sense it is the divine government, exhibited in the constitution of each individual of the race, and the personal award of pleasures and penalties. But what is the constitution of man? It is proposed to answer that question solely by the light of nature-by known facts and laws of anatomy, physiology, and psychology. These exhibit man as the most highly organized animal and the only moral and religious being on earth. They teach that the brain is the highest organism by which he manifests his intellectual and emotional nature; and that all other structures and organs are subordinate to the brain; that the brain is as the man, and not that the man is as the brain; and hence that within, beyond, and above the brain is the selfhood of the man himself-is the man himself.'

The logic of the work, although but a trellis compared with the vast field of reasoning involved, is clear and pointed. Tautology finds no room in it. As an instructive and suggestive little treatise on subjects of the last importance, we regard the



SKETCHES BY "Boz." Contain- THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF KETCHES BY "BOZ." Containing Fifty-eight Sketches. Comprising seven sketches from Our Parish—Scenes—Characters—Tales—The Public Life of Mr. Tulrumble, once Mayor of Mudfoy—Pantomime of Life, etc. By Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by George Cruikshank. Price \$1.50 in cloth. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pn.

AMERICAN NOTES; and The Uncommercial Traveler. By Charles Dickens. Price \$1 50 in cloth. Same publishers.

HUNTED DOWN; and other Reprinted Pieces. By Charles Dickens. Price \$1 50 in cloth. Same publishers. We have received thus far eighteen volumes of this new "People's Edition, Illustrated," of Dickens' novels, and it is hardly necessary for us to say that for quality of paper, mechanical work, and price, they are not surpassed. association in one volume of "American Notes" with "The Uncommercial Traveler" is a happy one. The other two volumes are miscellanies, in their way, of the shorter stories of the author.

GUY MANNERING. By Sir Walter Scott. 8vo, pp. 124. Price 20

KENILWORTH. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete, Price 20 cents.

IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete. Price 25 cents.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens, With Thirty-seven original illustrations. Price 35 cents.

THE HOLLY TREE INN, and other Stories.
Price 25 cents.

Hunted Down; and other Reprinted Pieces. With illustrations. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia. Price 25 cents.

BARNABY RUDGE. By Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

ROB ROY. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete in one volume. Price 20 cents.

THE ANTIQUARY. THE ANTIQUARY. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete. Price 20 cts.

The foregoing are volumes of Peterson & Brothers "Cheap Edition for the Million" of the standard romantic literature of the day. A complete set of Scott's novels. twenty-six volumes, costs but Five dollars.

MANUAL of Elementary A MANUAL Of Elementary Problems in the Linear Perspective of Form and Shadow; or the Representation of Objects as they Appear. In two parts. By S. Edward Warren, C.E., Professor of Descriptive Geometry, etc., in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. New York: John Wiley.

An excellent hand-book for the architect and draughtsman. Its definitions are clear and its elucidations practical, without being hampered by much dry scientific tech-

My Son's Wife. By the author of "Caste," "Mr. Arle," etc., etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro-thers. Cloth, \$2; paper, \$1 50.

Whoever has read the pages of "Caste" will need no prompting to procure "My Son's Wife." The same spirited, flowing pen, and the same intimate appreciation of social amenities and asperities are recognizable in both works.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. With Eight Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

Another volume of the neat "Charles Dickens' Edition." The illustrations are happy, and finely printed on toned paper.

THE PICKWICK CLUB. By Charles Dickens. With Eight Illustrations, Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Paper \$1.

This is a very neat paper-bound volume; in fine, as regards typography, illustrations, and paper, it is identical with the "Charles Dickens' Edition." Those admirers of Dickens who would have a neat set of his works which they could bind to suit themselves, have now a fair oppor-

THE NEW YORK CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER is one of the best of our religious weeklies, of the denomination Reformed Dutch, and may be regarded as up to the time in all useful matters. It is thoroughly orthodox; rebukes all shams and pretensions; is down on card-playing; cuts up the Independent for publishing indecent quack medicine advertisements. laments the fact that much of our popular literature is only moral poison; that the theaters cater to the sensual passions, and so forth. It is published at \$3 a year by Charles Van Wyck, 103 Fulton Street, New

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-MAN is a handsome quarto weekly sheet devoted to the advocacy of evangelical truth against ritualism, etc., advertised in our present number. Persons interested in the discussion of High Church, Low Church, and Church Union will be pleased with the Protestant Churchman. We have read it from its commencement, and have found it a high-toned first-class religious journal. Specimen copies are sent on receipt of stamp with which to prepay postage. Send for a copy.

THE METHODIST keeps up its reputation for zeal and enterprise. believes in advertising, in pushing, and in getting a hearing. Why not start a daily? The matter it publishes is worthy the best paper, the best printing, and ought to be served up in daily doses. We need in New York a good lively religious daily, such as the editors of the Methodist could make. Put us down for a column of ad-

THE NEW YORK DAILY SUN NEWSPAPER, now in its thirty-fifth year, has renewed its youth of late, putting on a new dress, and comes out more bright and trim than ever before. So, too, the contents of this "people's paper" are the reflection of bright and able minds, animated by a laudable ambition to do the State and nation real service. It is now edited by Charles A. Dana, assisted by wideawake men, who fill all departments with such information as all ought to read.

THE MYSTIC TEMPLE is a new weekly Masonic paper written in a lively style, and handsomely printed in quarto form. It is published by an association of Freemasons, for the advance ment of Freemasonry. Terms-\$2 a year. Office, 9 Spruce Street, New York.

Those interested will subscribe. We have nothing to say at present on the merits or demerits of Freemasonry, and leave its advocates and its opponents to write it up and write it down to their own satisfaction.

THE POLITICIAN'S MANUAL, published by the American News Company of New York, is a concise and convenient little pamphlet, containing the Constitution of the United States, with amendments and proposed amendments; also the definitive powers of the different departments of Government, and statistics relating to the States of the Union. Price 25 cents. AZINE for April contains a variety of entertaining reading, which is rather above the average standard of that excellent boudoir monthly. Price \$3 a year; 30 cents a

LE PETIT MESSAGER, for April, with its patterns and finely illuminated designs for ladies' and children's clothing, is on our table. Price \$5 a vear: 50 cents a number.

UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW. A monthly magazine, published at \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number, by Mr. J. L. Peters, Broadway, New York, Each number contains several quarto pages of the best modern music, including songs, marches, waltzes, and the like. We are not surprised that it has a large circulation, which it really deserves.

THE CHEMICAL NEWS AND JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE. An Original Scientific Monthly. Edited by William Crookes, F.R.S. Published in London and in New York; American publishers, Messrs. Townsend & Adams, Broome Street, at \$3 a year. Persons interested in Practical Chemistry and its wonderful developments should read this magazine. Single numbers will be sent, post-paid, for 30 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE. A splendid English monthly. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. New York: Messrs. Pott & Amery, 13 Cooper Union. Terms-single numbers 30 cents; by the year \$3.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the cheapest, as it certainly is one of the best, of the popular English monthlies. It is well adapted for family reading, and must exert the best influence on all. We heartily wish it the best possible success, not only in England, but throughout the world.

MUSIC IN THE WEST. Those enterprising publishers, Messrs, Root & CADY, of Chicago, are publishing popular music, by some of the best authors. Among pieces recently published are the following: "In Memoriam; Quartette on the Death of Abraham Lincoln:" words by Mrs. E. J. Bugby, music by H. J. Merrill. "The First Bud, a Waltz," by H. J. Merrill: and the "First Blossom," by the same author. These gentlemen also publish a series of the most popular Sundayschool, temperance, and church music books. Send to them for a catalogue giving titles and prices.

THE BIBLE RULE OF TEM-PERANCE; or Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks. By Rev. George Duffield, D.D. 18mo, pp. 206; price 60 cts. New York National Temperance Society. 172 William Street. A terse, succinct statement of the question from a Scriptural stand-point, by an able divine. The book is very suitable for Sunday-school libraries, as well as for family reading. Its wide circulation would do much good.

UNITED STATES REGISTER: or Blue Book for 1868. Containing a list of all the principal officers of the Federal Government; United States Census of 1860; together with authentic political and statistical information relating to the separate States and Territories, North American British Possessions, and other portions of the continent, with a small map of North America. By J. Disturnell. Price \$1. A useful compendium or book of reference. May be ordered from this for his magazine.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAG- | office. The same author has published "The Great Lakes; or Inland Seas of America." with maps - price \$1 50: "Tourist's Guide to the Upper Mississippi River." with map-price 50 cents: Influence of Climate in North and South America." with Map of the United States and Canada-price \$4; "Post Office Directory for the United States and Canada"-price \$2.

> AN ESSAY ON ASIATIC CHOL-ERA, as it appeared in Cincinnati in the Years 1849, 1850, and 1866. Remarks upon its Treatment, and a Tabulated Statement of 117 Cases Treated. By Orrin E. Newton, M.D. Price \$1.

> I WAS LEAN, AND I BECAME STOUT; Suggestions as to How and What to Eat to alter the temperament or bodily conditions. A. Williams & Co., Boston. Price 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY; a Magazine of General Literature. New York: 37 Park Row. This is a spirited magazine, now in its second volume, and conducted with enterprise and judgment. It promises well.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY: American magazine devoted to the interests and adapted to the tastes of the young men of the country. Quarto, 16 pages, with Illustrations. \$1 a year. S.S. Packard, publisher, New York. We welcome this clean, high-toned monthly to the world of magazines. Send 15 cents to the publisher for a sample copy, and judge for yourself its merits.

MESSRS. WASHBURN & Co., seed merchants, of Boston, send us a most interesting pamphlet, entitled the "Amateur Cultivator's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden." It contains 14 pages, full of appropriate illustrations, and may be had for 25 cents. Every man who makes a garden should have it.

OUR School-Day Visitor is prompt, wide-awake, and full of the goahead principle. It is enjoying the largest circulation of the youth's magazines.

Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has published an interesting account of the opening of the new Ledger establishment. It is copiously illustrated and contains also the correspondence of many of our most distinguished American citizens, both literary and

HUMAN NATURE; a Monthly Journal of Zoistic Science and Intelligence. Octavo, 60 pages, seven shiltings and sixpence (English) per annum; or in our currency, including postage, not far from \$3 a year. James Burns, publis or, 1 Wellington Road, Camberwell, S., L indon. Besides miscellaneous topics, reing to Phrenology, Physiology, Spiriti alism, and Sociology, Mrs. Farnham's sto y, entitled "The Ideal Attained," is appearing in this new candidate for public far r. Mr. Burns has certainly laid out a pre by broad field in which to work. But is not his intention to ride any partier ar hobby, but rather to cover the whole return of science and philosophy. Spiritualiem, however, possesses special attractions 'or him, and he devotes much space to ts elucidation. As to his sincerity we have no doubt; as to the correctness of some of his conclusions, opinions differ. He will, no doubt, obtain a paying circulation



THE MONTHLY PHONOGRA-PHIC MAGAZINE. Edited by James E. Munson. New York. The January and February numbers of this new publication have been received. We welcome them as earnests of a revival of phonographic periodical literature in the United States. The suspension of Mr. Pltman's magazine soon after the commencement of our civil war, occasioned deep regret among American shorthand reporters. No one offering to fill the breach thus occasioned in a department of art inferior to none in practical utility, Mr. Munson, the author of the well-arranged "Complete Phonographer," has taken the matter in hand. His new magazine is gotten up in a style truly creditable. The outlining is clear and sharp, and the articles of a character specially adapted to the wants and purposes of shorthand writers. The subscription price of the magazine is \$2 a year; single numbers 20 cents. Order from this office.

New Books.

Notices under this head are of selections from the late issues of the press, and rank among the more valuable for literary merit and substantial information.

CONDENSED FRENCH INSTRUCTION: CODsisting of Grammar and Exercises, with Cross-References. By C. J. Delille. First American from the Thirteenth London Edition. Cloth, 60 cents.

BOOK-REEPING, by Single and Double Entry. Practically Illustrating Merchants'. Manufacturers', Private Bankers', Rail-road, and National Bank Accounts, Including all the late Improvements in the Science. By P. Duff. Twentieth Edition, enlarged and revised. Cloth, \$4 25.

THE GREETING. A New Collection of Glees, Quartets, and Choruses. By L. O. Emerson, Boards, \$1 62.

HANDBOOK OF GRAPE CULTURE; or, Why, Where, When, and How to Plant Cultivate a Vineyard, Manufacture Wines, etc. By T. H. Hyatt. Cloth, \$2 25.

NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER. A Novel. By Mrs. Clara Mundt (L. Mühlbach), Translated from the German by F. Jordan. Illustrated. \$1 75.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR THE YEARS 1838 TO 1868 INCLUSIVE: comprehending the Politician's Register and the Whigh Almanac. Containing Annual Election Returns, Lists of Presidents, Cabinets, Judges of the Supreme Court, Governors, Summaries of Acts of Congress, Political Essays, Addresses, Party Platforms, etc., making a Connected Political History for Thirty Years. In 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 850, 910. Half morocco, per vol. \$5.

ECCE ECCLESIA: an Essay showing the Essential Identity of the Church in all Ages. Cloth, \$2.

THE SCIENCE OF KNOWLEDGE. By J. G. Fichte. Translated from the German by E. A. Kroeger. Cloth, \$2 25.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce-1609. By J. L. Motley. In 4 vols. Vol. 4. Portraits 8vo. pp. vii., 632. Cloth, \$4.

COUNT MIRABEAU: an Historical Novel. By Theodor Mundt. Translated from the German by Thérèse J. Radford. Illustrated. Paper, \$1 75.

NEARING HOME. Comforts and Counsels for the Aged. Large 12mo. Cloth, \$2 50.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER ANNUAL and Agricultural and Horticultural Advertiser. Paper, 25 cents.

TIME AND TIDE, by Weare and Tyne. Twenty-five letters to a Working-Man of Sunderland on the Laws of Work. By J. Ruskin, Cloth, \$1 50.

SERIES OF OUT-DOOR SPORTS, of Base-Ball, Pedestrianism, Running, etc. By John Goulding. Paper, 12 cents.

Norwood; or, Village Life in New England. By Henry Ward Beecher. 12mo. pp. xi., 549. Cloth, \$1 50.

EASY FRENCH READING: being Selections of Historical Tales and Anecdotes, with Foot-notes, etc. By Prof. E. T. Fisher. With a plain French Grammar, by C. J. Delille, Cloth, \$1 15.

OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. By W. H. Holcombe, M.D. 12mo, pp. 318. Cloth, \$2.

LANDMARKS OF HISTORY. Part 3. Modern History, from the Beginning of the Reformation to the Accession of Napoleon III. By Miss Yonge. Edited by Edith L. Chase. First American Edition. Cloth,

To our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter, if a stamp be inclosed for the return postage. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will respond in the earliest number practicable. As a rule, we receive more than double the number of questions per month for which we have space to answer them in; therefore it is better for all inquirers to inclose the requisite stamp to insure an early reply by letter, if the editor prefers such direct course. Your "BEST THOUGHTS" solicited.

HEADACHE.—If the brain itself is insensitive to pain on being cut or injured, where shall we locate a headache?

Ans. Headache is caused mainly by congestion, which produces pressure upon. and an irritation of the nerves of sensation distributed along the track of bloodvessels; for instance, in the arachnoid membrane. A sudden fright, fit of anger, or of embarrassment, or any special effort of the mind will often invite such a rush of blood to the head as to cause a severe pain from the congestion thus induced; and the pain passes away as soon as the excitement ceases and the extra blood is withdrawn from the brain to the general circulation. Headache also exists from disturbances of the stomach, liver, or lungs acting upon the sensory nerves, distributed upon different portions of the brain and its enveloping membranes. When the headache results from an over-worked brain or nervous system, the remedy is in mental rest and repose. When from a disordered stomachwhich is the most frequent cause - the remedy is fasting, fresh air, and a clean skin; a bath or wet-sheet pack will generally prove efficacious.

ACTING.—The developments requisite for one to become a good dramatic performer are multifold. evident, because the actor is called upon to personate various phases of human nature; and unless he possess, in a large degree, those faculties which sympathize with the different phases of life it may be desirable to represent, he can not successfully do so. It is well known that not one who is capable of acting in tragedy well, can perform acceptably in comedy. The reason is obvious, because the requisite qualifications for one differ much from the

essentials to the other. The tragedian ly a hundred years by his temperate and should possess a fine-grained temperament and a deep-toned organization; he must be strongly susceptible to emotion: he must have those faculties well developed which inspire force, energy, activity and strength: he must possess, in a marked degree, the faculty of Imitation and the sentiment of Ideality, and a strong development generally of the perceptive organs; his Language, too, should be large. A strong moral development may be considered indispensable to a proper portraiture of earnest sympathy, kindness, philanthropy-those passages in human life which most deeply enlist the feelings of an audience. In New Physiognomy we have described several distinguished artists under the caption of Physiognomy of Classes. Mr. Forrest is included in the group. As regards the pecuniary benefit resulting from such calling, it depends altogether upon one's skill. A star actor commands from \$100 to \$500 per night, while an indifferent actor scarcely more than pays his current expenses. The associations of an actor are those which tend to keep him poor, to say nothing of their demoralizing influence.

TEA AND COFFEE, are they injurious to the system?

Ans. Anything which excites but does not nourish the system is an injury. Tea. coffee, alcoholic liquors, pepper, and mustard are to the system what the whip is to a horse-calling out, exciting and wasting power, but giving none. Of course there is a difference in the ultimate effect of different stimulants according to their power and character.

SIZE OF NAPOLEON'S HEAD. -There is no record of the size of Napoleon's head, nor is there any full cast of his head. Dr. Antomarchi took a cast of his face and of the head so far back as the opening of the ears, but, unfortunately, not of the back-head. This cast was taken after death at St. Helena, a copy of which we have in our cabinet in New York, and from ear to ear, around the lower part of the forehead, it measures 14% inches; and not a head in all our collection, except that of Rev. Dr. Chalmers', is equal to it in this measurement. The casts of Wellington, Cobbett, Clay, Adams, and Benton, measuring, in nearly every case, 23 inches or more in circumference, measure from ear to ear around the forehead only 131/4 and 131/4. We infer, therefore, that the head of Napoleon was more than 23% inches, probably 24, in circumference. We have measured headssupposed to be healthy - that were 241/2

OVER - EATING. - Can OVER - EATING. — Can you suggest a cure for a deeply-rooted habit of over-eating? My organ of Alimentiveness is uncommonly large (I venture to say you could not find another so large in the whole country), and I have not the moral power to control my appetite. I presume you will know the cause of it, for I was not born this way—it has been acquired in the last five or six years.

Any course you may point out which

Any course you may point out, which will tend to free me from this slavish and miserable habit will be duly appreciated.

Ans. Our correspondent is not alone in the habit of gormandizing. It is as common, throughout the world, as sin. The animal nature craves gratification, but the intellect should regulate it. When not perverted or diseased, it can be easily controlled. But the appetites of most men are sadly perverted. Consider the tobacco, the alcoholic liquors, and the condiments taken into human stomachs! They are enemies, and only enemies, every one. But to the question. Read the Life and Letters of Louis Cornaro, who lived near-

abstemions habits. Put yourself on "rations," take on your plate only what the judgment approves, and confine yourself to that, and let that food be very plain and simple, but nutritious. Ask a blessing on what you eat. Pray to be delivered from the temptation of eating too much; and if you make it a matter of moral principle, realizing how wicked it is to consume what you do not need-that which would be so useful to another, and especially when you thereby damage yourself-you will be able to deny yourself the former indulgence. A good Christian seeks to have all his propensities sanctified for the good of his own soul, and for the glory of God.

SELF-CONTROL. - Why can not a person control or govern their own mind at all times? for instance, I sometimes, after retiring to bed, can not get to sleep for hours because I can not keep certain things out of my mind. Can you give the readers of your JOURNAL a remedy?

Ans. We object to the words "can not" in the above, and claim that it is possible for us to direct the mind, to choose subjects for thought, and to dismiss from our minds subjects not pleasant or profitable to contemplate. The best conditions for healthful sleep are: a stomach not overloaded a conscience void of offense, all the passions in subjection, and a hopeful, trusting, prayerful state of mind. Be resigned; be submissive; be patient; be passive, and your sleep will be sweet, peaceful, dreamless.

Do Mulattoes Perpetu-ATE THEMSELVES ?—ORO FINO, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. During the canvass of 1867 in this State, a speaker of some prominence, one Z. Montgomery, stated in a speech at this place, "That if one thousand mulatto men and one thousand mulatto were already where a sighord and the comments of the content of the comments of the content of t to women were placed upon an island, and there kept isolated, that in four genera-tions the race would become entirely ex-tinct!" Is this true?

Ans. This is the theory of one class of philosophers, among whom were Drs. Nott and Gliddon. It is claimed that mulattoes, even of the first degree, are less prolific than those of pure white or black; and that mulattoes of the third degree are always barren. There are said to be facts opposed to this theory, and the mongrel race of Mexico, Indian and Spaniard, is cited to show that a mixed race may be perpetuated. It is our belief that both races-white and black-deteriorate by mixing. The abolition of slavery is one thing; amalgamation is quite another.

WHAT IS PARIAN MARBLE? Ans. The most famous of the marbles used by the ancients. It is remarkable for its durability, fineness, and whiteness. It was supposed that its whiteness rendered it peculiarly pleasing to the gods, and it was selected for the works of Praxiteles and other eminent sculptors. Its name arises from the fact that it is found in Paros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago.

FLORIDA. — Can you oblige me by telling me, in the Phrenological Journal, what parts of Florida or Texas are favorable, if any, to people of a consumptive tendency, as I find the winters of this climate too severe on the lungs, and should like, if of any use, to move South?

Ans. Saint Augustine is the point where many invalids stay. Pensacola and Jack-sonville are other suitable points.

SUN, LIGHT, HEAT.—As the sun is growing smaller by giving off light and heat, is it likely it is growing cooler in consequence?

Ans. We have no positive information



on the subject, but think it very likely, as, for a few months past, his light and heat seem to be very much reduced. We will hold the subject under advisement, and may be able to speak more strongly about next July.

LINES OF THE HAND.—Can the strength of constitution be known by the lines of the left hand?

Ans. This is the mere pretension of for-

Bunions.—Can they be cured? if so, how?

Ans. They are caused by pressure, and this must be removed. Tight shoes are the cause. Some pare them; some put on a piece of lemon; some apply raw cotton, and some try the remedy called "barefoot" with marked success. Let those who have corns and bunions teach the young to wear shoes that are large enough. Experience is a dear school, but most fops will learn in no other.

J. C., LOWELL, MASS.—We can not help what people think of our labors, or of the truth of that which we write and teach; nor can we undertake to refute their doubts—certainly not until they are clearly stated, and in tangible form. The way to establish truth is to explain and enforce it, not to bark at skeptics or wrangle with doubters. —

WIFE OLDER THAN HUS-BAND.—Why should a man not marry a woman older than himself?

Ans. This question can not be satisfactorily answered in a single sentence; and there are many facts connected with the subject which can hardly be discussed in a public journal. Suffice it to say that woman ripens or matures earlier than man by about three or four years, and therefore she should not be older than her husband. See the Annuals of Phrenology and Physiognomy for the years 1865-6-7 and 8 for a more extended discussion of this question, including the effects of the marriage of consins, etc.

STIMULANTS. — Does a convalescent, in order to regain health and strength, require the aid of alcoholic medicine or stimulants?

Ans. No. Nor anything but proper food, proper drink, pure air, plenty of sleep, such exercise as the case may require, and other hygeinic agencies as common sense indicates.

CAN ANIMALS THINK ?—We answer, yes; unless too metaphysical a signification be given to the word think. Knowledge, which comes through the perceptives, is attainable by the lower animals; but we see very slight traces of the logical faculty. The monkey has hands with which to use a bow and arrow for knocking down fruit, but though he may see a man do it a hundred times, he never would do it himself with the confident expectation of the result. Nor would a monkey build a fire, or, rather, keep putting on wood that the fire might not go out. Though he may be competent to do the work, he has not the sense to perceive the relation between the combustion of fuel and warmth; and though he likes the warmth, he don't know how to perpetuate it. The intellect-the how to perpetuate it. The intellect—the thinking power of the lower animals—comes from instinct, and is manifested through the perceptives. Hence we say animals do not reason; and where they seem to adapt themselves to circumstances, it comes through instinct; just as a young calf looks up for his food, and when he gets older, looks down for it.

R. S.—We can send a copy of "Hinois as It Is," by Gerhard, by mail, post-paid, for \$1 50.

Publisher's Department.

BOWLBY'S MUSICAL DEMONSTRATING BOARD.—This invaluable assistant to the teacher of music and also to the pupil can be procured from us. It is an arrangement by which one can tell at a glance all changes and transpositions in the musical scales. Full directions accompany each board. Price in fancy card board, \$1 50; in neat black walnut frame, \$3. Sent anywhere.,—

"UNITY IN DIVISION" is the title of a discourse by a Western clergyman, given in our present number. It will be read with interest by all. Each reader will judge for himself of its truth. We are sure the motives of the writer are good, whatever may be his creed or the tendency of his teachings. It is an appeal from the heart to the heart. Is it not also logical?

ORATORY, SACRED AND SECU-LAR, by William Pittenger (Samuel R. Wells, Pub.), is the title of a popular manual devoted chiefly to the art of extemporaneous speaking, with sketches of the most eminent speakers of all ages. It treats especially of the eloquence of the pulpit, but sets forth principles and rules that are applicable to every branch of public speak-The author handles the subject in a practical, common-sense manner, bringing a variety of appropriate anecdotes and incidents to the illustration of his ideas, and offering many useful suggestions for the training of a natural talent for eloquence, though he gives no charm or conjuration by which every braving donkey can be transformed into an orator .- N. Y. Tribune.

Is IT WORTH THE MONEY?-We now give at the rate of one thousand octavo pages of original reading matter a year in this JOURNAL. We give many engraved illustrations, which in the aggregate are quite costly. Our paper, type, ink, and printing are good. The matter is the best we can write or procure. But the question will arise in the mind of every reader, "Am I getting the worth of my money?" Not long ago, when we had reached a circulation of something more than 30,000, we promised to reduce the price of subscription from \$3 to \$2 a year when we touched 50,000. We are still aiming at these figures. Generous coworkers say they will help, and that we shall have even more than that. Many assure us that the JOURNAL is worth to themselves and their families "five times its present cost." That they "would not be deprived of it on any account." Still, it is a fact, the great majority of thoughtless readers prefer idle stories to sensible instruction; and as we can not cater to perverted natures, we must be content with a smaller circle. However, we shall try to make the Journal worth to all who read it more than they pay for it. If every present subscriber would procure but one additional name, it would enable us to put the price down to \$2 a year. What say our friends?

PORTRAIT OF LORD MONK.—We are indebted to Mr. E. Spencer, photographer, of Ottawa, Ontario, the new Dominion, for fine photographic copies of this gentleman's likeness. We shall probably put him in the hands of our engraver ere long, and publish a description of him in this JOURNAL. Mr. Spencer, from whom we have received other favors, will please accept our thanks.

General Items.

THE NEW CAR-HEATING APPARATUS. - The newspapers have had much to say in warm commendation of the recently introduced method of heating railroad cars by means of hot water distributed through iron pipes. So many sad accidents have resulted from the general use of ordinary stoves in public conveyances that the new method is welcomed by the traveling public as an earnest of security. Messrs. Baker, Smith & Co., of New York, the well-known manufacturers of heating apparatus, are the patentees and manufacturers of this device. The New York and New Haven Railroad have already tested the arrangement, and accord it their highest approval.

STOLEN. — The Chicago Home Circle "takes" our biography of Jennie June without credit. We presume it was the fault of the—one who stole it. Though we copyright our Journal, we have no objection to liberal extracts being made by the press, providing the words following be appended, namely, From the Phrenological Journal.

PARISIAN HONORS—ONE OF OUR PREMIUMS.—We submit the following to our readers. Comment is unnecessary.

"At the Paris Universal Exposition, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, 625 Broadway, received the Gold Medal, and the only one, awarded for the most perfect Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine exhibited.—J. C. Derby, New York, U. S. General Agent for the Exposition."

"The only Gold Medal for the Manufacture and Perfection of Sewing-Machines and Button-Hole Machines was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, of New York.—HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY, Member of International Jury and Reporter of same."

[For 25 subscribers at \$3 each, we give one of these \$55 machines. Is it not worth working for? Reader, would you like one?—Ed. A. P. J.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH.—This number is of much more than ordinary value, even of that ordinarily able publication. It has, among many others, articles on Disraeli and Bright, Extemporary Preaching, Literary Women, and Fashionable Invalidism. It numbers among its contributors some of our best writers for the press; and though it contains much that we can not indorse, yet it is always respectful toward opponents, and dignified in its manner.—New York Christian Advocate.

After our warmest thanks for this kind and cordial notice by our venerable cotemporary, we would venture respectfully to ask a specification of any part of the 'March' which he "can not indorse." We strive to make the Journal useful and instructive. We believe our positions well taken. Our teachings are intended to be in accordance with science and religion. The Advocate would certainly indorse all this. But we should ask too much if we demanded of any other journal full indorsement of the A. P. J. In such a case we should simply be doing their work, or they ours-whereas each of us has special fields in which to labor. It is our constant aim to do that, and that only, which may be approved by Him who judges all-and that, too, without partiality.

BRISTOL LINE FOR BOSTON.— Two splendid steamers—the Bristol and the Providence—have been placed on this line, and are now running regularly. It is a real luxury to glide through the waters

on these swift "floating palaces," to eat at their bountiful tables, and to sleep in their sumptuous state-rooms. Nothing like it in Europe. Then hoorah for the Bristol line for Boston! Messrs. Briggs and Tiers understand their business, and do it.

ELGIN WATCHES. - A few miles west of Chicago, in the town of Elgin, there is a large manufacturing establishment, under the title of THE NATION-AL WATCH COMPANY, with a capital of \$250,000, where there are hundreds of nimble fingers constantly at work making "first-rate watches." Five sorts or styles are now made, and other styles are to be added We do not know how many million dollars worth of watches we have hitherto imported from foreign countries every year, but certain it is there will be no future necessity for such ultra national expenditure. We can now make our own watches of quite as good a quality as any imported, and that, too, at cheaper rates. Let Americans patronize home manufac-

THE INSIDE ROUTE to Boston and Providence by the STONINGTON LINE—which claims to be the shortest—have two splendid steamers, "The Stonington and Narragansett," now in the service. It is enough to state that this is a well-established line, and that it is intended to be conducted in a manner satisfactory to passengers, shippers, and owners. Is this not enough?

GIVE, GIVE, GIVE.—The following appeal, on a slip of printing paper, was addressed to the editor personally, and reached this office not long ago. We did not respond. We do not know the parties. The mode of the proceeding is unusual. It is open to doubt, and the would-be giver fears he may become the victim of an impostor. The following is a copy of the appeal:

To The Christian Public: Will you give one dollar to a poor people to help toward finishing their house of worship? We need two hundred dollars, and have already done as much as we are able to do. Our church was destroyed by the ravages of war. Please send what you can to Mr. S. W. Bachman, Tilton, Ga., near where the church is located.

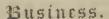
I indorse the above application for assistance of a worthy care and a needy constants.

I indorse the above application for assistance of a worthy cause and a needy community. G. F. Pierce, Bishop M. E. Church South, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1868.

[We believe in helping the poor, in building churches, and in every good work. But did it ever occur to our Southern brethren that there are here, in the city of New York, more persons without church privileges than in any half dozen States in this "glorious Union?" And, we may add, that this is the best field for missionary work, and for religious reform, to be found on this continent. Will the Southern Christians pray for us?]

GOOD THREAD.—In the village of Waltham Mills, Yorkshire, England, there are about fifteen hundred persons employed by the Messas. Brook, manufacturers of spool-cotton. Schools have been established, a church built, libraries opened, bathing-rooms, play-grounds, and indeed all the conveniences for health, culture, and Christian worship placed within the reach of every one in the factory. Is it surprising that these gentlemen get the highest prizes at all the great exhibitions for their goods? Read the advertisement of Brook's prize medal spool-cotton in our present number. WM. HENRY SMITH & COMPANY, No. 61 Leonard Street, New York, are the American Agents for the Messas. Brook, and supply their spool-cotton for all the sewing machines, and for family use. Merchants find this the most salable and satisfactory.





[Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME. - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our circular. Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN.

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, Y.—Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular. Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y.

Institute of Practical Civil Engineering, Suryeying, and Drawing, at Tolleston, Ind. For Circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN.

Works on Man,-For New Illustrated Catalogue of best Books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology, and Ethnology, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

JENKINS' VEST-POCKET LEX-ICON. An English Dictionary of all except Familiar Words; including the Principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Price, in Gilt Morocco, Tuck, \$1; in Leather Gilt, 75 cents. Sent post-paid by S. R. WELLS, New York.

WANTED .- A Special Agent for the exclusive sale of the PEOPLE's MAG-AZINE in every State. Send 25 cents for a sample number and full particulars. Address POTT & AMERY, Publishers, 5 and 13 Cooper Union, New York.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-MAN. - A Religious Family Paper. The Leading Evangelical Organ in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Devoted to the advocacy of Evangelical Truth, against Ritualism and Rationalism; the defense of the "Liberty of Preaching," and the cultivation of fraternal relations with Evangelical Churches.

The Editors are assisted by a large corps of clerical and lay contributors in all parts of the United States, in England, and on the Continent.

Published ever Thursday at 633 Broadway, New York.

TERMS: \$4 per annum. To Clergymen, \$3. To Theological Students and Missionaries, \$2. Club Rates: Five copies to one address, \$15; twenty copies, \$50.

SPECIMEN COPIES FURNISHED.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN. Box 6009 P. O., New York.

To Phrenologists, Lectur-ERS, AND OTHERS. A Complete Set of Phrenological and Physiological Plates for sale, by one who is obliged to give up the business. It is altogether the most complete apparatus of the kind in the country. See next page, and address

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FOOD AND DIET, A PRACTICAL TREATISE. -With | THE PRINCE AMONG JUVE-

Observations on the Dietetical Regimen, suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs, and an account of the Dietaries of some of the Principal Metropolitan and other Establishments for Paupers, Lunatics, Criminals, Children, the Sick, etc. By Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S., and L.S. Edited by CHARLES A. LEE, M.D. Octavo, 318 pp., with full Table of Contents and new Index complete. Muslin, \$1 75. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

An important physiological work. Considerable pains have been taken in the preparation of tables representing the proportion of some of the chemical elements, and of the alimentary principles contained in different foods, the time required for digestion, etc. Among the subjects treated and analyzed are the following, in alphabetical order:

treated and analyzed are the follow Abstemious diet; acidity of stomach, causes; aericultural laborers, average quantity of food; air; albumen, composition; alcohol, action on the liver; alcoholic alimentary principle; ale, Indian pale; alimentary principles whose oxygen and hydrogen are in the same ratio as in water; alimentiveness, or the propensity to eat and drink; alkali, concrete acidulated; allspice; almonds, sweet and bitter; ammonia, in the atmosphere; amontillade; antiscorbutic acids, lemon juice; apples; apricot; army rations; armow-root—East Indian, English, Portland, Tahiti; arsenic in bones; artesian wells; artichoke, the garden, the Jerusalem; asafetida; asparagus; azote, see nitrogen.

etida; asparagus; azote, see nitrogen.

Baccate or berried fruits; barley bread, Scotch, water, compound; batatas; bean—broad, garden, kidney, scarlet, Windsor; beef flesh: beer; beer; beer; beers and spiritipplers, difference between; bees; beetroot; bile, assists the chymification of oils and lats; birds—eggs, fat of, the aquatic, the dark-fleshed, the rapacious, the white-fleshed, viscera of; biscuit, meal; biscuits—Abernethy, buttered; blood, corpuscies; boiling, loss of weight in; bones; brandy; bread—adulteration of, barley, black, brown, compressed, gluten, loaf, new, oat, piled or flaky, pudding, formula for unfermented, patent unfermented, ship, unfermented or unleavened, wheat; breads—of the light and elastic—(spongy) unfermented; breakfast; Bright's farina; broccoli; broiling; broths and soups; Burgundy wine; butchers' meat; butter, cause of its becoming rancid; milk.

Calbage, lettuces; cacao; caffeine; cakes, plum; calcium; calf's sweetbread; caramel; carbon; carbonic acid, production of, in the system; carrageen, or Irish moss; carrot; caseine, animal; caseum; cauliflower; celery; cellular tissue of mammals; cereal grains; cerebric acid; Ceylon or Jafna moss; champagne; cheese; cherry; chestnut; chicken; chicory; chloride of sodium, potassium; chlorine; chocolate; choleic acid; cinnamon; citron; claret wines; clay, eaten as a luxury; climate; cloves; cocoa; cod liver oil; cockles; coffee; condiments or seasoning agents; constipation, diet for; cooking, loss in; corn; crawfish; cowsheels; crab; cranberry; cream; crustaceans; cucumber; Curacoa; curd; currants, red and black,

Dates; dextrine; diabetes, diet for; diastaste; diet—animal, fish, for diabetic patients; dietaries—for children, emigrants, paupers, prisoners, puerperal women, insane, sick, foundlings, orphans, London Lying-in Hospital, Infant Orphan, and prison; dianter; drinks—acidulous, alcoholic and other intoxicating, aromatic or astringent, containing gelatine or liquid aliments; duck; eating—times of, repose can not support life, white or glaire, yolk; elderberry; ergotism.

Farina; fats, animal; farinaceous food

Together with much other matter which every one should know who eats to live, instead of living to eat. The book is thoroughly scientific, and the best authority on the subject. Sent by return post on receipt of price, by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

ung, in alphabetical order:
substances; gin; ginger heer; gingerbread; globules of the blood; glue; gluten; glutinous matter; goose-fattening
of, fatty liver of, gooseberries; gormandizing powers of the natives of the Arctic
Regions; gourds; grape, the-juice, sugar; greens; gruel; guns; gum Arabic
lozenges; gypsum, caten, in water.

Haddock, the: hartshorn; hazel-nut;
hemp, Indian: herring; horse, food consumed by; hydrogen.

Icelaud moss; Indian corn starch;
indigestion, diet for; iron; isinglass, varieties of.

indigestion, diet for; iron; isinglass, varieties of.

Jams; jellies, fruit; jelly, calf's foot;
Jernsalem artichoke.

Ketchup; kidney.
Lactic acid; leeks: leguminous fruits; lemonade; lemon and kali; lentils; lichenin, or feculoid; lime; limpets; liquid aliments, or drinks; liquorice; liver, fatty, of the goose, the frequency of diseases of in tropical climates; lobster, the.

Macnoul; Madeira; magnesium; maize, or Indian corn; malt, liquor; meat—butchers', salted, white; milk—animal, artificial asses', cocoa-nui, cows', cream of, ewes', goats', quantity of cream in cows'; molasses and treacle; mollusks; morel, common; moss—carrageen, or frish, Ceylon, or Jaffna; mucilage; mulberry; muscle: muscular flesh; mushroom, field or cultivated; mussels, oysters, deleterious effects; mustard; nutton.

Nectarine; nitrogenized foods; nutmeg.
Oats; oat-bread, unfermented; oatmeal porridge; obesity, mode of promoting; oil—Florence, olive, or sweet; oils, essential or volatile; onion; opium; orange; organic tissues; ox, liver of the; oxalic acid; oxygen, consumption in respiration; oyster.

Packwax; panada; pancakes; pars-

acid: Oxygen, consumper oyster.

Packwax; panada; pancakes; pars-ley; pastry; peas; peach; pemmican; pepper; pepsine; periwinkles; pineapple; plum; pomaceous fruits, or apples; port wine; porter; potash; salts; potassium; potato flour; powders—ginger-beer, soda, scidlitz; prawns and shrimps; preserves; prunes; pudding; putrescent matter, ill effects of.

Oxidate quince.

effects of.

Quina; quince.

Rabbit; raisins; raspberry; ratafias; rations, army; receptacles and bracts; remet; reptiles; rhubarb; rice; roasted flesh; rolls, hot; rum; rusks; rye—bread,

flesh; rolls hot; rum; rusks; rye—bread, ergot, pottage.

Saccharine alimentary principle; sago; saline alimentary principle; salmon; salt. common; scallops; scurvy; seeds, meuly or farinaceous; semolina; sherry; smelts; snails; snow; soda powders; souchy, water; sourkrout, or sauerkraut; spinage; sponge; sprats; starch; stirabout; strawberry; stuff, used by bakers; suet puddings; sugar—an element of respiration, boiled, brown, burnt, candy, crystal; sulphur; sulphureted hydrogen of water; sweetwort.

Tasters, wine: tamarind; tapioca; tea; theine; tickor; tops and bottoms; tripe; truflle, common; turbot; turnips; turtle.

tripe; truille, common; turbot; turrins; turtle.

Universal sanative breakfast beverage.
Veal; vegetable, adapted for divers; fibrine; venison; vermicelli; vinegar.
Water—as a dietetical remedy, barley, purification of, common, tests of the usual impurities in, impregnated with lead, lake, marsh, of the Dead Sea, preservation of at sea, rain, river, sea, snow, spring; waters—carbonated or acidulous, mineral, chalybeate or ferruginous, sulphureous or hepatic, the alkaline, the brine, the calcareous, the silicions; water-melon; wheat; wheaten bread; wheaten flour; white bait; whisky; wines, their uses.
Zeiger; zymome, and so forth.

NILES!

GREAT SUCCESS OF VOL. XII., 1868.

OUR SCHOOLDAY VISITOR.

One of the very best, cheapest, and handsomest Boys' and Girls' Magazines in the World

The Children are in rhapsodies over it. The Grown-up people are delighted with it, and the Press everywhere has prononnced it THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Beautifully Illustrated, and a handsome cover, printed in color every month.

Some of the best and most popular writers in this country are employed to contribute regularly.

Good new Music in every number.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS! PREMIUMS FOR CLUBs!!

CABINET ORGANS for your Home Circle, School-room, or Sabbath School, SEWING MACHINES for your Families. Also, Books, Musical Instruments, Silverware, Novelties, etc., etc.

THE MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED.

TERMS.

Single Subscriptions, one year..... \$1 25 Three Copies, one year..... 3 00 Five Copies, one year..... And a FREE COPY to the person getting up the club, or any Premium offered for a club of Five.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR LAR-GER CLUBS, OR FOR WORKING FOR CASH.

Send Ten Cents for Sample Number, and full instructions to agents.

Agents wanted at every Town, Post-office, and School in the United States.

J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Publishers, 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOLDAY DIALOGUES.

A book for the School, the Family, and the Literary Circle. Compiled by ALEX-ANDER CLARK, A.M., editor of Our Schoolday Visitor. New Original Dialogues, Tableaux, etc., etc. The most entertaining and instructive book of the kind ever issued. A valuable addition to the Teacher's School, or Family Library. 12mo, 352 pages. Post paid, \$1 50. Address,

J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Publishers, 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Now ready.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!

JOHNNIE DODGE;

OR,

THE FREAKS AND FORTUNES OF AN IDLE BOY.

BY DR. CHARLES D. GARDETTE.

Twelve full-page Illustrations. 16mo. 274 pp. Beautifully bound in handsome cloth, gilt back, etc.

This is a good story, well told, and abounds in good practical lessons throughout. It is intensely interesting from beginning to end, and is just the book for every boy and girl to read. Price, postpaid, \$1 25. Sent as a Premium for five subscribers, at \$1 each, for Our Schoolday Visitor.

J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Publishers, 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.





Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for advertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

Subscribe Now.

THE METHODIST: an eight-

PARE METHODIST: All eight-page weekly newspaper — Religious and Literary.

REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D.D., Editor, assisted by the following Contributors: REV. ABEL STEVENS, LL.D.; REV. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D.D., LL.D.; PROF. A. J. SCHEM

Fresh Sermons, by Eminent Pulpit Ora-ers; among whom are the Bishops of the ethodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Henry

Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

The Methodist will contain full reports of the proceedings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church to be held in Chicago in May. A new story every week for the children.

cago in May. A new story every week for the children.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, in advance; to all Ministers, for their own Subscription, \$2. Postage prepaid at the post-office where received, Twenty Cents per year. Twenty Cents must be added by Canada subscribers to prepay postage.

and \$7 50, will receive a fourth copy free

Subscriptions received at any time dur-

ing the year.
Liberal Premiums or Cash Commissions allowed to canvassers. Specimen Copies

Address: THE PUBLISHERS OF THE METHODIST, 114 Nassau St., New York.

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JEROME KIDDER'S Highest Premium ElectroMedical Apparatus, warranted greater
magnetic power of any called magnetic.

The patent labels of the United States,
England, and France are on the machine
itself, as the law requires for all genuine
patentee districts.

"The best yet devised in any country
for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the
patent labels of 1860 and 1886.

Address DR. J. KIDDER,
tf. 478 Broadway, New York. ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JE-

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—New Catalogue, No. 18, free. Send a stamp. 100,000 Old and New Books on hand. Immense Prices paid for Old Books. LEGGATT BROTHERS. 113 Nassau Street, New York.

Norwood; A Tale of New England Village Life, by HENRY WARD

England VIII. Specified and Two New Subscribers to The Methodist at \$2 50 each, or to any person subscribing for two years and sending \$5, we will give a copy of the above most interesting book. It contains nearly 600 nages; complete in one volume, anove most interesting nook. It contains nearly 600 pages; complete in one volume, 8vo. Postage paid. Address; THE PUBLISHERS OF THE METHODIST, 114 Nassau St., New York.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.—THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL AND FARMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS'

STOCK.—THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL AND FRAMERS' AND STOCK BREEDERS' ADVERTISER.

A first-class Monthly Journal devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains thirty-six large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Only one dollar a year. Specimen copies free, for stamp.

Horse and Cattle Doctor free.

The publishers of the American Stock Journal, have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the ailments or injuries of all kinds of stock, and to answer in print in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a cure. These prescriptions are given gratis, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon free of charge. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it. We will send from June until the 1st of January for 50 cents.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO., S. S. Léx.. Gum Tree, Chester Co., Pa.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; Or, the EXTEM-

PRATORY—SAUKED AND SECULAR; OF, the Platem-roraneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to the best Parliamentary Forms. By Wm. PITTENGER, with an Introduction by Hon. John A. Bingham, M.C. A clear and succinct Exposition of the Rules and Methods of Practice by which Readiness in the Expression of Thought, and an acceptable style, may be acquired, both in composition and gesture. One handsome 12mo volume of 220 pages, tinted paper, beveled boards, post-paid, \$1 50. Please address, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. A capital instruction book.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

practical, common-sense manner, offering many useful suggestions for the training of a natural talent for eloquence."-N. 1

"Original in both thought and arrange ment. The general preparation needed by the orator is treated with more than ordinary fullness. Special attention has been given to the art of preaching, the general principles of which will apply to all branches of oratory."-N. Y. Evening

"We have seldom met, in the same space, so many thoughts and remarks to which our individual experience and observations could render a corroborative testimony. They very effectively establish the incomparable superiority of extempore discourse over every other form."-New York Christian Advocate.

"It treats more of the intellectual than the mechanical part of oratory, and presents a remarkably clear and concise explanation of the rules and methods of practice."-Pittston Gazette.

"While we most heartily agree with its general recommendations, especially in the stress it lays upon thoroughness of preparation, and of having a fully developed and perfectly understood plan of discourse, we are glad that the author lavs the greatest stress upon that preparation of mind and heart, those intellectual and moral qualities and states, the knowledge, the affection, the inspiration which make any speech of value, and without which no speech is of any account."-Liberal Christian.

"There is much rare good sense in the book; there are many admirable hints, and a great deal that would assist intelligent and wide-awake young ministers in throwing off the bonds of manuscript, and presenting the most important subject that man can consider with something of the life and energy that all other advocates

"The author handles the subject in a | give to their themes, by fusing them in the heat of extempore speech and direct appeal."-N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

"There is much in the volume to instruct those who have not access to more extended treatises."-Advance.

"The most interesting and valuable work for public speakers that has fallen into our hands."-Bucks Co. Intell.

"We have seen nothing concerning oratory, in the same space, which is better adapted to make eloquent and successful speakers."-Religious Herald.

"Can not fail to profit all who wish to acquire the art of making extemporaneous discourses."-Christian Intelligencer.

"Written in a compact but graceful style."-National Standard.

"Mr. Pittenger treats largely of the necessary method of training for public speaking in the pulpit and at general gatherings, and in a highly practical man--Chicago Evening Journal.

"Should be studied by all who desire to acquire the great accomplishment of speaking well."-American Artisan

"Young speakers will find the work full of information and thoughts that can not fail to prove valuable."-Pitts. Chris. Adv.

"This book is published in first-class style, well and clearly printed, and handsomely bound."-National Freemason

"Brief; but suggestive, practical, and comprehensive."-Dover Morning Star.

"We earnestly recommend the work to young ministers."- Western Advocate.

"Those who are desirous of acquiring perfection in the art of extemporaneous speaking will find much valuable instruction in this treatise."—Phil. Inquirer.

"The division of the work which treats of sacred oratory is particularly instructive and valuable."-Sunday-School Times.

"An earnest, practical, common-sense plea for extemporaneous preaching." American Presbyterian.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," founded 1855, is a reliable Educational

For supplying Schools with Teachers; For representing Teachers who want posi-

For giving parents information of good

For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form.

All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond Street, New York. (Removed May 1st from 430 Broome St.)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 432 Broome Street, Publishers and Dealers in all the STANDARD WORKS ON FREEMA-SONRY. MASONIC PUBLISHING

Diplomas, Charters, Dimits, and Blank

Diplomas, Charters, Dimits, and Biank Forms used in every department of the institution on hand or printed to order. On hand and manufactured to order, Jewels, Seals, Swords, Working Tools, Ballot Boxes, and all kinds of Furniture for Lodges, Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, and all grades of the A.*. and A.*. Rite, and other Civic Societies.

FREE! Our new Catalogue of Improved Stencil Dies. More than \$200 a month is being made with them. S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

EDWARD O. JENKINS, Steam Book and Job Printer, and Stereotyper, No. 20 North William Street. New York, announces to his friends and the public that his establishment is replete with Presses, Type, and material for the rapid production of every description of printing.

Wanted-On a Salary or Wanted—On a Salary or Commission, by the month or year.—We want to employ one or more persons, male or female, in each County of the United States to Collect Subscriptions for "The Prospectus and Magazine of Useful Knowledge." Specimen copy sent gratis. We grant exclusive right to territory, and have agents who are actually making from \$6to \$10 per day above expenses. The business is pleasant, light, and edifying. For further particulars, with terms, etc., inclose stamp and address S. S. WOOD & BRO., Publishers, 80 Water St., Newburg, N. Y.

THE MYSTIC TEMPLE — de-THE MYSTIC TEMPLE—devoted to the interests and development of the principles of Freemasonry—is published weekly by an association of Freemasons, high in the Order, having the good of their fellow-men at heart. We assure our patrons that nothing will be lacking on our part to make the Mystic Temple the best Masonic paper published. Terms: 1 copy, one year, \$2; 1 copy, six months, \$1; single copies, six cents. Can be had of every news dealer. Publication office, 9 Spruce Street, New York.

WE have the following works; sent by post on receipt of price:

JOHNNIE DODGE; or the Freaks and Adventures of an Idle Boy. By Chas. D. Gardette. \$1 25.

EARLY EFFORTS. By Linda Warfel. coems. \$1 25.

Poems. \$1 25.

REPUBLICAN METHODISM Contrasted with Episcopal Methodism, and the Polity of the Methodist Church Illustrated and Defended. By T. H. Colhoun. \$1.

SCHOOLDAY DIALOGUES. A book for the School, the Family, and the Literary Circle. Compiled by Alexander Clark. A.M., editor of Our Schoolday Visitor. New Original Dialogues, Tableaux, etc., etc. The most entertaining and instructive book of the kind ever issued. A valuable addition to the Teacher's School or Family Library. \$1 50.

THE OLD LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE. A Tale of the Early Schools of Ohio, Furnitured with Incidents of School Life, Notes of Travel, Poetry, Hints to Teachers and Pupils, and Miscellaneous Sketches. By Alexander Clark, A.M. Handsomely Illustrated. \$150.

lustrated. \$1 50.

Daring And Suffering. A History of the Great Railroad Adventure. One of the most thrilling episodes of the War. By Lieut. Wm. Fittenger, one of the adventurers. With an Introduction by Alexander Clark, A.M. Elegantly Illustrated by a Steel Engraved Portrait of the Author, and several spirited woodcuts. \$1 50.

The Yankee Conserrer; or, Eighteen Months in Dixie. By George Adams Fisher. With an Introduction by Rev. William Dickson. Illustrated with a fine Steel Engraved Portrait of the Author, and several beautiful woodcuts. \$1 25.

Beyond the Lines; or, a Yankee

BEYOND THE LINES; or, a Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie. By Colonel J. J. Geer, late Assistant-Adjutant-General upon the Staff of General Buckland. With an Austion by Alexander Clark, A.M.

Introduction by Alexander Clark, A.M. Handsomely Illustrated, \$1 50.
Bound volumes of Our Schoolday Visitor, for 1867, will be sent post-paid for \$2, in

Any of the above books sent post-paid receipt of price. Liberal discount made on receipt of price. Lib to the trade. Address,

S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVIES & KENT, Printers, Stereotypers, and Electrotypers, No. 183 William Street (cor. of Spruce), New York. Note, Circular, Bill-Head, and Card Printing neatly and promptly executed.

CONSTANT DEMAND for good Teachers at "AMER. School Inst.,"
14 Bond St., New York. Principals and
Assistants should make early application.
—J. W. Schermerhorn, A.M., Actuary.

"SHORTHAND; all about it." 10 cents. "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's Love Letters." 15 cents. Post-paid. GEORGE J. MANSON, Publisher, 37 Park Row, New York. Agents wanted. Feb. 3t.

THE MASONIC HARMONIA; A COLLECTION OF MUSIC, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. For the use of the

MASONIC FRATERNITY. BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc. Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.

Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on re-ceipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on application.

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK.-Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 LAIGHT STREAT. Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those desiring such.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.





202

an Illustrated Miscellany of Instructive and Amusing Literature.

Each number has Two Full-Page Illustrations, one of which will be a beautifully colored CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH, alone worth more than the price of the number, besides numerous Wood Engravings.

It is printed in clear, legible type, on extra thick paper. 64 large pages, price only 25 cents.

For sale by all the principal Bookstores and News Depots throughout the country.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE has a circulation already more than double that of any imported monthly; it is becoming rapidly popular, and its sale increases with every new issue

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

It has many fine illustrations, and an admirable collection of reading matter. We cordially recommend this Magazine.—
American Churchman. Chicago.
We can not speak too highly of this beautiful and instructive publication. Printed in the best style, with fine chromo plates and excellent wood engravings, together with the best reading matter, and all for twenty-silve cents a number, it certainly has every attraction, and deserves the largest success.—The Episcopalian, Philadelphia.

The People's Magazine is pre-eminently what its name indicates, and should find a place in every house.—Evening Mail.

It is a very handsome as well as a very entertaining publication, and deserves to have a large circulation in this country, not only for the excellence of its articles, but because of its many other good features, one of which is its beautiful illustrations, and another its cheapness.—Press,

s, and another its cheapness.—Press,

This Magazine is beautifully printed on

This Magazine is beautifully printed on excellent paper, and is cleverly and copiously illustrated.—Baltimore Gazette.

The character of the work will recommend itself to any person who will take the pains to examine it.—Journal, Indianapolis.

Subscriptions for the year, \$3. Two copies, \$5 50; three copies, \$8; five copies, \$12 50; ten copies, \$25, and an

copies, \$12 by ten copies, \$20, and an extra copy free.

Liberal inducements offered to Canvassers and Agents. Send for a circular. Sample numbers sent by mail prepaid for 25 cents. Send remittances direct to POTT & AMERY, Publishers, 5 and 13 Cooper Union, New York.

** The Prople's Magazine and Phreno-Logical Journal one year for \$5.

**The People's Magazine and Phrenological Journal one year for \$5. 1t

American Artisan, now in the fourth pear of its publication, is a Weekly Journal, devoted to fostering the interests of Artisans and Manufacturers, encouraging the genius of Inventors, and protecting the rights of Patentees.

Each number contains numerous original engravings and descriptions of new machinery, etc., both American and Foreign; reliable receipts for use in the field, the workshop, and the household; practical rules for mechanics and advice to farmers; "Mechanical Movements," and other useful lessons for young artisans; the official list of claims of all patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office; reports of law cases relating to patents, etc.

Each number of the American Artisan contains sixteen pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the arts and sciences is recorded in familiar language. Twenty-six numbers form a handsome half-yearly volume. The columns of the American Artisan are rendered attractive by articles from the peas of many talented American Artisan are rendered attractive by articles from the peas of many talented American Artisan are of subscription: Single copies, by mail, per year, \$2 50 in advance. Single copies, by mail, six months, \$1 25 in advance.

The publishers of the American Artisan are also extensively engaged as Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and will promptly forward to all who desire it, per mail, gratis, a pamphlet, entitled "Important Information for Inventors and Patentees."

BROWN, COOMBS & CO., Proprietors of the American Artisan.

ees." Address
BROWN, COOMBS & CO.,
Proprietors of the American Artisan,
Mch. tf. No. 189 Brondway, New York.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, LIFE IN THE WEST; or, Stories of the Mississippi Valley. By N. C. Meeker, Agricultural Editor of the New York Tribune and Reporter of Farmers' Club. One large 12mo volume, on tinted paper, pp. 360, beveled boards. Price \$2. Published by SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Sent post-paid.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY,

"Mr. MEEKER has successfully caught the peculiar features of the scene. His stories present a vivid illustration of the life which he has largely shared in his personal experience. They are founded on events of actual occurrence, and have received but little embellishment from the fancy of the author. Of course, he has not neglected the comic aspects of the situation, but they are made to alternate with frequent passages of simple pathos. The style of the book is happily adapted to its prevailing themes. The short, crisp sentences in which the author delights have a breezy fragrance, like a fresh prairie wind." -N. Y. Tribune.

"They are plain, practical transcripts of personal experience, and offer the best means, except direct contact, for learning the spirit, tone, and characteristics of Western rural society. The volume contains also a brief description of the Mississippi valley, particularly the soil, climate, products, and other items of importance to emigrants and business men."-Home Journal.

"If you are going West, or want to go West, or have friends that talk of going West, if they can sell out, this is the book for you."—N. Y. World.

"The stories are exceedingly miscellaneous in character, some amusing, and others plaintive and pathetic. They reveal a state of society which most Northern and Eastern people of the present generation know very little about. Read LIFE IN THE WEST."—Liberal Christian.

"A service of years as Illinois correspondent of the New York Tribune, a long residence in the West, and frequent journevs throughout its whole extent, have given the author peculiar advantages for producing the entertaining and instructive volume before us."-Sunday-School Times.

"Has a certain hearty Western flavor about it that will prove attractive to the reader."-Springfield Republican.

"Full of facts, philosophy, history, and personal experience."-Ohio Farmer.

"Good stories of their kind; healthy and moral in tone."-N. Y. Tablet.

"Not only a fascinating work, but one, likewise, from which much may be learned."-Religious Herald.

"This collection of stories-LIFE IN THE West—is one of the very best records of the great West, and perfectly original. It has all Walt. Whitman's merits, with none of his faults."-Phil. Post.

" Aside from the interest attached to the narrative, the book contains much valuable information concerning the States which border on the great river, including land offices."—Phil. Evening Telegraph.

"He is in full sympathy with the people of the great West; and in a series of short stories presents Western life, habits, and manners in a true and attractive form."-Phil. Inquirer.

"We predict for it a large sale in the West; and it will no doubt become popular with the young folks of all agricultural districts."—N. Y. Evening Mail.

"As a picture of society and social affairs in the West, it is more correct than flattering, though it is, on the whole, favorable in its conclusions."—Christian Advocate.

"Some of the stories are founded on incidents in the late war, and show in a good light the spirit of the Western boys." Rural New Yorker.

Any number of similar testimonials could be added. The book is indispensable to those who would obtain the greatest amount of valuable information and richest entertainment at the smallest cost of time and money. What commercial reports are to the merchant, this work is, or should be, to the family. It is a panoramic view of Western life, painted, or printed, by one who has lived there. Agents wanted.

THE NEW YORK SUN.—An Independent Daily Newspaper, giving All the News in a fresh, readable, attractive manner, condensed so that a business man can find time to read the whole. CHARLES A. DANA, Editor and Manager. Price: \$6 a year; \$1 50 for three months.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Prepared with great care for country subscribers. Farmers' Club fully reported. Markets accurately given. Horticultural and Agricultural Department edited by Andrew S. Fuller. Great variety of interesting miscellaneous reading, making it a

GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Price: \$1 a year; 20 copies to one address, \$17; 50 copies to one address, \$35. Subscribers to the Weekly Sun who wish also to receive the Rural New Yorker—one of the best agricultural and literary journals in the country—can do so on very advantageous terms. The two papers will be sent for one year to any one remitting \$3 25.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Same size and character as the Weckly, but furnishing twice as much reading matter, and giving the News with greater freshness. Price: \$2 a year; 10 copies to one address, \$18; 20 copies to one address, \$35; 50 copies to one address, \$80; always in advance. THE SUN, New York City. Address:

KATHRINA. Her Life and Mine: in a Poem. By J. G. Holland, Author of "Bitter Sweet." One vol., 12mo., about 300 pages. Price: \$1 50; full gilt, \$2 50.

"Though popular before, through his numerous publications, Dr. Holland's last production has written his name indelibly on the hearts of humanity. His KATHRINA

will be translated into other languages, and will become classical when he shall have gone to the spirit-land. We shall attempt no description of the book, but simply ask all to read it, to remember its lessons, and be improved by them."

Sent by mail, post-paid. Address S. R. WELLS, 289 Broadway, New York.

THE EVENING MAIL,-A Sprightly Record of Metropolitan Life. PUBLISHED IN TWO EDITIONS,

> At 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, EVERY AFTERNOON.

AND SOLD BY NEWSBOYS AND NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE IN AND ABOUT THE CITY FOR

TWO CENTS PER COPY

WHY PAY FOUR AND FIVE CENTS FOR AN EVENING PAPER WHEN YOU CAN GET ONE CONTAINING AS MUCH MATTER FOR

ONLY TWO CENTS?

THE MAIL

has a great many SPECIAL SKETCHES of in-teresting city characters and localities, written by some of the spiciest of metro-politan sketch writers.

THE MAIL will keep you better informed upon the current Arr, Music, and LITERARY news of the world than any other daily. It makes a specialty of these de-

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT is one of the sprightliest and chattiest now writing to the New York press.

FROM WASHINGTON

we have daily dispatches and letters; two of the most enterprising and successful correspondents there being engaged for The Mail.

For all these entertaining matters, the ONLY TWO CENTS.

Read the Evening Mail for one week and prove these things for yourself. See if it is not the sprightliest, liveliest, and freshest daily published in the city.

C. H. SWEETSER, Editor and Proprietor. Publication Office, No. 229 Broadway.

New Music.

THE GRANDE DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN. All the principal melodies of this popular opera, among which are— THE SWORD OF MY FATHER40cts. For Violin, 15cts.

Song of the Letters......50cts. For Violin, 15cts.

GRANDE DUCHESSE WALTZES......40cts. For Violin, 15cts.

NEW SONGS

NEW SONGS.

Advice to Persons about to Marry, 35cts,
—For violin, 15cts, Cuckoo's Notes, a
beautiful melody by the composer of "Oh!
would I were a bird," 30cts.—For violin,
15cts. Come Back to Erin, words and music by Claribel, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts.
Come Sing to Me Again —"I've heart
sweet music stealing"—30cts.—For violin,
15cts. Dandy Pat, comic song and dance,
35cts.—For violin, 15cts. Fellow that
Looks Like Me, 35cts.—For violin, 15cts.
Juliana Phebiana Constantina Brown, 35c.
—For violin, 15cts. Jersey Lovers, 30cts.
—For violin, 15cts.

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Mu-

Pianos and Melodeons, Sheet Music, Music Bound, Musical Instruments and Instruction Books. Strings and Books sent free to any address in the U. S. on receipt of the marked price.

FREDERICK BLUME,

1125 Broadway, New York, second door above Twenty-fifth Street.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL.-Any book, magazine, or newspaper, no matter where or by whom published, may be ordered at publisher's prices, from S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.





ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO FULL

FINEST NEW CROP TEAS.
22,000 Half Chests by ship Golden State.
12,000 Half Chests by ship George Shotten.

In addition to these large cargoes of Black and Japan Teas, the Company are constantly receiving large invoices of the finest quality of Green Teas from the Moyune districts of China, which are unrivaled for fineness and sweetness of flavor.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tra Company), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China.

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in the lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for all the profit he can get.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our Warehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the rames, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and

we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery,"

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$90.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Warehouses

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb. Mixed (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per

English Breakfast (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per

Young Myson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. Gunpowder (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best. 40c., per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c, to \$1 per lb, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 VESEY STREET. Post-Office Box 5,648, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor.

Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry,

D.D., Editor,
Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D.,

Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Onio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor.

Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy,

D.D., Editor.

Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G.

Craighead, Editors.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright, Editor.

Christian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, Henry C. Bowen, Publisher.

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y., D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

Manhattan, Kansas, July 25, 1867. Great American Tea Company.

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

LORENZO WESTOVER.

DEARBORNVILLE, MICH., July 6, 1867. GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of tea.

It may be proper here to state that the tea received gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order.

Respectfully yours, AMOS GAGE.

Brunswick, Mo., March 26, 1867.

To the Great American Tea Company,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. The order we sent you last month reached us in due

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor, compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

N. B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 83 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.





DR. DIO LEWIS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES AT LEXINGTON, MASS.

PHYSICO-MENTAL EDUCATION.

The above cut is an accurate representation of the Lexington House, at Lexington, Mass., in which Dr. Dio Lewis established his well-known school. The building was burned on the 7th of September, 1867. As this institution is the only young ladies' seminary in the country in which a determined and successful attempt has ever been made to combine a thorough scientific physical training with a broad and complete intellectual and moral culture, a few words relating to its history may prove interesting to our readers.

Dr. Lewis' labors on behalf of physical education are so well known to the American public that nothing more than a mere outline, necessary to the completeness of this sketch, will be given. Educated to the medical profession, and engaged during several years in its practice, Dr. Lewis was deeply impressed with the uselessness of pill peddling, and with the great value of preventive measures. Finally, abandoning the practice of his profession, he gave himself during several years to the development of a new system of gymnastics, adapted equally to both sexes, to the old and young, and to the strong and weak. When satisfied that his system had been sufficiently matured to justify the training of teachers in the new school, he removed from the West to Boston, Mass., to establish the NORMAL INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCA-TION. From this institution 270 ladies and gentlemen have graduated, and gone out East, West, North, and South, to act as guides in bodily training.

After several years had been given to the training of teachers in the new school of gymnastics, Dr. Lewis determined to illustrate its possibilities in combining physical and intellectual culture in a young ladies' seminary.

Seeking in New England suitable buildings.

he found them in the Lexington House. Lexington is about ten miles from Boston, and more than two hundred feet above the sea. Free from the fogs so common and unfriendly on the New England coast, and remarkably quiet and orderly, even among New England villages, its selection was found a most happy one. The buildings were fitted up at large expense, and the school began in the autumn of 1864. A large corps of experienced teachers (including Theodore D. Weld, formerly principal of the institution at Eagleswood, N. J.) was engaged. During the first year the pupils numbered 30; during the second year, about 100; and during the third year, 144.

These pupils came from far and near; from California, from Central America, from Missouri, Iowa; in brief, more or less, from every part of our country.

Girls of naturally delicate constitutions were sent to the Institution, and almost without exception they became healthy and strong. Beginning very cautiously with the practice of the mildest forms of muscular movement a few minutes each day, they soon were able to practice two or three hours a day in vigorous gymnastic exercises. Many young ladies came with the condition that they were not to go up-stairs, for they were not able to ascend a flight of stairs. Almost without exception, within a few months, these most delicate girls found themselves able to practice the more active gymnastic exercises for more than two hours a day, and on occasions walked ten or fifteen miles. Careful measurements of the size of the chest under the arms, of the waist, shoulders, and arms, were made when the pupils entered the school. It was found that the average gain in a single year's training was, about the chest, two inches and a half, and much in the same proportion about the waist, arms, and shoulders; while all learned to walk with a grace and dignity quite remarkable. It perhaps should be remarked that the progress of the pupils in all the intellectual departments of the school, which were as broad and complete as in any institution in America, was singularly rapid.

The loss sustained by Dr. Lewis in the destruction of this building was very large. A hundred thousand dollars are required to rebuild and furnish it. As he has found it impossible to raise the necessary funds, he will at the close of this year - during which the school has been carried on in a small way in another building near the site of that which was burned-he will be obliged to abandon the school project, and engage again in training teachers in the new gymnastics, and lecturing before the lyceums on the subject of physical culture.

Fortunately for the country, the graduates of the Normal Institute for Physical Education are carrying on the work in various parts of the country. Mrs. Plumb, in New York; Mr. Ellinwood, in Brooklyn; several teachers in Philadelphia, and others elsewhere, are pushing bravely forward this most promising movement toward the combination of intellectual and physical culture.

SALLUST'S HOME IN POMPEII.

BEHOLD in Pompeii, at Sallust's home, The relics of an orgie in a tomb! The bosom of a dancing girl is prest Against the bony framer of a jest: The unbaked bread is in the oven left, And by the fruit the knife with which 'twas cleh. The supper-table charred, the wine-jars dry, And those who came to dance remained to die. It hurts our huge ambition to survey The folly death overcomes us at, the play! Earth's humble ones, the men whom circumstance Hath favored, all are targets for death's lance, All low alike at last: and none can tell If this dust was a king, that heap a belle; What alchemist can take this time-charred bone And say: "This served: this sat upon a throne: This bony cheek blushed beauty's bygone bloom; Once this head's wit rang round the rustic room." Ah, yes! the skull, still eloquent in death-For thought still rules beyond the bounds of breath-Bequeaths an index to th' immortal mind, Of those who lived to bless or curse mankind.

J. R. RAMSAY.

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

Is devoted to The Science of Man, in all its branches, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, etc. It furnishes a guide in Choosing a Pursuit, and in judging of the dispositions of those around us, by all the known external "Signs of Character."

Published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsman everywhere.

Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR, 389 Broadway, New York, U. S. A



POPULAR WORKS ON FREEMASONRY.

For Sale by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Any Book in this List sent by mail to any address in the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

FREEMASON'S MONITOR; containing the Degrees of Freemasonry, embraced in the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery, embellished with nearly -300 Symbolic Illustrations. Together with Tactics and		GOODS OF ALL KINDS FOR LODGE, CHAPTER, COMMANDERY, ETC.,	SPIRIT OF MASONRY. By WILLIAM HUTCH- INSON, F. A. S. With copions Notes, critical and expla- natory, by Rev. George Oliver, D. D. Cloth, \$150.
Drill of Masonic Knighthood. Also, Forms of Masonic Documents, Notes, Songs, Masonic Dates, Installations, etc. By Daniel Sickels, 33d. Tuck		ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. Diplomas of Every Kind.	Half Morocco
A CYCLOPEDIA OF FREEMASONRY; containing Definitions of Technical Terms used by the Fraternity. With an account of the rise and progress of Freemasonry and its Kindred Associations—ancient and modern: embracing OLIVER'S DICTIONARY OF SYMBO-	10 m	THEOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY OF FREEMASON- ny, in Twelve Lectures on its Speculative, Operative, and Spurious Branches. By G. OLIVER, D. D. Cloth, \$150. Half Morocco \$250	the Ceremonies of Installation for Grand and Subordinate Commanderies; a List of the Orders of Knighthood throughout the World; and the Forms of complaint and Appeal. By John W. Simons, P. G. M. Flexible cover—full gilt, 75 cents. Tuck—full gilt 100
LICAL MASONEY. Edited by ROBERT MACOY, 33d. A-lustrated with numerous Engravings. Cloth, gilt side, \$300. Half Morocco	4 00	TRADITIONS OF FREEMASONRY and its Co- incidence with the Ancient Mysteries. By A. T. C. Plenson, 33d, Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, etc. Illustrated. Large 12mo. Cloth 200	MANUAL OF THE CHAPTER . a Monitor for
SON'S GUIDE, containing Monitorial Instructions in the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Mason, with Explanatory Notes, Emenda- tions, and Lectures; together with the Ceremonies of Consecration and Dedication of New Lodges, Installa-		HISTORY OF MASONIC PERSECUTIONS, in different quarters of the Globe. By Various Authors. With an Introductory Essay on the Usages and Customs of Symbolic Masonry. By Rev. G. OLIVER, D. D.	Royal Arch Masonry, containing the Degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch; together with the Order of High-Priesthood; the Ceremonies for installing the Officers of a Chapter, with Forms of Masonic Documents. By John Sheville, Past Grand High-Priest of New Jersey, and James L. Gould, Deputy Grand High-Priest of Connecticut.
tion of Grand and Subordinate Officers, Laying Founda- tion Stones, Dedication of Masonic Halls, Grand Visi- tations, Burial Services, Regulations for Processions, Masonic Calendar, etc. To which are added, a RITUAL FOR A LODGE OF SORROW and the Ceremonies of Conse-		MASONIC INSTITUTES. By Various Authors. With an Introductory Essay and Explanatory Notes. By Rev. G. Oliver, D. D. Two useful works in one volume. Cloth, \$200.	SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON; or, the Free- mason's Daughter. By Aug. C. L. Arnold, LL.D. Splendidly illustrated 125
son's Guide, containing Monitorial Instructions in the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Mason, with Explanatory Notes, Emendations, and Lectures: together with the Ceremonies of Cossecration and Dedication of New Lodges, Installation of Grand and Subordinate Officers, Laying Foundation Stones, Dedication of Masonic Halls, Grand Visitations, Burial Services, Regulations for Processions, Masonic Calendar, etc. To which are added, a Ritual for a Lodge of Sorrow and the Ceremonies of Consecrating Masonic Cemeteries; also an Appendix with the Forms of Masonic Documents, Masonic Trials, etc. By Daniel Sickels, 33d. Embellished with nearly 300 Engravings and Portrait of the Author. Bound in fine Cioth—extra—large 12mo. "Morocco, full gilt, for the W. Master's table, with appropriate insignia of the East.	1 50.	Half Morocco	FREEMASON'S MONITOR; or, Illustrations of Masonry. By Thomas Smith Webb, Masonic Lecturer. With Portrait, and Embellished. Cloth
GITTER TO THE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER . 2	3 00	Monitor; containing all the emblems explained in the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Mason. Designed and arranged agreeably to the Lectures. By JEREMY L. CROSS, Grand Lecturer. With a Memoir and Portrait of the Author. 12mo. Cloth 1 25	graphic display of the Sayings and Doings of Eminent Free and Accepted Masons, from the Revival in 1717, by Dr. Desaguliers, to the Reunion in 1813. By Gro. OLIVER, D. D. Royal duodecimo. Cloth, \$1 50. Half Morocco
complete Monitor for Royal Arch Masonry. With full instructions in the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch, according to the text of the Manual of the Chapter. By John Sheville, P. G. H. P., of New Jersey, and Jas. L. Gould, D. G. H. P., of Connectiont. Together with a Historical Introduction, Explanatory Notes, and Critical Engagement. To which are added Monitorial In-		A Book for every Mason, In Press, and will be Published in September: THIF BOOK.	RATIONALE AND ETHICS OF FREEMASONRY; or, the Masonic Institution considered as a means of Social and Individual Progress. By Aug. C. L. Arnold, IL.D. Cloth, \$1 50. Half Morocco. 2 50
Historical Introduction, Explanatory Notes, and Critical Emendations. To which are added, Monitorial Instructions in the Holy Order of High-Priesthood in Royal Arch Masonry, with the Ceremonies of the Order. By Jas. L. Gould, 33d. Cloth—gilt back and side	1 50	ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE	FREEMASON'S HANDBOOK, By Wm. H. Drew. Cloth, 75. Tuck
FAMILIAR TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE. By JOHN W. SIMONS, P. G. M. Cloth		FREEMASONRY:	G. W. Steinbrenner 1 00 STATUTES OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE: 3 00 Des Freimaurer's Handbuch (German) 75
JUST PUBLISHED. MASONIC LAW AND PRACTICE, WITH FORMS. By LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Past Grand High Priest of Connecticut.	1 00	CONTAINING Instructions in all the Degrees from the Third to the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Rite, together with Ceremonies of	Moral Design of Freemasonry. By S. Lawrence
MASONIC HARMONIA; a Collection of Music, Original and Selected, for the use of the Masonic Fraternity. By HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER, Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc. Published ander the auspices of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, City of		Inauguration, Institution, Installation, Grand Visitations, Refections, Lodges of Sorrow, Adoption, Constitutions, General Regulations, Calendar, etc. By CHARLIES T. McCLENACHAN, 33°,	MASONIC VOCAL MANUAL. By R. Macoy. per doz. 3 00 MANUAL DE LA MASONERIA (Spanish). By A. Cassard
HISTORICAL LANDMARKS and other Eviden-		Past Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Supreme Council Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. Embellished with upwards of 300 finely-executed engrav-	HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE. By Robert B. Folger
ces of Freemasonry, explained in a series of Practical Lectures, with copious Notes. By George Oliver, D.D. 2 vols. Large duodecimo—with Portrait of the Author. Cloth, \$500. Half Morocco	7 00	ings, nearly all of which are from original designs. Cloth, gilt	POCKET LIBRARY AND WORKING MONITOR. By G. W. Chase
By Sidney Hayden, Past Master of Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, Pennsylvania. Illustrated with a copy of a Masonic Portrait of Washington, painted from life, never before published, and numerous other engravings, Cloth—uniform style, \$2 50. Cloth—full gilt—gilt edges, \$3 50. Morocco—full gilt.		This work illustrates the symbolism, philosophy, dogmas, and practical development of the Ancient and Accepted Rite more	CRAFTSMAN AND FREEMASON'S GUIDE. By C. MOOTE
\$350. Morocco—full gilt. LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF FREEMASONRY; consisting of Masonic Tales, Songs, and Sentiments, never before published. By Ros. Morris, K. T. Cloth, \$1,75. Half Morocco.		thoroughly than any other work ever published.	MASONIC TRESTLE-BOARD. By C. W. Moore 1 75 KEYSTONE OF THE MASONIC ARCH. By C. Scott. 1 25 MASTER WOREMAN. By John K. Hull. Tuck 75
MANUAL OF THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN		Mystic Tie; or, Facts and Opinions illustrative of the Character and Tendency of Freemasonry, By A. G. MACKEY. Cloth \$1 50. Half Morocco \$2 50	MASONIC HARP. By George W. Chase
STAR, containing Symbols, Scriptural Illustrations, Lectures, etc., adapted to the American system of Adoptive Masonry. By Robert Macov, National Grand Secretary. Beautifully Illustrated. Git Edges and Illuminated Cover. ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS OF FREEMASONS.	1 00	SYMBOL OF GLORY, showing the Object and End of Freemasonry. By George Oliver, D.D. Cloth \$1 50. Half Morocco	MASON IN HIGH PLACES. By an English Rector. 20
By JAMES ANDERSON. Verbatim copy of the original edition of 1723. Cloth, \$1 00. Half Morocco ILLUSTRATIONS OF MASONRY. By WM.	2 00	plained in a Course of Twelve Lectures on Freemasonry. By George Oliver, D. D. Cloth, \$150. Half Morocco 2 50 DIGEST OF MASONIC LAW: being a com-	Printed Blank Books for Lodge, Chapter, or Commandery. LODGE OF CHAPTER REGISTEReach 2 50
PRESTON. With Copious Notes and Additions. By REV. GEORGE CLIVER, D. D. Cloth, \$1 75. Half Morocco	8 00	plete Code of Regulations, Decisions, and Opinions upon Questions of Masonic Jurisprudence. By G. W. 1 50 MIRROR FOR THE JOHANNITE MASON. In a)	RECEIPT BOOKS FOR LODGE OR CHAPTEReach 3 50 PROPOSITION BOOKS " each 4 00 DRAFT BOOKS FOR LODGE OR CHAPTERSeach 3 50
NEW YORK MASONIC CODE; containing the Old Charges, compiled in 1720; Constitutions and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge of New York, and the Resolutions and Decisions now in force in that M. W. Grand Body. Collated by R. W. WILLAM T. WOODRUFF. Plain binding, 85 cents. Cloth 50. Tuck		Series of Letters to the Right Honorable the Earl of Aboyne. By REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D. D. THE STAR IN THE EAST. By REV. GEORGE	VISITORS' BOOK 3 50 BLACK BOOK 3 50 ODE CARDS FOR THE LODGE per dozen 1 50
Woodruff. Plain binding, 35 cents. Cloth 50. Tuck USE AND ABUSE OF FREEMASONRY. A work of the greatest utility to the Brethren of the Society, to mankind in general, and to the ladies in particular. By Capt. G. Smith. Cloth, \$1 25. Half Morocco		Two interesting and valuable works brought together in one volume. Cloth \$150. Half Morocoo	ODE CARDS FOR THE CHAPTER " 1 50 PETITIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
CUIAT. By CAPT. G. SMITH. Cloth, \$1 25. Half Morocco HISTORY OF INITIATION, in Twelve Lec- tures, comprising a Detailed Account of the Rites and Ceremonies, Doctrines and Discipline of the Secret and Mysterious Institutions of the Ancient World. By GEORGE CLIVER. D. D. Cloth, \$1 50. Half Morocco		Translated from the French, by JOHN W. SIMONS. Illustrated with some fifty cuts, representing the Ancient Symbols, and accompanied with extended explanations, which render it very entertaining and instructive. Contents: Principles of Symbology; Application to Egyptian Symbols, Symbol of Colora Symbol of the Bible.	LEDGERS AND MINUTE BOOKS. LARGE AND SMALL BIBLES. MASONIC LEDGERS—a new articleper quire 2 50 SECRETARY'S RECEIPTS
GEORGE OLIVER. D. D. Cloth, \$1 50. Half Morocco	2 50	etc. Cloth, \$1 00. Half Morocco 2 00	QUESTION BOOKS FOR COMMANDERY 4 00

"WHAT THEY SAY."

Everybody is influenced in form-Everybody is impuenced in forming opinions by what others say. And it requires everybody to know everything and to do everything. A great book, like a great public work, is, or should be, the culmination of all past knowledge in that interest. Webster's Dictionary contains the gist of all preceding dictionaries. The electric telegraph was suggested centuries ago, and all mankind, dead and living, have contributed to its establishment. So the newspaper press throughout the world may be said to echo the voice of the people. We copy a few of these echoes as follows:

We copy a few of these echoes as follows:
The N. A: and U. S. Gazette says:

"The success which has crowned the continuous labors of the first disciples of Phrenology and Physiognomy attests that a major part of the people are gradually following the doctors, and seeking to learn what those principles are which indicate character. It is not questioned by any that a beetling brow is the type of better intellect than a receding forehead, or that the Roman nose generally indicates a more masculine character than the retrousse or snub. Without indorsing all the claims of phrenological study, there is nevertheless much there, too, which is suggestive and valuable. All keen observers have seen and been actuated by this. Julius Cæsar is said to have organ zed his victorious cohorts and legions by it, and Napoleon felt its influence."

However some may be disposed

However some may be disposed to sneer at the claims of Physiognomy to rank among sciences, the most persistent of them will guage much of his action in his intercourse with his fellow men by facial signs. That certain facial signs indicate peculiarities of character can scarcely be doubted. Mr. Wells records the result of observations of others as well as his own; does full justice, even where he differs from them, to the views of his predecessors, and with great industry and faithfulness to facts, builds up his system. He exhausts the subject and its cognate branches, and displays a masterly power of analysis and generalization. It is an important volume, and deserving of careful study.—New York Ccurier.

It seems quite natural to expect that the various features of our bodies rank among sciences, the most persistent

It seems quite natural to expect that the various features of our bodies should express the qualities and powers of which we are possessed. In all ages the eye has been regarded as an index to the soc. I consequently it is a popular mode of expressing the qualities of another to say that such a one has the eye of an eagle, a lion, or a cat. But when we come to have noses and ears and lips classified as indicative of various mental powers, we are at first seized with a sense of the Indicrous. But when we think of a people of one country as distinguished by its high cheek bones, and another by its thin or thick lips, and how each country as a whole has a mental constitution corresponding to its physical development, we will see reason for believing in such a science as Physiognomy, and how that which is true of nations must be more or less true of individuals.—Scottish-American.

All people read character, in

American.

All people read character, in some degree or other, whether they realize it—do it purposely—or not. We naturally form some idea of a man's character from his walk, his Leugh, his speech, his intonation of voice, his hair, his eyes, his hands, his general beaving, etc. The study of human character is interesting, and valuable. Those of our-readers who are disposed to advance their knowledge in the science will find many things to their advantage in NEW PRYSIOGNOMY.—Field and Fireside.

Field and Fireside.

There are very few men or women who do not, consciously or unconsciously, practice Physiognomy every day of their lives. They may ridicule the idea that the shape of a man's head, the configuration of his nose, or the appearance of his eyes, furnish any guide to an estimate of his character or disposition, and yet the man of business will refuse an applicant employment because his glance is restless and uneasy instead of firm and decided, and every lady will quietly but quickly form her judgment regarding the gentleman who may be presented to her at an evening party.—New York Times.

The free, to a certain extent, is

The face, to a certain extent, is the mirror of the mind. We can usually tell at a glance the dull from the beliliant

New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character,

as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in "The Human Face Divine." By S. R. Wells, Editor of the Phre-Nological Journal. One large vol., 12mo, pp. 768. With more than a thousand illustrations. Price, plain, \$5; fine calf, \$8; Turkey morocco, full gilt, \$10. Address, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

man, the intelligent from the blockhead. This science professes to determine the predisposition of the subject to either exterme. and to enable him by seasonable and judicious attention to the weak points of his character, to neutralize and overcome the latent evil that is within him. The principles sought to be laid down are





RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE FOX AND MAN.

The treatise of Mr. Wells, which is admirably printed and profusely illustrated, is probably the most complete hand-book upon the subject in the language. It contains a synopsis of the history of Physiognomy, with notices of all the different systems which have been promulgated, and critical examinations of the eyes, the noses, the mouths, the ears, and



PIG AND MAN .- "LIKE MAN, LIKE CHARACTER."

Mr. Wells has put the thought, the practical experience, the close observ-ation, and the professional collection of a

"Starting from the primitive teachings of Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and the Roman physiognomists, among whom Cicero and Suetonius held the first rank, it shows the immense impulse that

that he imposed upon himself.—New Fork Herald.

"A familiar chapter on Phrenology is next introduced, and then follows one on the anatomy of the face, with a close analysis of each feature. First, the chin. No one will diepute Mr. Wells as to the infinite variety of chins; but we are sure many will be startled to hear that this unpretending terminus of the face has been quietly telling their love accrets. But this is not the only story it tells; will and determination, scorn and contempt, and the faculty of economy are reflected on it. The jaws and teeth also tell their own tales of character, and motionless lips are shown to be often the most eloquent. "The closest mouth can hide no accrets from the physiognomist."" Persons with large mouths may be consoled by knowing that they "indicate more character than small ones." But here, as in other cases, quality is to be considered. By the variation of these minuscles of the mouth, jealousy, contempt, approbativeness, firmness, self-esteem, mirthfulness, gravity, and self-control find expression.—A.-S. Standard.

"It contains a treatise on every

"It contains a treatise on every feature and whatever indicates peculiarity of character, the knowledge of which requires appropriate education to bring into subjugation and be made to answer a good end, without which it would mar and injure the pleasures of life." All who can afford to possess this compendium will have value received for the expense.—New York Christian Intelligencer.

It is a digest of Ethnology, it rives us the symptomatology of insanity, it treats of Physiology and Hygiene, and incidentally, of Zoology. The chapter on the grades of intelligence is instructive, and that on comparative Physiognomy is exceedingly entertaining.—American Educational Monthly.

The work is thorough, practical, and comprehensive. All that is known on the subject is systematized, explained, illustrated, and applied. A chapter is devoted to Graphomancy, or character as revealed in handwriting. Taken as a whole, it is the most complete and reliable work on the subject we have ever examined, notwithstanding that we claim an intimate acquaintance with Lavater's work on the same subject.—The Northwest.

on the same subject.—The Northwest.

It is a voluminous and very comprehensive work, taking the student by a thousand paths to a conclusion as to its entire correctness of theory, demonstrated by multitudes of the aptest illustrations. It is very entertaining and instructive, telling the reader in little of great things he should further investigate.—Boston Gazette.

"To the lover of the study of the

The illustrations, in fact, constitute the most essential part of a work like this. This is especially evident in the chapter on "Comparative Physiognomy," in which the resemblance between certain classes of men and corresponding animals is strikingly exhibited in the cuts.—The Methodist.

The author properly considers thysiognomy as the outward expression of the inner man; it shows race, class, original inclinations, temperament, and like the effects of association and education. Close observation and long practice has given him accuracy in drawing conclusions from the peculiarities of the human countenance, and he has reduced his exterience to a system, which is amply set orth in this volume.—Philadelphia Times.

[SENT PREPAID, BY FIRST POST.]

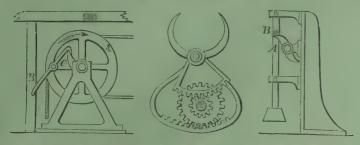


Something New and Useful! Conant's Binder for the Phrenological Journal. It is a perfect Binder all the year round, and the Journal can be bound as fast as received. A Price, by mail, post-paid, 75 cents.

Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

In Press, and will be Published on or about May 1,

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN



MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS

EMBRACING ALL THOSE WHICH ARE MOST IMPORTANT IN

Dynamics, Hydraulies, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Steam Engines, Mill and other Gearing, Horology, Presses and Miscellaneous Machinery; including many movements never before published, and several which have only recently come into use.

BY HENRY T. BROWN,

Editor of the "American Artisan."

This table of "Mechanical Movements," which has appeared in the pages of the several volumes of the American Artisan, is the largest and most comprehensive ever published. It will be issued in book form, with the engravings and letter-press arranged in an entirely novel manner, affording great convenience for reference; and it will be found invaluable to the Engineer, the Machinist, the Draughtsman, the Inventor, the Student of Mechanics, and to Manufacturers and Artisans generally.

CONTENTS.

Æolipile. Balance-compensation. Barometer. Blower-fan. Brake-friction. Cams. Capstans. Centrolinead. Clutches. Chasers. Clamps—bench, screw. Cock—fourway.
Column—oscillating. Compasses—proportion. Counters of revolutions. Coupling union. Crank-bell, compound, variable, substitutes for the. Cyclograph. Differential movements. Drag-link. Drill—cramp, fiddle, Persian. Drop. Drum and rope. Driver—pile. Dynamometers. Eccentrics. Ejectors—bilge. Ellipsograph. Engine—disk. Engines—rotary, steam, valve gear for. Epicyclic trains. Escapements. Fountain—Hiero's. Fusces. Gasometers. Gauge—bisecting. Gauges—pressure. Gear—steering. Gearing—bevel, bruth, cspstan, conical, crown, eccentric, elliptical, face, friction, intermittent, internal, irregular, multiple, mutilated, scroll, sector, spur, step, stud, sun-and-planet, variable, worm. Governors. Guides. Gyroscope. Hammer—atmospheric, bell, compressed air, steam, trip. Helicograph. Hook—boat-detaching, releasing, centrifugal check. Hyperbolas—instrument for drawing. Intermittent movements. Jack—hydrostatic, lifting. Joint—ball and socket, bayonet, universal. Ladder—folding, self adjusting. Lazy-tongs. Level-self-recording. Level-bell-crank or elbow, knee. Lewis. Link-detachable chain. Level—self-recording. Level—bell-crank of ellow, knee. Lewis. Link—detachable chain. Machines—Bohnenberger's, drilling, polishing, punching, warp-dressing. Main—flexible water. Maintainirg power. Meter—water, wet and dry gas. Mill—Barker's, crushing, tread, wind. Missellaneous movements. Motion—alternating traverse, rocking, self-reversing, shuttle. Motions, feed, link, parallel, pump, traverse, variable traverse. Pantograph. Parabolas—instrument for drawing. Paradox—mechanical. Pendulum—conical, compensation. Pinton—lantern, mutilated, slotted, two-toothed. Power—horse. Press hydrostatic. Propeller—screw. Pulley—expanding, friction. Pulleys—anti-friction bearing for, chain. Pump—air, balance, bellows, chain, diaphragm, steam-siphon, double-acting, force, lift, rotary. Rack—mangle, mutilated. Racks and pinions. Ram—Montgolfier's water. Ratchets and pawls. Regulator—gas, watch. Reversing motion—self. Revolver. Rollers—oblique. Rolls—anti-friction, drawing, feed. Rulers—parallel. Saw—endless band, gig, pendulum. Screw-Archimedes', differential, double reversed, micrometer, endless, right-and-left hand. Sectors-toothed. See-saw. Shears. Stamps. Standmirror. Stop for hoisting apparatus, for lantern wheels, for ratchet wheels, for spur gear, for winding watches. Test—friction. Throstle—spinning. Toggle-joint. Tongs—lifting. Trap—steam. Treadles. Water—machines for raising. Weir—self-acting. Wheel—cam, lantern, Persian, pin, rag, sprocket, steering, waved, crown, mangle, paddle, water. Windlass—Chinese, friction. Wind-mills. Wipers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR; SENT BY MAIL FOR 15 CENTS EXTRA.

BROWN, COOMBS & CO.,

Publishers of the "AMERICAN ARTIBAN,"

No. 189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The American News Company, New York, are Agents for the Trade.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Culture 10.
tion and Management of Fruit Trees,
By Thomas Gregg. Muslin. Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners those Wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to ADVERTISE in

NEW YORK EXPRESS,

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

Million,

\$1.00.

with Ninety Engravings. Wells, Publisher

the bad, to OLOGY,

the high and

389

Broadway

see heads of the

virtuous and vicious, edi

and lucated

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms:

KARA ALVANIAN AMARABAS.
Single Copy. 4 cents City Subscribers, served by Carriers, per week. 24 Mail Subscribers, one year. \$9 50 Six months 5 00 Price to Newsdealers, per 100, 8 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.
One Copy, one year, (104 issues). \$4 00 8ix months. 2 50 Two Copies, one year. 7 00 Five Copies, one year. 15 00 Ten Copies, one year. 28 00 Twenty-five copies one year to address of one person. 50 00 An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten and over.
WEEKLY EXPRESS.
One copy, one year, (52 issues). \$2 00 Six months. 1 25 Three C-pies, one year 5 00 Five Copies, one year 8 00 Ten Copies, one year 15 00 Fifty copies of Weekly to address of one person. 50 00 Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 60 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY EXPRESS FOR 50 CENTS.

CARLITION WEEKLIT EAFRESS FOR JU CENTS.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to December 1st, 1868. We are advised by our friends throughout the country that determined efforts are making (and with some success) to push into circulation Radical journals, in the interest of the present Rump Congress, and believing that the circulation of half a million copies of the Weekly Express during the coming year, would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters (by opening the eyes of the people to the issues of the present crisis) than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Democrat knows honest Republicans, who need only to be undeceived, to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with the Weekly Express. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent. Friends who propose to co-operate with us, please send your orders as promptly as may be.

Address-J. & E. BROOKS, Nos. 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.

Read—Subscribe—Circulate.—Presidential Campaign 1868.

The importance of the crisis of 1868 to the saving of the Government of our fathers—the re-establishment of the constitution and restoration of the Union, and the Lecessity of a more healthful and steady business to the people, demands of all Democrats and Conservative citizens and people in the country, some efforts to counteract the immense exertion of those who are using the spoils of office and fortunes acquired by war, to maintain the present disorganized state of the country. In view of the present exigency, of public affairs, and in order to spread political information as widely as possible, and at the mere cost of paper, during the coming campaign, at the solicitation of friends in the State and country, we now offer the following premium to agents:

For every Cl	lub of 25 V	Vecklies, at	\$1 per	
Do	50	do	do	10
Do	100	do	do	20
Do	15 8	Bemi-Weeklie	s, at \$2	do 5
Do	25	do	do	10
Do	50	do	do	20
Do	5 D	ailies, at 9.5	O do	8
Do	10	do	do	16

These Premiums will be paid for all Clubs sent us from this date until May 1st. hope at least to add 10,000 to our list of Weekly subscribers between this time an Democratic nominations on the 4th of July.

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenological Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms,

7 A40 1								
Phrenological Journal a	nd V	Weekly Exp	ress for c	ne ye	ar		\$8	50
Riverside Magazine	66	66	66	66			8	00
American Agriculturist	44	66	"	66	••••		2	50
Phrenological Journal a	nd S	emi-Weekly	Express	, for o	ne ye	ar	\$5	50
Riverside Magazine	66	66	66	66	64	********	5	00
American Agriculturist	66	"	66	44	66	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4	00
Thus offering to our s	ubso	ribers a che	ibers or	ety of	readi		The	386

Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

J. & E. Brooks,

No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York.

Beautiful Albums Cards, entitled-Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, The Gardener's Daughter, The Finding of Moses,-Wild Flowers-Flora,-Past, Present and Future,-Making up. A copy of each sent post paid, for 50 cents. Address this Office.

BOOKS.

Practical Treatise on Business, or how to Get, Save, Spend, Land, and Bequeath Money, with an enquiry into the Chances of Success and Causes of Failure in Business. By Edwin T. Freedley. Post-paid. \$1 59.

Treatise on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene for Colleges, Academies and Families. By C. Cutter, M. D. \$2 00.

Manual of Politeness and Principles of Etiquette, and Rules of

The Carpenter's New Guide. A Complete Book of Lines for Carpentry and Joinery, and containing a great variety of original Designs; also the Theory and Practice of Stair-Building, including tome observations and calculations on the Strength of Timber. By Peter Nichelson. Carefully and thoroughly revised. 16th

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer. Revised edition containing 10,000 new notices. A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World, containing a Notice and the Pronunciation of the Names of nearly One Hundred Thousand Places. Sent by express. \$10 00.

Nott and Glidden. Types of Mankind. 400 Illustrations. Sent by

Nott and Glidden. Indigenous Races of the Earth, or New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry. Presenting freeh Investigations, Documents and Materials. Sent by express. \$5 00. Address S. R. WELLS, New York.



A GENTS WANTED for this Wonderful Book. Endorsed by 100,000 per-sons. Sells at sight to all Classes. Terms to Agents sons. Selis at signt to an Classes. Terms to Agents and subscribers unprece-dented. A copy given to any person who will pro-cure a good Agent. Ad-dress J.W. Goodspeed & Co. 143 Lake street. Chicago, 148 Lake street, Chicago, Or, 37 Park Row, N. York.

Physiognomy,

ns By

Charact R. Wells. In

\$100 in Greenbacks given for largest Clubs in addition to all premiums!!

MONTHLY NORTHERN THE

FOR 1868.

With the May Number The Northern Monthly begins its second year. Although scarcely yet twelve months old, the Magazine has already met with so favorable a reception, on the part of both press and public, that its success is assured. Nevertheless, it is the purpose of the present conductors to strive unceasingly to add to the spirit, the influence and the interest of the Magazine during the incoming year. The brilliant story of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, "The Thief in the Night," commenced in the January Number, will be completed during the Summer, and will be succeeded by other serials from authors of high literary rank. It is intended that the Magazine shall be committed to no school in politics or religion. All topics of present moment, however, will be discussed with freedom, fearlessness, and vigor. Besides sketches of travel, stories etc., several articles descriptive of important national or industrial enterprises are in preparation. Other novelties may fairly be anticipated. It is believed that the unexampled favor with which the Magazine has been received in the past, will not be wanting in the future.

THE PRESS SAYS:

It is one of the most valuable and instructive magazines published in this country. Its articles are furnished by writers of well-known ability, and the editorial department is spicy, brilliant, and varied.—Providence (R. I.) Press.

This magazine can challenge a favorable comparison with any of our popular magazines in point of merit. It is not so pretentious as the Atlantic, but its articles are none the less able than the majority of those which go to make up its older rivals.—Eris (Pa.) Dispatch

less able than the majority of those which go to make up its older rivals.—Eris (Pa.) Dispatch.

It sustains the high character that previous numbers had assigned to it. In every portion of the country it is spoken of in the highest terms as a magazine of rare literary merit. The Editorial Department is truly original, and as full of interest as an exciting novel.—

Illinois Spectator.

As inducements for new Subscribers, the Publishers offer the following splendid list of premiums and special offers.

For 3 annual \$3 subscribers, \$8 00 | For 10 annual \$3 subscribers \$25 00 For 6 " 3 " 15 50 | For 20 " 3 " 46 00

Ur U	inpuling with other reriogicals.	
	Reg. Price.	Together.
NORTHERN MONTHLY and	Riverside Magazine\$5 50	\$4.00
16	Onr Young Folks: 5 00	4 00
44 €	Children's Hour 4 50	3 50
• 6	Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions 6 00	4 50
44	Godey's Lady's Book	4 50
46	American Agriculturist 4 50	4 00
46	Horticulturist 5 50	4 50
46	The Methodist (Weekly) 6 00	4 00
6.6	The Evangelist (Weekly) 6 00	4 50

For Five Subscribers, the two beautifully bound volumes of the Northern Monthly, over 1800 pages. Price 4 00. For Five \$3 Subscribers, Life and Services of General U 8. Grant, by Colonel Adam Badean, with Portrait and Maps, 690 pages, price, \$4 just published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For Ten \$3 Subscribers, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 8000 Illustrations. A book for every day and all time. Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., 1867. Sheep. Price, \$12. For Forty \$3 Subscribers, one of Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's First Class Sewing-Machines. Price, \$55. For Fifty \$3 Subscribers, Appleton's American Cyclopedia. Complete, 16 vo's. Cloth. Price, \$80. Men, Women, Youth, Children—all can get subscribers enough to secure one or more of these SPLENDID PRIZES. Annual Subscription \$3 00. Sample Copies, \$0cts.

ALBERT BASSETT, Publisher, No. 182 Nassau Street, New York.

National Freemason.

CHANGED FROM A MONTHLY TO a Weekly, and from Washington City to No. 89 Nassau Street, Room 10, New York City, Address, Dr. M. Murdy, Box 5908, N. Y. City, Price \$4.00 per annum—ten cents a

The National Freemason is highly es-The National Freemason is highly esteemed throughout Europe, and the popular Masonic publication of America. It not only embraces the tidings from the various jurisdictions of the world, the Jurisprudence, Literature, History and Philosophy of the Craft, but it is highly esteemed as an educator of youth and a friend of the family circle. Each number will contain the Masonic History, and a likeness of an eminent Mason. It is unexcelled as an advertising medium, circulating in every town, North and South. xif

THE WEBER



PIANOFORTES.

Are pronounced by the Musical Profession, the Conservatory of New York,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured, Because of their immense Power, Equality, Sweetness and Brilliancy of Tone, Etastic Touch, and great Durability.

A Descriptive Circular sent on application. WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.

THE MARYLAND

MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-Pres. WM. H. BEERS, Act.

THEODORE M. BANTA, CASHIER. CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D., MEDICAL EXAMINERS. CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Ass't. MED. EXAMINEB.

ducational Journal.

A SCHOOL AND FAMILY

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Is published by E. S. ZEVELY, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 a year, devoted to Education in its widest sense-mentally, morally, physically—a readable Journal for al. Agents wan'ed, Advertisements solicited; specimen

copies 10 cents.
Address the Publisher at Cumberland, Md.

ECLECTIC

Medical Institute, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Two Seasons yearly, commencing in October and February.

Makes provision for a thorough Medical Education by scholarship without the ne-cessity of office pupilage, For Announcement. Catalogue of Eelect c Books and Specimen Numbers of Eclectic Medical Journal.

Address JOHN M. SCUDDER, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIGHTING AGAINST WRONG, and for
THE GOOD, THE TRUE AND THE BEAUTIFUL." Little Corporal

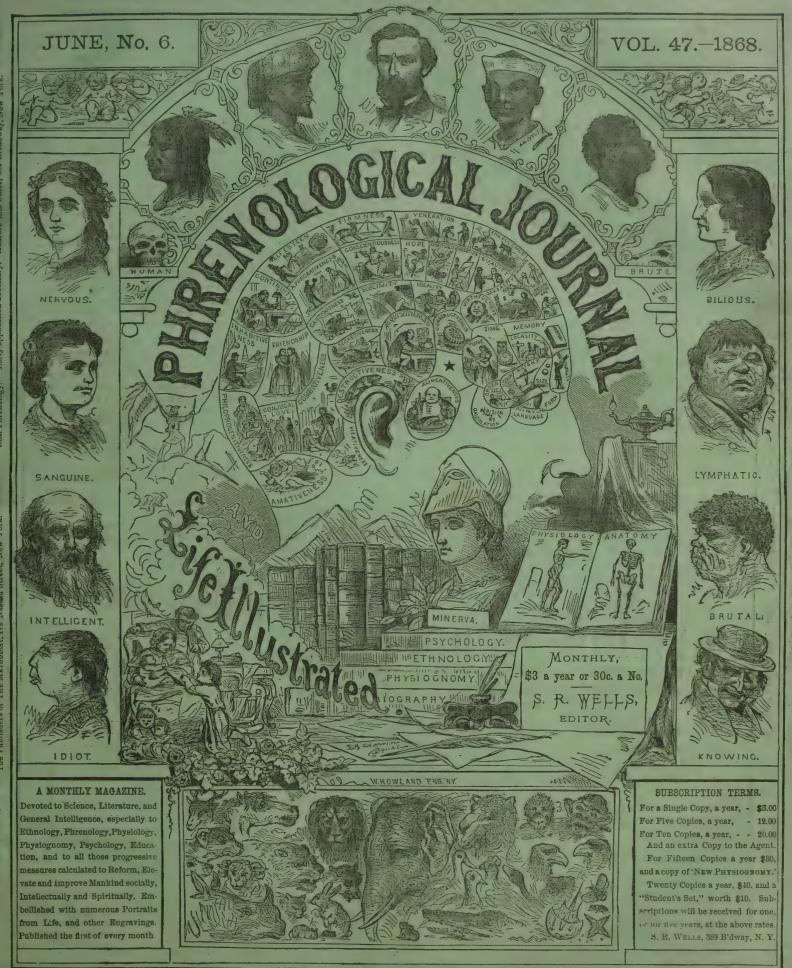
Is acknowledged by Press and People almost universuily to be THE BEST PAPER for Boys and Gines ever published in this country.

It is added by ALFREE IL. SEWELL, and

It is edited by ALFRED L. SEWELL, and EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Wolumes beein July or January. Back Nos. supplied.
Terms, One Dellar a year; Sample copy ten cents.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS are effered to these
who wish to raise clubs.
Address, ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher,
Chicago, ILL.

American Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y. Established 20 years. Price List sent on application.



See Advertisement of Campaign WEEKLY EXPRESS on inside of back Cover. Read both Sides of the Great Questions before the Country.

Hand Books for Home Improvement (Educational); comprising "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and; "How to do Business," in one large volume. Indispensable. \$2,25. Address S. R. Wells, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS, #2 to \$800.

Congress. N. Y.

fo. Temperance in No. 389 Broadway, N

ó

Osgo.

paper; class Rev. Dr. nd '68, only 60

engravings, on tinter among Animals.—By 25c.; combined, for 1865-6-7

e Gospel

The

paper 50c. The hysiognomy,

Gilt \$1; I

of Phrenology

Man.-Be

Handsomest

ACCORDIONS.

\$3 to \$35.

FLUTES. ## to \$75.

FLAGEOLETS

MI to \$15.

BANJOS.

GUITARS. \$5 to \$85.

CONCERTINAS

\$2 to \$35.

FIFES.

50cts. to \$6.

CLABIONETS. \$5 to \$50.

DRUMS.

\$8 to \$85.

omers at a dis-

A PRIOR LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchandise of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally.

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of Shery Music, Music Books, &c., of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column.

June 1y

FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y., SECOND DOOR ABOVE 25TH STREET.

BROOK'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON,

All Numbers, from 8 to 150, on Spools of 200 to 500 Yards.



This thread took the only Prize Medal awarded to Spool Cotton at the Great London Exhibition in 1851, and the only First-Class Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1855, also a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1867, thus establish. ing its superiority over all competitors

It is SMOOTH, STRONG, and ELASTIC, and, for hand or Machine use, is the BEST AND CHEAPEST in the market, there being no waste from Breaking.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers in the United States, have constantly on hand, in WHITE, a full assortment of

BEST SIX-CORD CABLE-LAID SOFT-FINISHED,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, and in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers; also, a full assortment, in WHITE, BLACK, and COLORED, of

Brook's Celebrated Patent Glace Finish,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, or in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers. Orders solicited and promptly executed by

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO., Sole Agents,

June 11 t.

No. 61 Leonard Street, N. Y.

WATERS'

FIRST

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

Melodeons,—Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED-WARRANTED for 6 YEARS.

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for Cash, or, one-quarter cash and the balance in Monthly or Quarterly Installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

Mr. Waters is the Author of 6 Sunday School Music Books; "HEAVENLY ECHOES," and "NEW S. S. BELL,"

Just Issued.

Warerooms-481 Broadway, New York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

With Fook of Explanation and 100 Cuts, \$10. Trapeze Adjustment, with 2 Illustrations, extra \$3 50. Swing Adjustment, for children, extra, \$1 50. Each part so separately. The whole, \$15. This is the most valuable piece of Gymnastic Apparatus f home use ever invented. Any one can use it. For weak chests, backs, and sides its use the best remer'y known. A half hour's use of it daily would prevent and cure many case of dyspapsia and consumption. For sale by S. R. Wells, 889 Broadway, New York.



The Evening Post holds that in all sound politics there is both an end and a means-the end being the moral or social objects at which they aim, and the means the institutional and practical methods by which those objects are best to be attained. In our American politics, as we view them, the only true and rightful end is the equal liberty of all the citizens of the | public; and the only true and rightful method of reaching that end, is through local self-government, or the decentralization of power, and the exercise of it by small communities. In other words, human rights, and universal human equality, are the great objects for which all government is instituted, and by which alone it can be justified, while what is technically called in this country state rights, is the most effective institutional means by which human rights can be protected and secured.

Under a concentrated, centralized, simply unitary government, the security of individual rights is impossible; such a government is only another name for despotism, as centuries of experience in France and elsewhere have proved; and it can only be carried on by the strong hand of military power.

Now, it happens with us that one of our great parties, the Republican, is so intensely devoted to universal human liberty, that in the excess of its zeal it overrides the great constitutional landmarks by which—as all political science and all political experiment have demonstrated-that liberty can be maintained. On the other hand, the other great party, the Democratic, which began upon a thorough and generous democratic basis, has so far degenerated as to proclaim its determined hostility to universal freedom and equality.

Approving the ends of the one party, while we prefer the methods of the other, we must at times deal our rebukes to both; but when the question arises of a choice between them, we are bound to consider ends as always more important than means. Human liberty is a more vital thing than any political institution in itself—it is the excuse and justification of these institutions; and when the spirit of it pervades a nation, it will always find a way to establish its own life and security.

It is the ambition of the EVENING Post to bring our political parties up to the idea of the nation, or rather to educate the public sentiment so that it will demand no less of every party. Just now, unfortunately, the politicians of all sides are apt to think that the art of government consists in placking the public. Our chief business in the political sphere is to watch those who are elected to office, lest they commit some outrage upon the rights of citizens. Legislative bodies everywhere are scarcely more than larger lobbies. See the government in this city, see that at Albany, see that ev 'n at Washington; and, in this condition of things, it is far more important to be zealous in the inculcation of sound principles, than it is to further the interests of any political conclave.



CLUB RATES.

Those who would rather subscribe 'the Evening Post alone, can do so at the following rates:

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

Evening Post—Semi-Weekly.	\$4	00
Two copies, 1 year	7	00
Five copies or over, for each copy	. 3	00
Evening Post—Weekly.	00	00
Single copy, 1 year		
Five copies	9	00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers		
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers		
Ten copies, to one person's address	15	00

Additions may be made to a club, at any time, at club rates.

REMITTANCES should be made, if possible, by draft or Post Office order pay able in New York.

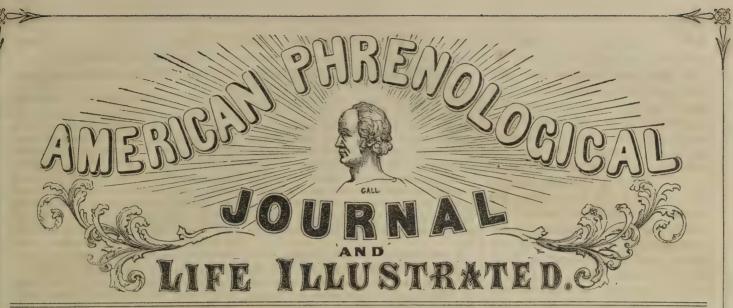
POSTMASTERS and others desiring to act as agents will be furnished with Show-Bills and further terms by applying to us.

Address—WM. C. BRYANT & CO.,

Publishers of THE EVENING POST,

No. 41 Nassau Street, New York.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY: embracing Electro-Physiology and Electricity as a Therapeutic, with special reference to practical Medicine; showing the most approved Apparatus, Methods and Rules, for the Medical Uses of Electricity in the Treatment of Nervous Diseases. By A. C. Garratt, M.D. Revised and Illustrated. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N.Y.



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1868.

[Vol. 47.—No. 6. Whole No. 354.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the Epitor. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents. | PAGE | Phantasmagoria—No. 2...... 208 Mr. Beecher's Philosophy..... 211 The Absent. 212 King Theodore of Abyssinia. 227 Hints for Every-day Use. 212 Abyssinia and its People. 228 Phineas Staunton, A.M...... 213 Dying at the Top......

The Journal.

 The Search
 220
 General Items

 J. G. Holland
 220
 Seasonable Hints
 The Secret of Success...... 221 | The Fulahs.....

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man.—Young

GEORGE HALL,

FIRST MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

THE recent death of this gentleman has left a vacancy in Brooklyn circles which few men can fill. Having long maintained a high and honorable political standing, and also having won the respect of all classes for his zeal and candor in promoting temperance and other reformatory measures, he merits a special consideration at our hands.

As long ago as 1835 he submitted his head to a public examination, and from being an obdurate skeptic became converted to an admiring believer and a warm friend of the science of Phrenology.

In form, Mr. Hall was rather short and broad, yet well proportioned; he had much power of constitution, toughness,



PORTRAIT OF GEORGE HALL, FIRST MAYOR OF BROOKLYN,

sprightly and elastic, in keeping with his | quickness, force and elasticity.

and endurance. His motions were | organism, and indicated both power and

His three most prominent characteristics resulted from predominant phrenological conditions - Benevolence, Conscientiousness, indomitable energy arising from large Firmness and Combativeness, and aspiring ambition. In very few heads have we found Benevolence as largely indicated as it was in his, and this constituted his predominant life motive. He lived and wielded the official power from time to time intrusted to him mainly to do good; selfish ends were no part of his consideration. Even his selfish faculties were under the control of philanthropy. He was ambitious, but not for mere notoriety; his zeal was very great, and sought to ameliorate the condition of others, to improve society rather than promote any selfish aim. Combativeness drove forward some good cause instead of struggling to obtain merely mercenary objects. Perseverance supplemented and stimulated by large Firmness was also a strongly marked characteristic. In whatever enterprise he embarked he was earnest and energetic. His talents for managing business, conducting any building or mechanical operation, were superior. He had very little Secretiveness, and was therefore not cunning or compromising, but plain-spoken and frank almost to a fault.

As a public man and as a private citizen, his integrity in and zeal for those measures which had in view the good of the community were unsurpassed. No man with political reputation can exhibit a more clear and unblemished record than that of George Hall. His Benevolence was his crowning characteristic. His heart was mellow toward the poor and the troubled, and his tears readily mingled with those of the afflicted. His courage made him a most marked man, as hundreds of rowdies and villains could attest, who in riots and rough crowds defied the ordinary officers of the law until the bold hand of George Hall was laid on them, and his mandatory voice bid them submit.

BIOGRAPHY.

George Hall was born in the city of New York, on the 21st September, 1795. In the following year, his father having purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Flatbush, removed with his family thither, and thence shortly after to Brooklyn, then an inconsiderable village. Educated at Erasmus Hall, a well-known

and deservedly popular institution of learning, he received a good English education, which, based on his naturally active and healthy mental organization, contributed largely to the formation of the sterling man he ever proved himself to be. Early distinguished for the benevolence as well as energy of his disposition, he became the friend and counselor of his associates, the leader in, and the good of man. And through a long life his consistent and upright course won for him the approval and affection of the virtuous and true.

In 1832 Mr. Hall was elected trustee of the third ward of the then village of Brooklyn; in 1833 he was unanimously elected President of the village; and in 1834, when the village became a city, he was chosen first Mayor.

All who have known him will bear willing testimony to the industry, faithfulness, discretion, and fearlessness with which he devoted himself to the duties of his office. His indefatigable efforts to execute the laws—his still more praiseworthy acts of benevolence and charity to the objects of wretchedness with whom his station brought him in contact, all attest that the first Mayor of Brooklyn was no ordinary man.

Early and uncompromising in his efforts for the suppression of intemperance, and allied as this evil has ever been with political power, it is not surprising that he met with opposition and incurred obloquy from the politicians of every stamp; and indisposed as he always was to countenance or even wink at corruption in high places, it could not be expected that he would receive support from those whose only object in seeking office is their own personal aggrandizement. The despised fanatics, as temperance men were called in former years, grew in numbers and increased in influence; it became no longer safe to despise them, in entering upon a political canvass; and the Whig party, with a full knowledge of their views of Mr. Hall, in relation to the liquor traffic, again nominated him for the office of mayor, in the fall of 1854; and at the subsequent election he was triumphantly elected as the first Mayor of the consolidated city. His administration was such as won golden opinions from all good men.

Mr. Hall's connection with the Temperance Reformation is so well known, we have felt it unnecessary to say much in relation thereto. He was a faithful advocate of our principles, laboring that the blessings they bring might be felt and enjoyed by all, and by his example setting his seal to the faith that was in him, and leading others thereby to their embrace. He was the first to sign in Brooklyn the "Old Temperance Pledge," and the first also to sign the Washingtonian pledge, although he had no personal failings on the score of intemperance. In 1845 he was elected G. W. P. of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of New York, and was appointed one of the representatives from that body to the National Division of North America.

During the war Mr. Hall took a most active part in the raising of troops, sustaining the public credit, and in every possible way aiding the national cause. He was a prominent officer of the Union League of Brooklyn, and in this, as in every other field of usefulness, his voice and personal efforts were enlisted. No man in Brooklyn was so widely known as George Hall. He had been a mechanic, and was generally known to that class in the community. He had been a fireman, and everybody knew him in that sphere. He was widely known in the Temperance movement, and nearly everybody in sympathy with that knew him personally.

During his mayoralty, the cholera raged in Brooklyn. Forsaking every thought of individual security, he went personally to care for the sick and the dying. He spent his time day and night among the cholera patients, and though he took the disease, his stern will and a good constitution enabled him to triumph over it. It being rumored in the city that he had died of cholera, a great crowd of people assembled around the City Hall, and not until he had shown himself before them were they willing to go home satisfied that the public's great favorite was still living. In consideration of his great heroism and personal sacrifice on behalf of the poor cholera patients, the citizens made voluntary contributions, and bought a handsome mansion, No. 37 Livingston Street, and presented it to Mayor Hall as a testimonial of their regard. Here he lived many years, and here he died, and here did the citizens pour forth on Sunday, April 19th, 1868, to do honor to his memory and take a last look at the honest face of George Hall.

He had a tear for every poor man's sorrow, a word of encouragement for every soul struggling with poverty and hardship, and a scathing reproof for all stalwart and brazen villainy. One of his chief qualities was his personal courage. While mayor, he not unfrequently rushed into a crowd of ruffians that defied policemen, and leveling one with his fist, and taking another by the collar, brought forth his prisoner in triumph. His frankness was proverbial. He had no concealments. No man doubted George Hall's word, or believed that after he had spoken he had any sinister or concealed purposes. His generosity knew no bounds, and his benefactions were measured only by his means. We shall not soon "see his like again." We enjoyed the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him for years. and feel assured that no man deserves more hearty encomiums, or will leave behind more personal friends than he.

Inconsistent Morality.—A distinguished divine remarked lately that, "Some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week in shaving their fellow-men; and many folks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not hesitate to black their neighbor's reputation on week-days."

BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

How beautiful the spectacle presented by that land which is habitually at peace with all the world! See the thriving cities, towns, and villages in which the hum of business, the clanking of manufactures, and the familiar sights and sounds of successful industry everywhere prevail! See the fields waving with the rich products of the soil-the garners teeming bountifully with food for man and beast-the harbors crowded with vessels, which bring their tributes of wealth and comfort from every land-the smiling homes and firesides-the farmer singing at his plow, and the mechanic at his work! See the pervading life and energy which infuses itself into every department of human effort-the arts and sciences flourishing-education more and more widely extended-men running to and fro, and knowledge increased—the sphere of Christian activity enlarged-new churches built-missions and Sabbath-schools planted in destitute placespreachers and colporteurs sent forth to possess the land for Christ-the Gospel acquiring daily new trophies to its divine power, and truth achieving new victories over error. Souls which might have been hardened and destroyed by the influences of war, are, under the mild reign of peace, rendered susceptible to the appeals of the pulpit and press, and instead of swelling the number of God's enemies, go to augment the army of his followers. Many a prodigal returns to his Father's house, and many a lost one is found. The church rejoices in an increase of her strength, and there is "joy in heaven among the angels of God" over repenting sinners. The heavenly hope finds readier access to human heartssouls are saved, and God is glorified. Nor is this all. The abounding life and exuberant sympathy of God's people will not, in time of peace, be confined to the narrow limits of a country or a continent, but overflow all boundaries, and baptize distant nations with the waters of life. As war impedes our efforts for the spread of the Gospel, so peace encourages them, and enables the Church to extend the circling ripples of her influence far and wide, until they embrace the globe itself. Peace places in our hands the means; peace affords opportunities for employing them to advantage; peace wafts the missionary across the seas; peace casts down the walls of prejudice, and secures a ready access to the homes and hearts of the heathen; peace sustains him there, and provides the bread of life for millions of famishing souls, and with the Bibles which it prints, affords a practical and convincing commentary upon its truths; peace affords the sinews which God strengthens for the demolition of Satan's kingdom; peace supplies, sustains, and co-operates with many of those forces which, under God, are to evangelize the world and inaugurate the reign of the Prince of Peace.

We do not affirm that the universal prevalence of peace would, of itself alone, secure all these blessings. No. "The Word of God only, the grace of Christ only, the work of the spirit only," are the hope of the nation, the church, and the world. Yet the very letter of that word, the character of that grace, and the known operations of that spirit assure us that if ever these blessings are to be looked for, it is in times of peace; the reign of peace will go far toward securing the reign of happiness and righteousness.

JOSEPH A. COLLIER.

RECENT observations regarding the weight of the brain have led to some curious developments. The general average of the Asiatic brain shows a diminution of more than two ounces when compared with the European. The general mean of African races is less than that of European races, although there are great differences, the Caffre rising high and the Bushman sinking low in the scale. The average of the whole of the aboriginal American races reaches 44.73 ounces, which is 2.14 ounces less than that of the European races. The Australian races show a brain weight of one-ninth less than that of the general average of Europeans.—Daily Star.

[Now will the *Star* condescend to enlighten the world on the temperament of the races, and show the *quality* of each. Quantity is one thing, quality quite another. American nerve and muscle must not be offset by European beer, beef, and adipose. Size and *quality* are the measure of power.]

CONSCIOUSNESS AND MENTAL ACTION.

BY B. H. WASHINGTON, M.D.

[CONCLUSION.]

In dreaming, the spirit, never sleeping like the body, amuses itself by making a kaleidoscope of its organ of consciousness; and being able to view all the treasures of memory at once, instead of there being "wild confusion worse confounded." the various images are still viewed harmoniously arranged and linked together by virtue of the above-mentioned automatic law of control, and the spirit is thus enabled to recall at once all the treasures secured in its previous passage through life, and also to re-work them over and over again in the most wonderful profusion of variety, magnificence, gorgeousness, sublimity, grandeur, fear, pain, pleasure, hope, or gloom. Though able then, while sleeping, to review the whole past life at a glance, in the same manner as my friend, and as drowning persons do, yet when the waking state is approached, or reached, only a few of the vast number inspected can be remembered and reproduced in consciousness, and those few must then be represented in succession, and the consequence is that enough images are recollected to produce the impression, when thus successively recalled in consciousness of a great lapse of time, while in reality the time occupied in taking the view of those images in the dreaming state was not probably more than a second.

Some writer on Intellectual Philosophy (whom we do not now recollect) mentions a singular dream of his own. He dreamed that he had left England on a long journey, and, after sailing many days, he had been shipwrecked in a violent storm and thrown on a deserted island with various other persons from the vessel; had there married, and raised a large family of children, some of them to adult age, and was rejoicing greatly at the sound of a booming cannon fired from a newly arrived vessel, which was to carry them back to England; and on awakening found that he had been awakened by a sudden noise which had created the impression of the sound of a cannon, and that he had dreamed the whole dream, occupying apparently at least the term of twenty years, in the extremely short space of time between the hearing of the noise and his awakening, and asks in vain, "whence this wonderful unconsciousness of time in dreaming?"

This truly extraordinary unconsciousness of time in dreaming no metaphysician has ever yet been able to explain (so far as known to the writer) in any age, but if we apply the phrenological exposition of man's organization, the portals of the dark chamber so long and successively concealing the much sought arcanum, quickly responds to the magical key, and opening wide yields up the treasure.

In the case of the above dreamer, at the time he heard the noise which awakened him. all the particulars of the past life were visible at once, as in the case of my friend above mentioned, from the organ of consciousness, but the images necessary to fill out the appropriate particulars of the dream happened to be those remembered, but on reaching the awakened state it was not possible for the dreamer to grasp them all at once in consciousness, and it became necessary for them to be reproduced in consciousness, successively, thus creating the impression of a great lapse of time. The ship -the departure-the voyage-the storm-the shipwreck - the island-the passengers-the woman-the infants-children-adolescentsthe second ship-the noise (imagined to be that of a cannon)—were all perceptible at a single glance from consciousness, and were remembered; but on awakening and recalling them in memory, it was absolutely impossible for him to see them all at once, and of course being represented in consciousness successively, created the impression of a great lapse of time.

Thus we find the phrenological hypothesis complying with all the permissible hypotheses laid down by Sir William Hamilton himself, and also to give a clear, beautiful, and rational exposition of the puzzling phenomena of dreaming, and harmonizing most admirably with the facts of the case, and with such an exposition no metaphysician from the days of Aristotle down to the present time has ever been able to present us.

INSANITY.

Let us now turn our attention to the abnormal state, and we shall find the same light from Phrenology shining through the mental



phenomena, then developed and harmonizing remarkably with them.

We will first consider the insanity and death of Hugh Miller: from long, unremitting, and most intense application, his organ of Concentrativeness became so weakened that it broke down, and the voluntary control of his mental operations was therefore lost, and those operations became subject solely to the automatic law of control above mentioned.

In his vain endeavors to fasten his thoughts down to a given subject, the horrifying consciousness that he had lost all control of his mental operations, and that insanity was near at hand, appalled and weakened him still more; mortified Self-Esteem and Approbativeness sent their chilling feelings to Consciousness; to the anxious inquiry suggested by Consciousness, can this state be cured? Hope failed to respond with a cheering answer, and gloom as black as the darkness of Egypt suddenly settled upon him. The excitement of the moment added intensity to the vivid play of the automatic law, utterly interrupting all connected thought, and during this paroxysmal interruption of rational thought, his faculty of Destructiveness, under the automatic law, allowing an opportunity for all faculties to present their claims to Consciousness for gratification, obtained the sway in Consciousness and suggested self destruction; mortified Self-Esteem and Approbativeness seconded the motion, Hope was mute, and the consequence was, the fatal pistol was applied and his career brought to an untimely end by his disregard of the physiological law, which requires rest for the mind as well as for the body.

Thus we might analyze and trace the various phases of thousands of cases of insanity, and we should find the phrenological hypothesis always fulfilling the permissible hypothesis, clearly explaining the phenomena.

The violent and rapid play of this automatic law for the control of our faculties can be readily traced in the following description of a paroxysm in a case of mania, extracted from Wood's Practice, Vol. II., p. 3:

"The brain is now obviously laboring under great excitement, the face is often flushed, the eyes are wild and fiery, and the temples throb with the increased current of blood; the patient talks loudly, rapidly, incoherently, thies from one topic to another, and finishes none; vociferates, screams, implores, threatens, and curses; now shrieks with the anguish of despair, and then breaks out into savage laughter, gesticulates violently, breaks everything fragile about him, strikes, throws, tears his clothes, rends in pieces the covering of his bed, strips himself naked, and even bites his own flesh in his insane fury. Broken thoughts chase each other with fierce haste through his brain; every wild and evil passion, malice, fury, hatred, revenge, and despair, struggle as if for mastery in his agitated features; his hair stands on end, every trait of his meagre countenance is distorted, even his intimate friend would scarcely recognize an acquaintance in the demoniac before him."

The working of this automatic law, under a milder phase of insanity, is readily traceable in the following quotation from pp. 194 and 195:

"The patient can often follow out traits of ratiocination with considerable correctness, and sometimes with much ingenuity. But he is apt to change abruptly from one course of thought to another, before the first is completed; each idea that presents itself, however irrelevant, becomes the standing-point of a new succession, which is in its turn soon interrupted, and his intellectual action is thus broken up into disjointed fragments, which are fitted to no useful purpose."

As with the thought in mania, so it is generally with the feelings. The patient passes rapidly from one state to the opposite. The mental chords vibrate in quick succession with the whole gamut of the passions.

No one could reasonably expect any hypothesis to harmonize more admirably with facts in nature than does the phrenological with the above abnormal mental phenomena.

PHANTASMAGORIA-No. 2.

BY JOHN NEAL.

"Come like shadows-so depart."

HURRIED photographs are oftentimes the best. Dots and lines may tell a better story than a finished picture, and the merest outlines, deftly managed, may suggest better likenesses than were ever found in a labored portrait. Give the imagination fair play, and a single hint may beget a picture.

Among the remarkable, or out-of-the-way men I have met with over sea, standing almost always head and shoulders above their fellows, like Saul among the prophets, and all more or less distinguished in one way or another, are the following, of whom I catch brief glimpses now and then, as they go trooping by into the darkness beyond-some to the grave, and others into forgetfulness-revealed for a moment, as by flashes from a lighted mirror cast upon a hurrying crowd. These have to be caught flying, or they vanish forever, and their photographs, like that of a cannon-ball from the swamp-angel, are changed from a dot into a line before you have secured what you want.

JOHN A. ROEBUCK, M.P. FOR SHEFFIELD.

When I first encountered this uncomfortable man, who is never satisfied with anybody, nor anything—not even himself—he was in the flush and flower of early manhood, like generous fruit souring on the stem. A small, compactly-built, positive-looking fellow, about five-and-twenty years of age, and five feet five or six in stature, with his head thrown back, after the fashion of most undersized men, with a suspicious or troublesome temper, who are never quite sure of themselves. The impression he made on all strangers, at a first interview, was far from being favorable. Being both dictatorial and captious, passionately fond of paradox, and delighting in contradic-

tion and gladiatorial controversy, upon any and all subjects, his manners were anything but conciliatory, deferential, or attractive.

He seemed to be always at war with the world, and with everybody in it, and thoroughly dissatisfied with all the prevalent opinions of the age, all the arrangements of Providence, and all the doings of man. Evidently shy and sensitive, though unwilling to acknowledge it even to himself, he wanted to pass for a cynic. His carriage and bearing were meant for stateliness, but were in fact provincial, not to say plebeian; and as he walked slowly and emphatically, with his head thrown out of the perpendicular, he sometimes appeared to be strutting backward. He affected reserve, but his reserve was a discontented peevishness. and superciliousness, alike offensive and prenosterous

According to my present recollection, his head was not large, though well proportioned and well balanced; yet he must have had a prodigious amount of Self-Esteem and Combativeness, with very moderate Caution. His temperament was a mixture of the nervous and sanguineous, with a dash of the bilious, just enough to flavor the combination and counteract a tendency to change; for, with all his noisy perseverance and blustering, both in Parliament and out, I can not believe that he was endowed by nature with more than moderate Firmness. With a pallid complexion, good eyes, brown hair, and a flexible mouth, he was a fluent and rather agreeable speaker, notwithstanding his peremptory self-assertion and rasping voice; but he seldom propounded the simplest question, without appearing to offer a challenge, or to be dashing a glove in

Already, even at the age of twenty-five or thereabouts, he was believed, by those who knew him best, to have his eye upon the Lord Chancellorship. Nothing could have been more hopeless or preposterous, and I, for one, could not believe that he had any such hope, and still less, that, having such a hope, he would ever acknowledge it, or so betray himself to anybody alive. And yet, with no reputation to begin with, and no experience-a presumptuous provincial at best-he began from the first, after he reached England, to fly at the highest game, and after a few years, we find his presumption rewarded by a seat in the House of Commons, and our embryo Chancellor quarreling of course with everybody about him, whether friend or foe. And why should he not reach the woolsack at last-or the scaffold? He would be satisfied with either, so covetous of notoriety is he. At the time I knew him, he certainly seemed to stand about as good a chance for the royal succession, as for Parliament, although, like D'Israeli, he carried a fire shut up in his bones-the uplifting, inappeasable, transfiguring fire that makes people eminent sometimes, in spite of themselves.

We were both members of two different debating societies at the time I speak of; one,



which met in Jeremy Bentham's great library, having Mr. John Stuart Mill, and Mr. George Grote, the banker, and author of sundry works on Greece and Grecian history, and Walter Coulson, editor of a leading London paper, and the younger Austin, for confederates or associates; and another, made up of Oxford and Cambridge students, members of Parliament, abroad on their good behavior, with a ticket of leave, and young barristers, which met in the celebrated Freemason's Tavern, where two parties were immediately formed, through elective affinities, and we had quite a respectable opposition to balance the ministerial power. I was one of the managers, and among the questions proposed by different members for discussion, I find the following, which, it must be acknowledged, were somewhat prophetic of the career which their several authors entered upon after a few years, and have continued in, up to this hour. Run your eye over them and say if they are not amusingly characteristic. Our embryo Lord Chancellor proposed to show "that the ends of penal law can be obtained without the punishment of death;" Mr. John S. Mill-now Stuart Mill-" that the French Revolution was necessary," and that "freedom of discussion upon religious subjects should not be restricted by law;" and I myself-I-" that the intellectual powers of the sexes are equal," printed "of the two sexes," just as if there were ever more than two. How thoroughly we have been working out all these great problems ever since, may be seen by tracing our varied labors from that day to this, in our writings, lectures, and speeches, though we had little idea then of what was before us, or within us, or how stupendous the task would be. Yet we were only boys-overgrown boys if you will, though boys nevertheless-when we gave out these innermost revealings of what was within us, and gnawing away like the Spartan boy's fox, or smouldering in darkness, and waiting only to be fanned into a blaze by the breath of Opportunity.

No sooner were Mr. Roebuck's guns in position, as one of the associate managers of the London Debating Society, than he undertook to show, beyond all question, that Cateline was a much-abused patriot and trustworthy citizen, and Cicero a slanderer and a sneak; and really, though there was nothing very new in the facts he brought to bear upon his theory, they were so ingeniously paraded and so cleverly urged, that the impression he made was quite favorable. He seemed so much in earnest, and so thoroughly convinced himself, that one had not the heart to disbelieve, or contradict him, though his argument was crowded with paradox and assumption, from beginning to end.

Of his temper upon trivial occasions, the following incident will furnish a fair illustration: We were together in St. Paul's Cathedral one week day, when the charity scholars and choristers of that huge establishment, by hundreds and hundreds—I might say by thou-

sands-were in full blast. Never did I hear such a tempest of musical sound. It was a church festival. Near by sat a dignified personage with a shovel hat, who took the liberty of reprimanding Roebuck, after a clerical fashion, I must acknowledge, for whispering. Never shall I forget the stinging reply of my little waspish friend, nor the portentous deathlike stillness that followed a remark he made about the overbearing arrogance and insolence of churchmen, who seemed to think that wherever they were, it was always the Sabbath, and always a church. On the whole, it was more offensive than the reprimand. What one lacked in Christian courtesy, the other lacked in common sense. I intermeddled so far as to say that such language and behavior between persons of respectable appearance, claiming to be at least gentlemen, if not Christians, appeared to me rather unbecoming in such a place and at such a time. Roebuck laughed, for the first time in all his life, I dare say, under such circumstances; and there the matter ended, though I had my fears at one time that the grave, pompous-looking prebendary, for such he was at least, if nothing more, might call up a verger or beadle to remonstrate with us, or to take part in the affray. But, after all, the "wicked wasp" has got "a name to live;" and is now the bitterest enemy we have in the British Parliament, or perhaps in the British Empire, chiefly because he happened to be born in British America, where he was obliged to see the growth of our institutions, and the progress of our opinions, without being able to foresee the final issuea man to be turned to account hereafter, when he finds it for his interest to take sides with us, and eschew paradox—for a consideration. Till then, of course, he will be both unsparing and unrelenting.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY

is one of the little giants we have heard so much of, ever since the Douglas went through our land like a thunderbolt. Picture to yourself a small, daintily fashioned, pleasant-looking, fashionably-dressed man, about forty-five, with a remarkably fine head, eyes all lighted up from within; and the bearing, not so much of a man of the world as of one who wanted to sink the shop, and not pass for "a wit among lords," but rather for "a lord among wits," and you have the living and breathing representation of that justly celebrated man the world is so much indebted to for the safety-lamp, and for numberless other great and useful discoveries in the world of science. I can see him now, carrying his hat in his hand with the air of a petit maître, and tilting on his toes at the conversazioni of Mr. Surgeon Pettigrew, with the Duke of Sussex listening to his delightful gossip, like a good-natured, overgrown school-boy. His conversation would always disappoint a stranger, if he were looking for the signs of greatness, or for glimpses of the lecture-room or the laboratory, though it was full of anecdote and pleasantry, whenever he forgot himself so far as to overlook the fashionable notorieties about him, and give his whole attention to the immediate companions of his Royal Highness.

HENRY FRANCIS CAREY,

translator of Dante. A tall, dark, swarthy, silent man, about fifty-five or sixty, with deep, thoughtful, melancholy eyes, and just such a complexion as we should look for in Dante Alighieri himself, after he had been through purgatory. And yet, if one might be allowed to judge by the expression about his mouth, when he overheard some pleasantry not intended for such big men, he had perhaps a strong, deep sense of, and a hearty relish for, humor-a solemn sense of humor, I might say -which under favorable circumstances might become playfulness, though somewhat of the Johnsonian type, when that amiable gentleman was said to "laugh like a rhinoceros." It was quite impossible to look at the man. however, standing over six feet in his shoes, rigid and massive, as though built of ship timber, or cast in bronze, and hear the distant rumbling of his voice, without fancying that he must have been a fellow-traveler with Dante before he undertook the translation of that wonderful man's diary into our oldfashioned, wholesome, ponderous English; which translation, up to the appearance of Longfellow's, had come to be regarded as the ne plus ultra of human labor in that field, and which, I should say, must continue to be regarded with reverence and bodily fear to the last, notwithstanding the graceful and free, though strong and scrupulously exact translation of our countryman. Each had a conscientious theory for his groundwork, and both have succeeded at least in vindicating themselves, however much we may be inclined to differ from them in our estimate of what are called faithful translations. Let me add that his head was large, the forehead high, and the phrenological developments well pronounced, though Ideality and Wonder were by no means what one would have expected from the translator of Dante.

JEREMY BENTHAM.

The people, for whom this great and good man labored so long and so faithfully, are but just beginning to understand his true character, and their great obligations. All our law reforms, and all our law reformers, both of English and American law, for the last fifty years, are but interpretations or interpreters of Jeremy Bentham; and of his "Theory of Rewards and Punishments," his system of jurisprudence and adjudication, or that which relates to the administration of justice, and his manifold suggestions relating to procedure, the treatment of criminals, the rights of women, the usury laws, and universal suffrage. Lord Brougham, Sir Samuel Romilly, Joseph Parkes, the solicitor, Mr. Humphries, the conveyancer, James Mill, John Stuart Mill, John Austin, the barrister and jurist, Sir John Bowring, Sir Francis Burdett, Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, and the late Professor Hoffman, of Baltimore-to say nothing of



Aaron Burr and John Pierpont, and scores of other eminent men-were all the disciples of Jeremy Bentham. And all the great reforms in Europe, and especially in France, and Spain, and Portugal, and Belgium, are but the natural growth of Benthamism; and Mexico and Brazil, and all the South American republics owe the best part of all their laws to him. The abolition of capital punishment, the admission of parties as witnesses for themselves, the overthrow or modification of usury laws everywhere, and all the movements we see or hear of relating to universal suffrage, and prison discipline, are but so many phases of Benthamism.

In looking over some old letters, not long since, which were saved from the great Portland fire, I found the following from Mr. Bentham—the last he ever wrote me-and among the very last he ever wrote anybody. It is made up of short characteristic paragraphs, like minute-guns, or axioms, and is dated "Q. S. P.," meaning Queen Square Place, Westminster, "5th January, 1830."

"My dear J. N.," says he, "a word or two just to certify to you that I exist, and that I hold you in kind remembrance.

"The works I have sent, and am sending, speak for themselves. [He had just sent me the "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," in 5 vols., royal octavo, edited by John Stuart Mill.]

"Your prosperity rejoices me.

"The collections you made and left me are a valuable legacy; they are of very considerable use to me." [Referring to a collection of cases from Dane's Abridgment, which he wanted to work into an improved system of jurisprudence, just as he had worked the principles of certain British cases into Humphrey's Property Code, as it appears in the Westminster Review.]

"I feel nothing that should hinder me from living a year or two longer.

"Sight, I fear, will not last as long as life.

"I can no more. Every moment I give to individuals I regard as stolen from mankind.

"You have fought the good fight of faith. Persevere!—Yours most truly,

"JEREMY BENTHAM."

At the time when this was written, Mr. Bentham was more than four-score*-hale and hearty—the very image of Dr. Franklin, with a magnificent head, of large size, and great breadth of forehead, though deficient in Veneration, and rather low just where, with his great reasoning powers, logical aptitudes, and large Benevolence, you would look for amplitude and elevation; and withal, deficient in Ideality, as might have been expected, though he was much given to reading Richardson's novels in—I dare not say how many volumes -rather disposed to wondering, and very fond of playing Handel's best music for himself on the organ, thereby showing that he had a sense of sublimity, at least, for the Hallelujah Chorus and Messiah. All that he had ever done, he used to say was the result of downright persevering drudgery-in other words, that he had literally made himself, and that too of the stubbornest material, without help, and with no predisposition or special aptitude for anything. And here he was right in a measure, though large Destructiveness and Self-Esteem had been his helps and motive powers from the first. Certainly he was not a genius, though a man of prodigious talent, which he turned to the best account through a long and laborious life, so that he might be ranked with Aristotle, with Lord Bacon, with Hobbes, and with D'Alembert, and Swedenborg as a seer and a soothsayer, if not as a prophet.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT THE REFORMER.

Here is another of these old-fashioned, sturdy, uncompromising Reformers, who, but the other day, were toiling at the deepest foundations of the British empire, like so many long-imprisoned giants; and always more to be dreaded than either Lord George Gordon or Mr. Hunt, Sir Francis Burdett, or O'Connell, or Cobbett, although undemonstrative. His book on the British Constitution published in 1823, is not only a powerful and eloquent, but masterly demonstration of his theory, that the very elements which have always been supposed wanting in Magna Carta are, nevertheless, part and parcel of the British Constitution, whether written or unwritten.

Major Cartwright stood six feet two, I should say, with a majestic presence, and at the age of sixty-five or upward of such a dignified carriage and bearing, as to make him appear to be in the very prime of life. He was a republican I believe, in heart, and so fond of our country, that he had always some one of us about him. Hospitable, generous, and hearty, it was really a great privilege to know him well; and though, by many of his coadjutors, his notions of what he called the British Constitution were thought visionary and useless, at the best, if not clearly hurtful, the book he wrote upon the subject was both learned and plausible, if not satisfactory and conclusive. His large noble head was a demonstration of the great leading truths of Phrenology, and his temperament and personal history were capital illustrations.

JOHN DUNN HUNTER.

No man of his day was more generally believed in than this remarkable impostor. I knew him well-better than most of those who made so much fuss about him in the day of his strength. He pretended to have been kidnapped and carried off in his childhood by the savages-or Indians, rather-for he would allow no man to call them savages: to remember nothing of his father or mother, or brothers and sisters-if any he had-to have been brought up among the red men, and to have matured a prodigious plan for uniting all the northwestern tribes in a confederacy; and it is probable that many of those who believed in him over sea, and lavished their favors on him, like the Duke of Sussex and Mr. Coke of Norfolk, afterward Lord Leicester, were firmly

persuaded both of his willingness and ability to lay the foundations of another empire in the New World. We boarded together for several months, and yet I never suspected the truth, nor the man's untruthfulness, till he had left the country, after securing remittances to his "bankers" in New York, and various agricultural implements, such as were used in England, from the philanthropists who had been carried away by his modest pretensions, and felt sure that he was about entering on a great mission. Believing, from what I knew, that he had not only deceived me, but others of more experience and greater sagacity, I lost no time in exposing him through the pages of the London Magazine.

A letter of his, now before me, will give a good idea of his style in conversation and writing. The authorship of his book was then ascribed to somebody in New York; but my belief was, and still is, that not only were the materials furnished, lies and all, by Hunter himself, but that the whole book was written by him from beginning to end, though it may have been revised in proof, or manuscript, by somebody else.

He was a light-haired, light-complexioned fellow, with all the distinguishing features of a native Yankee; about five feet seven, and substantially put together. His head was rather small and not strongly marked. That he had never been much with the Indians, I believed, because he could neither leap nor run, was a poor shot, and a worse walker, and could not bear pain, being really afraid to have a tooth taken out by a celebrated dentist.

The last letter I received from him reads

" Philadelphia, Oct. 15th, 1824.

"My N-, although I have had the good fortune to hear frequently from (of?) and very particularly about you, yet I have never re-ceived a line from you. I have seen your friends generally here, and have been as much with them as I was able, from my many

occupations.

Your friend Miss W. (a natural daughter of George IV. it was believed), for she is a friend of yours indeed, has been kind enough to make frequent and friendly mention of you in all her communications. I really have not had time to write as I would have wished. It was not from want of disposition to do so. anything else but want of interest for you. am on the eve of leaving this hospitable land for a land of greater simplicity and rudeness, and should ere this have been off, but for the fover which has afflicted New Orleans for months I find I can not cross the Alleghany tains to advantage. The route by sea to Mountains to advantage. the mouth of the Mississippi, up that to the mouth of the Arkansas is much better, and as soon as I get information to be relied on of the health of New Orleans, I shall set sail.

"I am now engaged. I can only tell you how

much I wish to hear from you. I wish I had heard more from Harding (Chester Harding) I hear he has gone to Scotland or I would have dropped him a line. When he returns I wish you would tell him, I want him to send my portrait of the Duke (Duke of Sussex) and Mr. Coke (Lord Leicester) to Philadelphia, to the care of Elliot Cresson, No. 30 Sansom Street. want them in this country very much indeed, that is, I want to be certain that they are safely arrived. I have to-day had a long chat with Sully (Thomas Sully) about you. Is not he a

* Jeremy Bentham was born February 15, 1748.

fine fellow? I called on Mr. Secretary Watkins (Dr. Watkins), but had not time to make his acquaintance. There is too much division here to judge who will be President. I do believe, to judge who will be Fresheem. I do beneve, however, that the federalists are the ruling power. I have spent some time with Mr. Jefferson (Thomas). The Virginians are all for Crawford. I was across the Alleghany. I have been up the North River to Albany, and the contact that Cohe Falls—it is a and so up the canal to the Coho Falls—it is stupendous work and is the admiration of all who see it. Van Buren's party seems less formidable than formerly. I trust Dewitt Clinton will yet obtain the suffrages of his country; but the election takes place for governor in a few days, and he is a candidate. You perhaps never witnessed such a scene of intrigue and circumvention as in this country. we ever meet again on this side eternity, time, the arbiter of events, alone can determine—be that as it may, I shall ever be pleased to hear of your welfare and prosperity. Adieu, my dear fellow, and believe me truly and sincerely, JOHN D. HUNTER."

About the time of my writing that paper for the London Magazine, above referred to, another article appeared in the North American Review, founded on the testimony of General Cass, and written by Mr. Sparks, the editor. In a letter to me from that gentleman dated July 26th, 1826, he says: "I am fully convinced that the charges against him (Hunter) are substantially correct, and if so, he can hardly be treated too severely. I have read the London pamphlet in his defense," (by Mr. Norgate, who introduced him at Holkham to Mr. Coke, afterward Lord Leicester, and to the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace, and who in defending Hunter was, in fact defending himself. It was written in reply to my paper in the London Magazine, where I had shown how the fellow had swindled Mr. Norgate after he had left the country), "but it evidently makes out no case at all, and is rather an injury than a favor to Hunter. I have other facts to substantiate the charge, which will be brought out, if necessary. He has not been heard of in this country since the article (in the N. A. R.) came out, though he has some defenders in Philadelphia. Mr. Walsh (Robert Walsh, Junior) is very reluctant to give him up," and so were many others in New York and Philadelphia, and some of them too among the worthiest, and least credulous of their day; but having committed themselves in his favor, how was it possible to undeceive them? How could they listen patiently to evidence which was intended to show, not only that John Dunn Hunter was a knave, but that they themselves were no better thanblockheads; for if Hunter was what some said he was, and offered to prove, then, what were they? But how happened it, you will say, that he was never questioned by anybody competent for the purpose, about the Indian languages? The fact is that nobody he met with happened to know anything about them, either in England or in this country; and all took him upon trust, and believed in him, as people buy at auction upon the judgment of others, because they saw that others who believed in him were no wiser than themselves. You remember the story told by the celebrated Oriental scholar Barthelemy, of himself and a

learned Jew, who professed to be unacquainted with our European languages, and able to talk only in Hebrew or Arabic or Persian. After much solicitation, Barthelemy consented to an interview, saying that his friends must not expect him to talk with the stranger, though he might be able to correspond with him in writing. The Jew appeared, and opened upon Barthelemy with part of a Hebrew Psalm, which, it so happened, strangely enough, the French savant had once learned by heart. When the Jew had finished, Barthelemy answered with the rest of the psalm-the only one he had ever committed to memory in all his life; whereupon the stranger declared that he was perfectly satisfied, that Barthelemy well deserved his reputation as a linguist, and that he was by far the most accomplished scholar he had met with anywhere. After the impostor had gone, Barthelemy acknowledged the truth, and fell of course, ninety-nine per cent, in the estimation of his brethren of the French Academy. And so it was with poor Hunter; there was a general conspiracy to uphold him, whatever appearances might say, and if there were facts in the way, tant pis pour les faits, until he was dethroned.

SIR STRATFORD CANNING—NOW LORD REDCLIFFE.

Most of our leading statesmen, literati, politicians, editors, and lawgivers knew this gentleman, while he was the British minister at Washington, as Sir Stratford Canning; but since he left us, and went up, and entered upon his duties at Constantinople, as Lord Redcliffe, they seem to have lost sight of him altogether, notwithstanding his great kindness to the American missionaries, in a season of special danger and discouragement.

He was a tall, slender, graceful man, with a pleasant countenance, amiable manners, and a sort of princely courtesy, very captivating to all that came near him. Without relationship to the aristocracy—without a drop of that blood which is thought to ennoble even the lowliest, he had an air of high breeding, such as may be found among the Persians who have Circassian mothers, and such as I never saw anything to compare with but once, and that was in a printer—only a printer—but a king's printer, and I might say a kingly printer, one of the London Spottiswoods.

With a beautiful head, set like those you see in Sir Thomas Lawrence's pictures of the nobility about him, but indicating in its configuration not so much greatness or strength, as refinement, sensibility, and gentleness, I must acknowledge that when I knew his lordship, as only Sir Stratford, he seemed to be the type of all that was most to be desired in the English gentleman. But enough. Even hurried sketches, however faithful and spirited, may be tiresome, if multiplied or long continued; and so I stop here.

"Why do you show favor to your enemies instead of destroying them?" said a chieftain to the Emperor Sigismund. "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?" was the Emperor's noble reply. Kindness is the best weapon with which to beat an adversary.

MR. BEECHER'S PHILOSOPHY.

HOW HE BECAME A PHRENOLOGIST.

[From advance sheets of Mrs. Stowe's biographical sketch of her brother Rev. H. W. Beecher, we transcribe the following interesting paragraphs, which state freshly and spiritedly his position in regard to mental philosophy and Phrenology.]

"In the course of the sophomore year, Mr. Beecher was led, as a mere jovial frolic, to begin a course of investigation which colored his whole after-life. A tall, grave, sober fellow had been reading some articles on Phrenology, on which Spurzheim was then lecturing in Boston, and avowed himself a convert. Quick as thought, the wits of the college saw in this an occasion for glorious fun. They proposed to him with great apparent earnestness that he should deliver a course of lectures on the subject in Beecher's room.

"With all simplicity and solemnity he complied, while the ingenuous young inquirers began busily arming themselves with objections to and puzzles for him, by reading the scoffing articles in Blackwood and the Edinburgh. The fun waxed hearty, and many saw nothing in it but a new pasture-ground to be plowed and seeded down for an endless harvest of college jokes. But one day, one of the clearest-headed and most powerful thinkers of the class said to Beecher, 'What is your estimate of the real logical validity of these objections to Phrenology?' 'Why,' said Beecher, 'I was thinking that if these objections were all that could be alleged, I could knock them to pieces.' 'So I think,' said the other. In fact, the inanity of the crusade against the theory brought forth converts faster than its direct defense. Mr. Beecher and his associates formed immediately a club for physiological research. He himself commenced reading right and left, in all the works of anatomy and physiology which he could lay hands on, either in the college or village libraries. He sent and bought for his own private use Magendie's Physiology, Combe's Phrenology, and the works of Gall and Spurzheim. A phrenological union was formed to purchase together charts, models, and dissecting tests, for the study of comparative anatomy. It was even planned, in the enthusiasm of young discipleship, to establish a private dissecting-room for the club, but the difficulties attending the procuring of proper subjects prevented its being carried into effect. By correspondence with his brother Charles, however, who was then in Bowdoin College, an affiliated phrenological club was formed in that institution, and his letters of this period were all on and about phrenological subjects, and in full phrenological dialect. Mr. Beecher delivered three lectures on the subject in the village lyceum, and did an infinity of private writing * * and study. *

"The phrenological and physiological course thus begun in college was pursued by few of the phrenological club in after-life. With many it died out as a boyish enthusiasm; with





one or two, as Messrs. Fowler, it became a continuous source of interest and profit. With Mr. Beecher it led to a broad course of physiological study and inquiry, which, collated with metaphysics and theology, has formed his system of thought through life. From that day he has continued the reading and study of all the physiological writers in the English language. In fact, he may be said during his college life to have constructed for himself a physiological mental philosophy out of the writings of the Scotch metaphysical school and that of Combe, Spurzheim, and the other physiologists. Mr. Beecher is far from looking on Phrenology as a perfected science. He regards it in relation to real truth as an artist's study toward a completed landscape; a study on right principles and in a right direction, but not as a completed work. In his view, the phrenologists, physiologists, and mental philosophers of past days have all been partialists, giving a limited view of the great subject. The true mental philosophy, as he thinks, is yet to arise from a consideration of all the facts and principles evolved by all of them.

"This much is due for the understanding of Mr. Beecher's style, in which to a great extent he uses the phrenological terminology, a terminology so neat and descriptive, and definite in respect to human beings as they really exist, that it gives a great advantage to any speaker. The terms of Phrenology have in fact become accepted as conveniences in treating of human nature, as much as the algebraic signs in numbers."

ON "BOOKWORMS."

I once owned a work on Christian Charity, written by a monk who thrived in England in 1662. The volume had its pages eaten through by a worm, a genuine ancient bookworm, which after stuffing itself with literary matter had turned to dust ages ago, adding nothing to literature.

Let me describe two youthful, modern bookworms. One, a boy slim and loosely jointed, with shoulders stooped and a slow step. The ambition of Approbativeness, the force of Combativeness or Destructiveness, the deference of Veneration, and the sentiment of Ideality he lacked. The cunning of Secretiveness (not the cunning of wisdom) and a gormandizing of food, sleep, and books he had. He ate, slept, and read like a human hog. An avidity to eat, sleep, and read summed up the activities of his organization. A volume of three hundred pages would be devoured in three hours-one and twothird pages per minute. I have watched him as he bent over the volume, with his eye racing along the lines as a colt would fly over the pasture, and as untrained as the colt to labor was he in his judgment as to what he should read. In vain were books selected to encourage the growth of good taste and reflection. It mattered not, all that offered was meat to his literary stomach. To cloy or gorge him was impossible. He could not appreciate the fact that the mental stomach should not be overfed any more than the physical stomach; that for the health of the mind as well as for the health of the body, moderation should be observed in the amount of food taken, else disease followed. Tales, travels, anecdotes, history, biography, in fact, everything that appears in print so that "he who runs may read," he delighted in, nor drew a moral or idea from all he read. He preserved a meager skeleton in his memory of what he read—the vital parts were lost. In fact, a bookworm as useless to literature as the worm that ate my book two centuries old.

"He is so fond of reading," said a doting mother of her son. "What does he read?" "Why, everything he can lay his hands on," she replied. "Don't you disapprove his reading everything?" "Why, no; I approve my boy's reading everything, because he learns what life is in so doing. He reads the current literature, novels, etc., and when he becomes older he will indulge in more solid reading." After awhile this son disappeared. The mother searched for him, and then learned that her darling son had reached a depth of infamy that she had never dreamed possible. His reading had been food to him. His mind digested it as the human stomach would digest highly stimulating aliment. Consequently his mind and morals had become diseased: he went astray to return to her no more, for I believe she died not knowing what had become of him. He was a bookworm as useless to literature as the worm that ate my book two centuries old, and far more pernicious. Are there not too many bookworms of all kinds? Bookworms perhaps only for a time, but bookworms nevertheless? H. C.

UNAPPRECIATED TALENTS .- A man that hath any truth in him important to be given to his generation need not much concern himself as to where he shall speak it. With what twaddle about unappreciated genius are we frequently sickened. Young men part their hair in the middle, roll down their collars, indulge in excesses until they grow poetically pale, and go whining among weak school misses about the cold world. And others dream that if they had only such a position in such a city, such an editor's place, such a pulpit, such a theater of display, they would shake the world. Many a young preacher in an obscure country parish has this temptation. Many a young poet, who can not secure a publisher, goes into this fog. But it is all a mistake. It is a shrewd old world with which we have to deal, and it generally knows the price of things. There is little unappreciated genius, little worth keeping that the world allows itself to lose, and no uttered sentence worth remembering has ever been forgotten. The world may appreciate some things too highly for a season, but in the long run the value of all things comes to be ascertained. If you have on your slate a poem that is a live voice, hath appreciable articulate speech for the human heart, you may

print an edition of only one copy on brown grocer's paper, and give it to a bootblack and go your way, and live or die, but that true musical thought of yours will surely get itself repeated to the generations to come. Go, walk up and down in the wilderness, and say your say, and cry your cry, and just as sure as the truth is in it, it will empty the city and fetch the people to your voice, or else God, who has most special providence of truth, will set you and your voice and your cry down in the very heart of that city to shake it. Away with your talk about your not being appreciated. Whenever a man in any society talks about his talents being neglected, we may be sure that they deserve to be neglected.—Dr. Deems.

Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only bilss
Of paradise that has survived the fall!
Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thine arms
Site smiles, appearing as in truth she is,
Heavin-born, and destined to the skies again.—Comper.

THE ABSENT.

As stars, the vigilants of night,
Resign their posts at ope of day;
As summer songsters take their flight,
When summer hours have passed away;

As fair and fragrant flow'rets fold
Their dewy cups, when day is o'er,
So, from our fond and gentle hold,
Pure spirits seek the heavenly shore.

But not as stars each even burn,
And birds come back to hill and glen,
And flow'rets ope at day's return,
Do our belov'd ones come again.

Adieu, fond hearts! the funeral pall,
The bleeding heart, the burning tear,
Are but the common lot of all
Who make their habitation here.

REV. E. R. LATTA.

HINTS FOR EVERY-DAY USE.

BY MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLIS.

FAVOR yourself! Show a little Christian charity toward the patient body that performs the behests of your will, if you haven't any toward the soul that is helping you upward. Don't expect too much of yourself!

Take trouble coolly. Do not despair when the dark hour of trial comes down upon you, as it must, sooner or later, upon us all. Nature never folds her hands in despair when the lightning strikes down the noblest oak in all the forest. Not she! She goes to work and covers the unsightly black stump with blossoming vines and velvet moss and silver-outlined lichens, until it is lovelier than it was before. Just borrow a suggestion from the mighty mother when you are inclined to despond.

Don't go round with a face a quarter of a

vard long! What right have you to inflict your woes on society at large? A man who can't look cheerful ought to be locked up somewhere until his countenance ceases to be a libel on the bright world around him. Is there no one who has ever known trial save yourself? Troubles are like rolling snowballs, they gather strength and size as they go, until some day you will be crushed beneath their weight. If you once make up your mind that you are an ill-used personage, there will be plenty of collateral evidence on hand to prove it. Nobody ever yet looked for a grievance without finding it. Be a man, and resolve to conquer yourself. Starve your trouble to death—give it nothing to feed on—no brooding thought, no morbid sympathy; and when it is dead, bury it-roll a great stone over its grave and start afresh.

Give yourself a fair chance in life. Let black draughts and patent medicines alone. A brisk walk in the open air, once a day without fail, is better than pills and potions. Be good company for yourself, too. Don't go out, sauntering along, with your hands in your pockets and your head sunk down upon your breast, imagining that you are taking excellent exercise. You might as well be traveling over the treadmill. Think of pleasant things-call up bright remembrances-freshen your mind and brain as well as your body. If you were entertaining company, you would not range all your cares and trials and tribulations before them by way of light conversation. Why should you be less considerate of yourself? Leave your afflictions at home-they need no exercise-and take a blessing with you to ponder on, as you walk. There is no man so poor that he has not at least one blessing to accompany him on his daily walk!

Speak pleasantly to those at home. Cross words are like the rows of dominoes we used to set up on the table in our childish games. When one fell, it drew after it ruin indescribable. One cross word seldom lacks companyit is contagious.

Do your share toward keeping the world in good-humor. Courtesy is cheap, and he who can give nothing else, certainly can afford a polite word and a pleasant look. There are enough curmudgeons to more than balance civilized society, and you certainly owe your allegiance to the latter.

Look on the bright side of things! If it rains to-day, look out for sunshine and blue sky to-morrow. Don't take it for granted that every man you meet is a villain; don't spend your time in trying to guess at "the motive" of your neighbor's kindly deeds. It takes no more breath to laugh than it does to groan, and it is an infinitely more becoming process to the face!

Take things as they come, and never say, "I would rather it had been any other sorrow!" It is never safe to open a debit and credit account with the Almighty! There is a Hand beyond the darkness that scatters blessings, if only you wait its time, patiently.



PHINEAS STAUNTON, A.M.*

This gentleman had a large head, which gave him breadth of thought, strong feelings, and a great deal of character. That which most signalized him was the unusual fineness of texture and susceptibility of his whole nature. His temperament indicated a predominance of the Mental, with enough of the Vital to give grace, ease, and smoothness to his characteristics. He had a happy combination of the qualities of the feminine nature, sustained by enough of the trelliswork of character derived from the masculine nature, to bring the gentle and refined elements into proper relief. His intellect, like the feminine, was intuitive. Volumes of fact and inference flashed upon him instantaneously, and his first judgments rarely needed modification. He was remarkable for his close observation, for his power of analysis, as well as of combination; for his memory of things, their qualities, adaptations, and uses, for his memory of facts and ability to store up knowledge. He had Language enough to give freedom of utterance; but one so highly organized as he can never give full voice to his thoughts. He had the temperament of an artist, as well as the organization adapting him to art culture. He had large Ideality and Sublimity, and a fertile imagination. He had a strong sense of the spiritual, which gave him an insight of the life to come: and in the realms of the esthetical and the spiritual he found his chief delight.

* "Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Colonel Phineas Staunton, A.M. A Memorial." November, 1867.

He had manly courage and executive force, and whenever duty called to the performance of stern service, he was capable of maintaining such a position. He had a sensitive regard for the good opinion of his friends, and a dread of the criticism of his opponents. He was firm, conscientious, hopeful, and truthful. He had respect for things sacred; was devout, sympathetic, liberal, and comprehensive in his sympathies. His social nature rendered him peculiarly awake to all the gentle influences of affection; he was a firm friend and an ardent lover. He had a tender regard for the young and helpless; and while he was able to perform the stern duties of manhood successfully, he had the gentle and motherly qualities which enabled him to appreciate the infant and awaken its affection.

Had he devoted himself to trade or mechanism or commerce, he would have made his mark. His true sphere in life was that in which the refinements of literature and art, the cultivation of the spiritual, and the enjoyment of all that belongs to the affectional, could be made available. The world needs a million such men in the room of the pugilists, tricksters, and political stock-jobbers of our times. In him was a rare combination of those qualities which are the basis of virtue, refinement, affection, and religion. May the number of such be multiplied, and the example of all such men be earnestly followed.

BIOGRAPHY.

"His noblest name deserv'd, and not derived."

It is well that good men be had in remembrance, especially when united with their integrity and virtue are acknowledged intellectual abilities and high official position. The youth of our land need to have set before them in "characters of living light" those examplars of true nobility of soul and mind who have graced manhood and womanhood by their life. The death of Colonel Staunton-Vice-Chancellor of Ingham University—at Quito, on the 5th of September last, was the occasion of no ordinary sorrow and regret to the large circle that loved and esteemed him; and the volume which lies before us is in commemoration of no ordinary man. It deserves a wider circulation than merely among those who claimed a more or less intimate acquaintance, for its influence could not be otherwise than ameliorating and refining. We are informed in the memoir that as a lad Col. Staunton was quiet, thoughtful, affectionate, and, like all noble natures, retiring and diffident. Well organized, mentally and physically, he seemed to be destined for some





superior sphere. The refinement of his nature, the excellent quality of his temperament, and the rare unity in the grouping of his powers, made him an object of interest to all his associates. At an early age he was exposed by circumstances to those temptations which beset young men who leave a cherished home to engage in some pursuit among strangers, but such was the staunchness of his principles that he was enticed into no vicious practice, no social excess. Entertaining a strong love of Art, he pursued it with zeal, but it was for a purpose -one of true devotion-the good of Ingham University. In artist life he displayed the Christian by concentrating his efforts upon the development on canvas of some of the most vivid scenes and incidents recorded in the Scriptures. Among the productions of his pencil and palette are Lot's Escape from Sodom, The Walk to Emmaus, Casting out Devils, and The Ascension, which are considered by some connoisseurs to be equal in conception and careful handling to the best religious productions of modern art. Fidelity to the free institutions of his country and an earnest patriotism led him to engage in the war for the Union, which has so recently become historic, and whose effects still remain. He soon took a commanding position, and served his country efficiently. Having associated himself with a number of scientific gentlemen who, with the co-operation of the Government, purposed to explore certain portions of South America, he went with them, brush and palette in hand, thinking to gather fresh trophies for his studio and for the university which commanded his regard.

In the course of their investigations, the expedition made Quito, one of the finest as well as oldest of the South American cities, a halting-place. Col. Staunton entered it weak and exhausted, supported by his friends. There, amid some of the grandest mountain scenery of the western hemisphere, he breathed his last, and was sorrowfully interred in a cemetery for the first time consecrated in that region to Protestant burial. He was fifty years of age.

The Memorial contains the several addresses which were delivered on the occasion of the services commemorative of his death, at the Presbyterian Church in Le Roy, N. Y., the locale of Ingham University, and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilors connected with the institution.

Published with the foregoing is a sermon, on the death of Miss Marietta Ingham, one of the founders of Ingham University, preached by Rev. Wm. L. Parsons, D.D., June 6th, 1867.

ACROSTIC.

EACH name doth fold a meaning in its heart,
Like slumb'ring roses dreaming in the bud;
If rightly given, the meaning wakes to flower.
So yours. Elisabeth means "consecrate,
Allied to God"—or good, 'tis all the same;
But goodness hides itself in varying forms—
Enchanted eyes may see it everywhere;
To me it seemeth best revealed in that
High harmony where soul doth chord with soul.

E. OLDCHILD.

AUNT PRISCILLA.

BY VIRGINIA VARLEY.

AUNT PRISCILLA is an oddity; one of those peculiar people who attract by their good qualities and repel by their disagreeable ones, and in regard to whom you are compelled to take a neutral position, not knowing whether to extend to them the right hand of friendship or the cold shoulder of disdain.

Find her in the right mood and she seems a jewel of inestimable value, a veritable "well-spring of pleasure;" for then the household machinery moves on without a jar; and being useful rather than ornamental, the amount of work she manages to accomplish is really surprising.

But Aunt Priscilla is very much like bitter beer, which if kept too long in the house is sure to turn sour; and vinegar bears no comparison with the temper of my relative when she gets fidgety. And when she begins to fidget, you might as well try to hold a hurricane; have her blow out she will, in spite of all attempts at pacification; and you may go to bed at night with your head full of plans for the morrow, and wake in the morning to find your useful member "over the hills and far away."

There is not the least atom of patience in her composition; to "stand and wait" would be the most excruciating service in which she could ever engage, and the wages would be no compensation for the agony endured.

If she proposes going any distance, and you send John at once to harness up the team, she would be more than a mile on her way before he came round to the door. The only way to circumvent her is by taking a circuitous route; I speak metaphorically, for if you should overtake her on the road after she had started, ten chances to one if she would stop long enough to get in.

Her greatest weakness is her desire to prove that she is independent of everybody; but when she gets "on a rampage," we are pretty well convinced that she is under the control of Satan himself, and she can't leave the house too soon—if she hurries. I well remember the last visit she made us. We were aware of her antipathy to black tea; which she said was "sticks, and slops not fit to drink," so we put the favorite "Young Hyson" where she could prepare it to suit herself. Do you suppose she'd touch it? Not she. All our expostulations were in vain. "I only want a little hot water," she declared, "and that seems the hardest thing in the world to get!"

So she drank the hot water, unadulterated, for several meals, until a happy thought struck us. A tête-à-tête set, the property of a married sister, was brought out of its retirement; the green tea steeped in the little tea-pot and set under the nose, almost, of the old lady, where its delicate odor might charm away the evil spirit that sat in our midst. Well, it had the desired effect, and was such a restorer of peace and harmony that we made a memorandum of

it at the time, intending to profit by it in the future. Strange, incomprehensible being!

Here is her history, told in her own words, as nearly as I can recollect them:

"Father moved from Massachusetts to Western New York in the early part of the century, taking with him a stiff leg which he got at Yorktown, and a good amount of money with which he intended buying a farm. But the money turned out to be worthless shinplaster, and many a time father wished himself back in New Braintree,

"The country was new, and it was hard scratching to get a decent living in those days. The boys were put to trades; and we girls had to turn in and help at the grindstone. I took a place at the tavern as hired girl, and had as much work and fun as I wanted. The landlord's son was a handsome fellow, and half the girls in Madison County were just crazy after him. I was as big a fool as any of them—girls are so carried away with good looks!—although I never put myself in the way of his attentions, for I had nothing in the world to recommend me but a fair skin.

"It hurt my pride awfully that I could not make as good an appearance as the other girls did; but when William Brown asked me to marry him, I walked in satin for awhile, I was so amazed and overjoyed. We married; and for the first year or two were supremely happy. Then William went into the distillery business, and our troubles began; it did seem as though all our happiness ran out faster than the liquor. He began to drink, and grew more and more careless every day, never minding in the least how we fared at home. There were sixteen hogs to feed; and many a time have I seen the whole sixteen standing on their hind legs, looking piteously over their pen and squealing like mad, and their distress would drive me to look after their master and drag him away from his boon companions.

"I went hungry many a day; for I was too proud to beg, and my babies kept me from doing much besides taking care of them.

"The distillery failed;—as of course anything will that isn't half attended to,—and pretty soon what little we owned the creditors were determined to have, and it was mighty little that William had left us. The constable came at night, and, finding the door locked, banged and battered at every convenient place; but I kept quiet. William had disappeared, I didn't know where, and there I lay in a chill of terror, dreading disgrace worse than poverty. Morning found me completely bewildered, and, as it always happens when you're in trouble, the children wanted more waiting on than usual, and tormented me until I was nigh about crazy.

"One of my neighbors came in and gave me some words of sympathy, and what I valued most just then, sent the children into his own kitchen, where I knew they would be warmed and fed. He heard the constable was about to seize William's property, but too late to get me word in time, and so he had lain awake all



night fearful that, being a woman, and in distress, I would open the door if only to inquire their errand. I'm sure I don't know what kept me from it.

It was a relief to the good man to see that I had not quite lost courage; there was too much fire in me for that, and acting on his advice I gathered up a few articles I could call my own, and left the place early in the day.

"I did not go far, for I had precious little money, and I couldn't afford to waste a cent of it traveling around, so I set my face like a flint, and took in washing and plain sewing, to support myself and little ones.

"William's family were wealthy, but they never volunteered any assistance, and I wouldn't apply to them or any one else for aid so long as I had the use of my hands. William's desertion was the hardest thing I had to bear, and yet every day I felt my heart grow colder and colder, until I ceased to feel any regret at his continued absence. I buried him. Then my little Willie, the only boy, took sick and died; and warned perhaps in a dream, for Willie was always his pet,-I shall never think that love for me had anything to do with it,-William returned, and seemed to be a better man. I thought the cloud had passed over, and the sunshine would come into our house once more; but his promises so easily made, so easily broken, went for naught, and the appetite for strong drink mastered him once more, and brought him down again to the level from which he had endeavored to rise.

"He went away, or I drove him away, for I was mad enough to do anything; and when another little girl was born, I vowed I would never see his face again. He wrote occasionally, begging me to forgive him this once, only this once, but I was deaf to all entreaty; I couldn't support him and the children too, and I believe I was as happy to hear I was his widow as I was the day I became his wife. I hate the men; they are all alike!"

She does hate the wickedness of the men, and the folly of the women; and would rather follow her children to the grave than prepare them for the bridal. Feeling thus she has completely isolated herself from all sympathy with her fellow-creatures, and with a fine nature warped and scarred by the injuries done her in her youth, she has intrenched herself behind an armory of weapons whose points are tipped with most malicious venom.

Yet she is not happy; and our lips betray the feeling that is in the heart when we mournfully exclaim—"Poor Aunt Priscilla!"

"SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR" — (LIKE CURES LIKE).—A young man says he cured a severe attack of palpitation of the heart by the application of another palpitating heart to the part affected. We see no objection to this sort of treatment; and he could, no doubt, furnish any number of certificates to prove its efficacy. But look out and not take too much of a good thing.

ANTONIO CANOVA;

OR. THE GIFT OF SCULPTURE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FERDINAND SCHMIDT.

In the little town of Passagno, in Italy, is a beautiful castle, which, about the middle of the last century, belonged to the Nobile Falieri. Opposite the castle stood a poor little house, in which an old man, the mason Passino, lived. As the latter came home from his work one evening he saw from the distance a boy standing at his door. As soon as the child saw the old man he ran toward him, threw his arms around him, and cried.

"Grandfather, dear grandfather!"

"My boy!" said Passino, "is it really you? Is it you, my Antonio? Oh, my heart's darling, how you have grown since I saw you!" And he seized the curly head of the beautiful boy with both his hands, and kissed him, while tears of joy ran down his brown cheeks. "But now tell me," continued he, "how is it at home? Is my daughter, your mother, still well? Well; thank God! You are a brave boy to come so far to see your old grandfather! But, come in; you must be tired and hungry."

Both went into the little house, and the old man brought for his grandchild whatever kitchen and cellar were able to afford.

The next morning, when Antonio had finished his breakfast, Passino said:

"I must now go to work, my boy; how will you amuse yourself while I am gone?"

"I'll look at yonder castle," replied the boy.
"Will that give you pleasure, Antonio?
Then why will you not go in?"

"May I?" asked Antonio.

"Yes, indeed!" replied his grandfather. "I am working in the castle. Come with me, and you shall see all the beautiful things in the garden. Oh, they will not refuse old Passino such a request for his grandson!"

So Antonio passed a delightful day. The colonnades and the statues awoke in him a delightful astonishment. "Oh! if I could but see the splendor of the rooms and halls!" thought he; but he dared not hope for that. In the garden he admired the flowers and the picturesque grouping of the trees. But he was attracted still more by the marble groups, of which there were many. He went from one to another, and could not be satisfied with looking at them. In the middle of the garden was a fountain, at which he stopped most frequently. On a pedestal, which was sculptured with great art, stood a colossal lion, from whose mouth a stream of water rushed into a marble bowl.

At dinner-time Antonio was called by his grandfather, who took him into the servants' room, where their dinner was set. But the boy's soul was so full of all the beautiful things he had seen that he was not hungry.

"You are not sick," said Passino, kindly; "I see that in your eyes. So you may say your prayers, and go again. When you hear the Ave, come and fetch me from the yard."

After Antonio had said his prayers he hurried out again, and the afternoon passed like a

happy dream. Shortly before the ringing of the evening bell, visitors of high rank had arrived at the castle, and the gardener had answered the old mason's question whether he would be allowed to bring his grandson again on the morrow, thus,

"No, Passino, as long as we have visitors here, the boy must stay at home."

During the evening Passino moved to and fro on his chair and rubbed his brow, not knowing how to tell Antonio that for the present he must avoid the castle garden. When he looked at the boy, whose eyes were beaming with delight, it seemed cruel to tell him, and it seemed equally cruel to let him cherish a hope which would not be fulfilled. The old man could think of nothing that in his opinion would be pleasant for Antonio to hear, and he became so angry at his own awkwardness, that he suddenly sprang up and struck the table with his fist. Antonio looked at his grandfather terrified. This man, whose old Italian blood boiled in his veins, ran up and down the room like one mad, and raged at the visit that had come so untimely. Passino had no idea that Antonio could take it to himself. At last he stopped before the table, and cried,

"Now, you dare no more go in the garden; that is what comes of it!"

Tears came into the boy's eyes, and he said: "What have I done, dear grandfather, that you are angry with me?"

"I angry with you?" cried Passino. "My boy! how did such an idea occur to you? I am only beside myself because for the present you are not allowed to go either into the castle or in the garden!"

"Have I done anything wrong there, grandfather?"

"No, no, my darling! but a whole houseful of visitors are there, and no stranger is allowed to go in. That is what vexes me so."

Antonio dried his tears, for a weight had fallen from his heart when he found that his grandfather was not angry with him. The old man seized the boy and kissed him, saying that if the visitors should stay for four weeks, he would not let his heart's darling go until he had seen the castle and the garden at least ten times. So they were both cheerful again, and the grandfather told the boy many merry stories.

When Antonio awoke the next morning he found that his grandfather had already gone; and having partaken of the food which was left for him on the table, he considered what he should do. He soon decided on his favorite occupation, which consisted in forming figures of wax and clay. Wax was not to be had; but he brought a big lump of clay, put it on the bench before the little house, and began to form imitations of those figures that had pleased him the most in the castle garden. When one was finished he carried it into the room and put it on the table.

At dinner-time Passino came. Entering the house, he noticed something on the table



covered with a piece of cloth. Antonio cautiously lifted the cover.

"What is that?" cried the astonished grandfather, looking first at the figure and then at the boy.

"A pastime, grandfather," replied the boy, "that almost made me feel that I was in the castle garden again."

"Blessed boy! Did you make this?"

"Yes, grandfather."

The old mason clapped his hands together in astonishment. After a pause, he said, in a voice shaken with emotion,

"My heart's darling! I saw at the first moment that there was something in you! I was thinking last night that you should learn the mason's trade; but now I know better. You must become a confectioner. If the confectioner Algerie, in the city, sees that you can make such artistic figures, he will take you on the spot, and without a fee! Otherwise, it could not be done, for you are a poor boy. Or—yet! The Nobile Falieri will settle that with the confectioner! He is a kind gentleman, and willing to speak a good word in a good cause."

Very happy was the grandfather, and his praise stopped only when the hour called him back to his work. With a glad heart he went to the castle, and the walk was easier than ever before. From his scaffold he could look into the open kitchen windows, where they were very busy. The kitchen-master gave his orders in a thundering voice, swinging his ladle like a scepter. Suddenly Passino heard a terrible noise coming from the kitchen. It excited his curiosity, and made him step to the window. There he saw the kitchen-master, raving like a madman, because he had forgotten to order from the city an ornament for the central figure of the table. The Nobile Falieri was informed of this, and came to the kitchen. At first he was angry, but when he saw that the kitchen-master took the mistake so deeply to heart he became calmer, and said:

"Be not like a child or a fool, but consider what can be done, that the company may not notice it."

But good advice was dear. Neither one nor the other of the things proposed could be done. Then an idea suddenly flashed through the old mason's head. He leaned into the kitchen window, and said, with great gravity,

"I beg your pardon, but I have some good advice."

All looked up. Falieri broke out into a loud laugh as he saw the adviser hanging from the kitchen window; and even the afflicted kitchenmaster was infected, and soon every one in the room was laughing. The serious face of the mason, who had the welfare of his grandchild at heart, contrasted powerfully with the merry faces in the kitchen. He was not at all disturbed by it, but screamed through the laughter,

"If I give not good advice, my gracious master may have me by the ears!"

At last Falieri recovered, and was able to ask what he would advise. Then the mason

began with eloquent words to praise his grandson, who was, he said, a born confectioner, and
capable of forming any figure. Falieri, who
had taken the whole thing for a good joke, now
thought he would go through with it. Therefore he told the mason to go for his grandson,
and ordered the confounded kitchen-master to
give him the necessary dough for a figure.
Then he went back to the drawing-room, and
with great hilarity told the occurrence to his
guests, who were all anxious for the moment
when the central figure would appear. Passino had led his grandson to the castle, and informed him of everything, adding,

"If you do the work well, I warrant you the Nobile wil! make you apprentice to a confectioner!"

At last the central figure was brought, hung over with a white cover, and the servants put it in the middle of the table. Then the cover was removed, and, instead of the expected laughter, an exclamation of astonishment was heard through the room.

They saw before them an artistically-formed lion; and from all sides arose a loud demand to see the little artist. Upon an order from the Nobile, the mason appeared with an grandson, and the boy was overwhelmed with praise-Tears came into the old mason's eyes as he looked on Antonio, whose countenance beamed with delight, though his demeanor was modest. Turning his cap in his hands, Passino stepped toward the Nobile, and said,

"I would beg pardon,—but it is a poor boy; and if my gracious master would speak a good word to the confectioner in the city, Antonio might become a confectioner."

"A confectioner!" said Falieri. "No, Passino; thy grandson, Antonio, shall become a sculptor!"

And, through the favor of the Nobile Falieri, Antonio Canova became a sculptor whose works still excite the wonder and admiration of beholders. He first went to Bassano, and was placed with a capable artist; and when in his seventeenth year he had sculptured Eurydice in marble, he was sent to the Academy of Art in Venice. He soon gained a high position, and his chisel created a number of famous groups. Later, he filled high offices in institutions dedicated to art, and was honored by being made a knight. But not only his artistic power made him worthy the veneration of all times, his heart put him as high as the imperishable creations of his genius. One who knew him intimately says: "He was active, open, mild, obliging, and kind. He knew neither the pride nor the envy of an artist. He was modest, notwithstanding that his fame spread over Europe. Animated by the noblest beneficence, he supported talented young artists, and set prizes to encourage them. In short, his moral character was so excellent that even among the many who envied, there was but one voice as to his worth."

How fortunate for the world that Canova's genius was early appreciated and stimulated by the encouragement of the powerful!

DOMESTIC ECONOMY;

OR, WHAT WE PAY GO-BETWEENS.

READER, did it ever occur to you how far apart are producers and consumers? Do you who live in citics know how much more you pay for what you consume than you need to pay? Do you realize how many profits are made on a pound of dried peaches before said peaches reach your table? Let us see,

The grower produces, gathers, and dries the fruit. He sells it to his country merchant in exchange for drygoods and groceries. The country merchant sells it—at a profit—to the wholesale city merchant; and he, in turn, sells it to the jobber at a profit; and the jobber to the retailer at a profit; and the retailer to the consumer at a profit. Here are five go-betweens and five profits, which come out of the producer and the consumer. Our example of dried peaches will apply equally to nearly everything produced in the country and consumed in the city. Is there no remedy for this? Consider the large number of useless hucksters who ought to be either producers or simply the paid agents of the producer and consumer. The remedy is in "TRADE UNIONS," and sensible people will organize them and do away with all unnecessary "go-betweens," thus greatly reducing the cost of living in towns and cities. The same plan may be adopted by artisans, manufacturers, shippers, and by others who believe in co-operation. Economy is now the watchword of the laborer, of the middle classes, and of all who earn, instead of "sponging" on others to get their living at little or no cost. Let us try to bring the producers and the consumers as near together as possible, not only for the sake of reducing the cost of the necessaries of life, but also for the sake of obtaining fresher and better supplies of those perishable things, like vegetables and fruits, which are as delicious as healthful.

ON THE TRACK.—The other day I heard a mother ask her little son to do something. "In a minute," he said. She spoke again. But it was one, two, three, four, five minutes before he minded her. It makes me think of the switch-tender's boy. What if he had waited a minute before minding his father? A switchtender in Prussia was just going to move the rail, in order to put a coming train of cars on a side track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track. The engine was in sight, and he had not a moment to spare. He might jump and save his child; but he could not do that and turn the switch in time; and if it were not done, the on-coming train would meet another train, and a terrible crash and smash take place. The safety of hundreds of lives depended upon his fidelity. What could he do? What did he do? "Lie down! lie down!" he called, with a loud, quick voice to the child; and seizing the switch, the train passed safely on its proper track. Did the heavy train run over the little boy? Was he killed? Was he crushed to pieces? No, for he did just as his father told him, and did it



instantly. He fell flat between the rails, and the cars went high over his head; and when the anxious father sprang to the spot, there he was alive and well—not a hair was touched. It was his quick obedience, you see, that saved his life. He did not stop a minute. Even a moment's hesitation would have been too late.

MEMORY.

A SUBTILE train of purest thought;
A wondrous, firm, mysterious band;
The ethereal cord by nature wrought;
A viewless thread; a mystic wand;
Magician in the brain confined,
To make past present to the mind.

The charmer waves his magic rod.
Life's lengthened way is but a span;
The thorny path in torture trod,
Seems paradise on earth began.
Illusion sweet! past woe is fied;
The years are filled with bliss instead.

The vision grows. Excitement warms
The frozen chambers of the heart:
Before the sense pass sainted forms,
And of the present are a part.
The dust is waked from the dark tomb,
The spirit called from its heavenly home.

Bright Memory fails as years increase.
Does death destroy this power divine?
Oblivion make the past to cease?
The soul no bliss in old-time find?
Memory expands forevermore,
And ne'er forgets aught gone before.

ISAAC MURPHY, GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

To the casual observer this portrait would not be likely to offer an attractive or interesting feature. To the unscientific observer this face would only prove expressive and striking when its owner's history was known, and the part enacted by him in a most rigorous life-drama appreciated. The homely plainness of the features, which is due chiefly to the sharpness and shrivel of advanced age, would at first sight dissuade close scrutiny and prompt but common-place remark. Let us, however, analyze this countenance. First, we perceive the evidences of the blending of the mental and motive temperament, each contributing in a large measure to the mental character; the one supplying force, energy, and endurance, the other engendering susceptibility, acuteness, and penetration. Second, we notice that while the head is not by any means narrow at the base, its greatest breadth is in the region of the sentiments: the upper side-head, generally, is expanded, showing large Cautiousness, Ideality, and Constructiveness. Third, the coronal region is well marked.



PORTRAIT OF ISAAC MURPHY.

Firmness and the organs which cluster about it, especially Conscientiousness and Self-Esteem, are largely developed. Fourth, the forehead is sufficiently pronounced to impress us with the opinion that the intellectual faculties, especially those which sustain a relation to the meditative spirit, are active and controlling.

From these premises we conclude that Governor Murphy is a man of inflexible purpose, staunch principle, and earnest endeavor. With him to make choice of a principle or of an undertaking is to act upon it. He would be careful in deciding a matter, especially when antagonistic and important issues were involved in its development; but having decided, the matter, so far as he is concerned, is settled. His strong moral qualities, acted upon by a thoughtful and even speculative intellect, give an exalted character to his decisions, so that he feels drawn on, as it were, by an influence beyond himself, actuated by unaccountable impulses. The intuitional element is powerful in his disposition; he comprehends at once those who come within the sphere of his observation, and is often inclined to yield to his first impressions against the suggestions of logic and the representations of others. He would be forbearing toward others, though disagreeing in sentiment; the openness of his nature, however, would not permit him to dissimulate or deceive. As a man of

-

opinion and action he may be regarded as individual, and even eccentric.

In fine, sympathy, emotion, imagination, justice, and pride are the major qualities of his character, while covetousness, cunning, selfishness, and severity are relatively weak or entirely subordinated.

As a writer or a speaker, he would be brief, but smooth, agreeable, and logical. Appreciative of truth in the highest degree, he would aim to give it clear significance divested of all qualifying tautology. As a member of the domestic circle he evidently is sympathetic, kind, generous, and affectionate; willing to sacrifice, his personal interests for the benefit of those who look to him for support or counsel.

BIOGRAPHY.

The war of the American Rebellion has made historic the names of many who, with all the same qualities of soul and mind, would otherwise have been forgotten. It has created for us thinkers, statesmen, and generals, on both sides, of the most wonderfully varied talents and abilities, with whose fame the world is now filled. It has associated the names of others with story and poetry, and out of materials the most ordinary there will be imaginary characters figuring in future romance, the pure creations of fancy. Ellsworth, who threw away his life and hopes of future distinction for a useless rag, will appear with poetic prominence. Booth, a weak, licentious actor, is now a Brutus with many; and even "Wild Bill," a contemptible bully and desperado of the Western border, occupies the front of a prominent magazine with a highly colored and misrepresented account of his wicked life.

There are, however, few names less known and more deserving of notice in connection with the civil war than the name of Isaac Murphy, Governor of Arkansas, who by one act of remarkable moral heroism and love of the Union, at the risk of his own life and the safety of his family, revealed his incorruptible purity and resolution to a wild and infuriated body of rebels, of which he was the sole loyal member, the Arkansas Secession Convention of 1861.

The previous life of Governor Murphy differed little from the lives of many around us. He was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 16th, 1803, and attended Jefferson College two sessions, but was obliged to abridge his collegiate course on account of ill health, most of his education being subsequently acquired at private schools. While quite young he was thrown on his own resources by the loss of both his parents. He had, however, already been thoroughly educated in the doctrines and discipline of the Scotch Covenanters, and his earliest recollections were of the West

minster Confession of Faith and the solemn League and Covenant. To the stern morality thus early instilled we may trace the lofty resolution and loyalty of his later life.

On July 30th, 1830, while teaching a small school in Montgomery County, Tennessee, he was married to Miss Angeline Lockart, daughter of William and Elizabeth Lockart. She was a lady of most estimable moral and intellectual character, by whom Governor Murphy had ten children, six girls and four sons. Mrs. Murphy died in 1856; and of the family the Governor and four daughters alone survive.

In the fall of 1834 he moved to Fayetteville, in northwestern Arkansas, where he taught school for two years, and about this time was admitted to the bar. For a time he was director of a bank at Fayetteville, and in 1840 took a contract, and was engaged for two years in surveying public lands. In 1846, and again in 1848, he served as a member of the lower house of the Arkansas Legislature from Washington County, and also represented Madison and Benton counties to fill a vacancy in the Senate during the session of 1848 and 1849.

On April 18th, 1849, he started for California. He remained there some years, during which time he worked in the mines, and accumulated some property, but, through misfortune, the most of it was lost; and he returned to his home in Arkansas in September, 1853, where he resumed his legal practice. In 1855 he removed to Madison County, and in 1856 was again elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy caused by death.

We thus see in Governor Murphy at the commencement of the rebellion a man of local importance in northwestern Arkansas, respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens. At that time it is beyond doubt that the majority in Arkansas, and especially in the northwestern part of the State, were opposed to secession. In February, 1861, he was elected as a Union delegate to the State Convention, and it was considered a certainty that a majority of the Convention were loval, and Arkansas would not secede. But the storm of rebellion steadily gained strength, and swept the entire South. In Arkansas secession began to be popular. As elsewhere, most of the wealthy planters and citizens were disloyal, while only the vast majority of the poorer population were loyal. The former used their powerful influence to aid their cause and terrify Unionists. The few wealthy Unionists, fearing for the safety, both of their person and property, maintained a silent course or openly avowed themselves secessionists. By such a reign of terror, notwithstanding a majority of loyal votes, Arkansas was dragged out of the Union, and the bitterness of the subsequent contest made most of her people sincerely rebellious.

The Convention assembled, and at once it was evident that members elected as Unionists had become tainted with secession. Nor was this all. Everything that the wealthy, aristocratic secession element could do, either to terrify or to purchase the votes of members, was

done. The United States arsenal at Little Rock was seized by the rebel Governor Rector. Major Sturges, commanding the United States troops at Fort Smith, was compelled to escape through the Indian Territory to Union soil. Nowhere was it safe to express a love of the Union or condemnation of the course of the Southern leaders.

Some debate ensued in the Convention, as a few Unionists still held out against the reign of terror; but one by one they were compelled to yield through the force of circumstances. It is due to many of them to say that nothing but fears for the lives of their families caused them to succumb. It is, however, due to one man alone to say that not even considerations like these could force him to abandon principle.

On the 6th of May the vote was taken on the question of secession. Unionist after Unionist voted aye with the rebels. When the vote had been taken, Isaac Murphy had alone voted in the negative. The excitement in the Convention was intense. The "Chivalry" were rampant. This old man must yield, and he would do so when he found himself alone. A motion was made that the vote be declared unanimous. Arkansas should enter the Confederacy without a dissenting voice. Again the vote was taken, and again Isaac Murphy alone voted in the negative.

Said Governor Murphy to the writer: "The scene at this time beggared description. Everywhere arose oaths, curses, and cries of 'Kill the old traitor, the infernal abolitionist!" I never expected to get out of that hall alive!"

It is not necessary to dwell on the moral heroism of this action, nor of the subsequent conduct of Governor Murphy. Let us simply ask how many of us would have had the courage to do as he did, at such enormous risks, merely for the sake of a right principle! Only those who know the savage spirit of Southwestern rebels can fully appreciate his position while in their midst. There were among them some honorable men, but the State of Arkansas was soon overrun with guerrillas. These were scoundrels of the worst stamp, who hesitated at no atrocity. The evidence before courts-martial proved that Union men were tied to trees, had their finger and toe nails extracted one at a time with bullet moulds, and were then brutally murdered. Similar and worse outrages were innumerable, and among such characters Governor Murphy, with his family, lived for months, constantly liable to every imaginable outrage.

But, notwithstanding the imminent danger to his life, he escaped, and upon the adjournment of the Convention returned to his home in Madison County. From this time until the arrival of the army of Curtis in Arkansas in March, 1862, his life was in constant danger. Remote from the Union army, all chance of escape was cut off. The country swarmed with guerrillas and rebel citizens, and from these he endured innumerable persecutions. Yet he constantly and openly avowed his Union sentiments, and denounced secossion as the greatest

curse that could befall the country. A notice, said to be intended especially for him, was posted at the Court House door, warning all Union men to leave the country within ten days. The intervention of friends in his behalf was without avail, and the danger to his life became so great that on the 18th of April, 1862, he made his escape to the army of Curtis in southwestern Missourl. After his departure his family was robbed by guerrillas.

During the long march of General Curtis through southern Missouri and Arkansas to Helena on the Mississippi, where he arrived in July, 1862, Governor Murphy traveled with the army, sharing in all the hardships of the campaign. In January, 1863, he returned to his home with the army of Schofield, and remained until the departure of the army, when he removed with his family to St. Louis. Owing to the severity of the weather and the unusual exposure to which they were subjected, two of his daughters died soon after their arrival in St. Louis, and the remainder of his family was reduced to great poverty and suffering. Common soldiers in St. Louis, as well as others, who had known him as a patriot and kind companion on the march, subscribed money for his immediate relief; and partly by such means Governor Murphy was enabled to struggle through the winter of 1862-63.

During the summer and fall of 1863, movements for the capture of the capital of Arkansas were for the first time successfully carried into effect under Generals Steele and Davidson. Governor Murphy accompanied their army, and was present at the capture of Little Rock, September 10th, 1863, ever since which time he has remained in Arkansas.

The patriotism and suffering of Isaac Murphy during the war had won for him the confidence and esteem of the loyalists of Arkansas. Under a proclamation of President Lincoln. Provisional State Governments were at this time instituted in most of the seceded States. A loval Convention was called in Arkansas. and by this Convention Isaac Murphy was appointed Provisional Governor of the State in January, 1864. Subsequently, at an election held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of March, 1864, his office was confirmed, and he was chosen Governor by the loyal people of Arkansas. This office he has since continued to hold, and his administration has thus far met with general approval.

Governor Murphy's own estimate of his character is given in a letter to the writer in the following words: "I was by nature a dreamer and enthusiast. My enjoyments were in thought, books, and family affections. I have been too much of a dreamer for success in life."

In the accumulation of property he has certainly not been successful. He is to-day a poor man. But he has met with far higher and nobler success in the life that he has lived—the life of a conscientious and incorruptible man.

Of a retiring and modest disposition, he has never sought that prominence in the politics





of the day which his position as a loval Governor of a once rebel State might have given him. He has never courted the fame of being a martyr to the Union cause. Brownlow, of Tennessee, with no firmer adherence to principle, and probably having endured no greater suffering in person or in family, is probably known throughout the Union more by his talent for controversy and the prominence he has assumed as a politician than on account of the personal sufferings he endured as a Union man under rebel rule. Governor Murphy's indisposition for publicity has retired him from popular notice, as much as possible, to a quiet, private life and the happiness of the home circle. Yet are not both of these men equally deserving of consideration for true patriotism shown in the hour of danger? Certainly; there are not too many men in the nation like Governor Murphy, and history ought not to permit his example to be forgotten.

PULPIT ORATORY.

Under the title of Earnestness, the N. Y. Christian Intelligencer of recent date says: In the delivery of a sermon nothing can compensate for the lack of a becoming earnestness of manner. And as earnestness can not be counterfeited by mere noise or vapid vociferation, therefore it must needs be kindled in the heart, and show itself in that inimitable grace which is described by only one name—unction.

An eminent advocate in Rome accused Quintus Gallius of an attempt to poison him, and came forward to produce his evidence; but the languid manner of the accuser was interpreted by Cicero into a favorable construction for his client. He exclaimed, "Ubi dolor? ubi ardor animi? qui etiam ex infantium ingeniis elicere voces, et querelas solet."—Where is that grief? where that burning earnestness which is wont to draw out, even from the minds of children, both cries and lamentations?

The great Roman orator knew full well that a dull, drowsy, monotonous, and prosaic manner of delivery could neither impress nor persuade those who were compelled to give it their reluctant ears. Genuine earnestness produces a natural vivacity which shapes sentences, and throws the stress of the voice upon emphatic words. And vivacity in a preacher will kindle animation in an audience, and produce that wonderful medium of power, an intense sympathy between the one and the other.

Beecher, Spurgeon, Newman Hall, and others who might be easily named, are not superior to all other men in the grandeur of their thoughts nor in the splendor of their diction. But they are what are styled "live preachers." They carry no stilted dignity, no sanctimonious whine, no pulpit drawl, no dreary solemnity, no owlish pomp with them when they come to appear before the people with messages of truth.

What could have been more impressive than

the style of address employed by Him who spoke as never man spake, and which in his day was so novel, and in such striking opposition to the dogmatic manner of the Scribes and Pharisees? The matchless preacher abounded in figures, similes, and parables. He vocalized common things. The pearl, the twittering sparrow, the fisherman's net, the humble lamp, were converted by him into oracles of truth. Mechanical logic, formulated propositions, wire-drawn discussions, dogmatic repetitions of abstract principles, which now oppress so many very learned and very dry pulpit discourses, have no charm and no value for the average of church-going people. They want the living word presented to them in a living way. Therefore it is not too much to affirm that in a preacher everything should be made tributary to the formation of an earnest, vivacious, natural, and simple manner, both of style and of address. They who have these rare possessions are richly furnished for their great work, and never fail to enrich others.

[Young preachers, and those not young, may read with benefit to themselves and profit to their hearers, the volume just published at this office entitled "Oratory, Sacred and Secular," in which the gist of the whole subject of success in the pulpit is given. We commend this work by a clergyman to every clergyman.]

GOOD RULES FOR A TEACHER.

A New England teacher keeps the following excellent rules on his desk, by which to be governed. We commend the same to all teachers, parents, preachers, editors, and others. Besides having the best influence on children, such rules will tend to greatly improve one's own physiognomy as well as his whole nature.

HERE ARE THE RULES.

1st. Sympathy with the minds and hearts of children.

2d. Energy of personal character.

. WHAT I SHALL CONSTANTLY DO:

- 1. Keep a good temper.
- 2. Always be cheerful.
- 3. Have patience.
- 4. Encourage and praise.
- 5. Be faithful.
 - WHAT I SHALL CONSTANTLY AVOID:
- 1. Moroseness.
- 2. Fretfulness.
- 3. Anger.
- 4. Scolding.
- 5. Fault-finding.
- 6. A cold, unsympathetic manner.

What a volume in these few sentences! Let us analyze them. "Sympathy with the minds and hearts of children" implies aptitude for enlisting attention and calling out the faculties of those to be impressed and educated.

"Energy of personal character." He who would awaken or inspire energy in another must himself exhibit earnestness, energy, and enterprise.

"Keep a good temper." This means "self-control"—a condition indispensable to one who would lead or control others.

"Always be cheerful." Is this possible? Yes; if one is fit to teach, he is capable of constant cheerfulness, and he has no right to bring anything less than this into a schoolroom. He must keep his aches, his pains, and annoyances to himself, and not inflict them on others. Invalids, dyspeptics, and those with "jaded nerves" should be sent to the hospital, and not to the school-house, to crucify others.

"Have patience." Children are of necessity more or less *impatient*; but a teacher must never show a want of this admirable Christian quality. Patience is akin to peace; impatience, to disorder.

"Encouragement." No matter how self-assured a child may seem to be; no matter how presumptuous, or how indifferent apparently to praise or blame, all well-organized human beings, young and old, are susceptible to encouragement and liable to be discouraged. When one needs a word of cheer, it is folly for a teacher to withhold it. Many good people confound praise with flattery, and for fear of the latter, seldom or never use the former. Teachers should discriminate and encourage when necessary.

"Be faithful." This implies integrity; and no one who is not honest should for a moment be trusted with the high office of teacher. Faithfulness on his part will beget the same condition or spirit in children, while the lack of it will be as promptly imitated.

"Moroseness" comes of an evil spirit. It is of the passions, and a perversion at that. Only a low mind indulges a spirit of moroseness. So of "fretfulness," "scolding," and "faultfinding." These feelings beget resistance, turbulence, disorder, rebellion, anarchy, and the school is disturbed or broken up in consequence of an evilly-disposed or ill-tempered teacher.

To be a good teacher, one must be good. To subdue a turbulent child, or a horse, one must first be self-subduing. In short, one must have himself the qualities, the spirit, and the knowledge he would have in others. Inconsiderate parents and teachers look for consistency and perfection, while they themselves are nothing but inconsistencies and imperfection. This is a theme on which all may profitably dwell. Let us try to be in disposition and character what we would have others become. Then our efforts will be rewarded with good results. To this end let us observe the very sensible and Christian rules, in our everyday affairs, of the New England school TEACHER. «

OBITUARY. — Mrs. Mary M. Braner, the mother of an esteemed correspondent of ours, died recently at Americus, Georgia. She was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, an earnest Christian, and a kind neighbor. Her death leaves a vacancy in the large circle of her family and friends which will be long and painfully felt.

THE SEARCH.

How do we strive to find the Uncreate In the create; in poor humanity, Image of God! We seek for it-That absolute perfection which our souls Yearn for forever, and yet vainly yearn. Through what fond, mad delusions God doth lead The errant soul up to Himself, the One. We worship beauty; seek it, strive for it: Possession of it seems to be for us The one necessity of our souls. Without, We think we die. We find it in the flower, The stream, the wood, the human face, the mind, The soul; then, reaching higher up, in God. 'Tis useless thus to strive; all paths of good, Of pleasure innocent, in innocence Pursued lead straight to Him. You say, perhaps, You do not see it now. Think, wait, live on; It will appear some time to you.

Yet still, We, finite, looking on infinity, Draw vet finite conclusions. It takes time-Eternity to comprehend a God. As it takes space to hold sublimity. One must know all things to know God; one must Explore the heights of heaven, the depths of hell. The great wide-circling spread of universe, And all therein contained from small to great. From monad up to man. Even then we fail. To where this universe had being, thought Creeps back, through the dim corridors of Time, To step upon the precipice set down Into unfathomable chaos where God manifest from out its awful depths Commanded into being all the world. Thence how the awful mystery widening grows. Vague speculations of the Trinity Branch out and grow, with still new buds a-top Of thought eternal, growing evermore A constant miracle, from chaos sprung, Until it reaches God. In wonderment We children ask such questions: Who made God? And where is heaven? content with vague replies; Until at last we learn to comprehend How little we do know, so prove our lore, All knowledge but a line infinite-which

But here we stop, as out of breath, and well.
Souls do get out of breath ere they reach God,
As well as bodies; it is a long way
From earth to heaven however fast we go.
Thoughts are the wings of mind; spirit indeed,
But 'las! create, hence finite. So we make
This ratio to work out the perfect Sum:
As is the creature to Creator, so
The finite to the Infinite; and we
Must have the first three terms to find the fourth.

SPRINGFIELD.

Begins in God and ends-who can tell where?

J. G. HOLLAND.

This gentleman has a very finely organized body and brain. He is not large or heavily built, but of good size, well proportioned, above the medium height, and as lithe and springy as a race-horse. His whole personnel gives the appearance of a clear thinker, a sharp observer, a man of intense feeling, quickness, ease, and accuracy of motion, and one whose thoughts, sentiments, and susceptibilities are fine and high toned. His features are prominent and well defined, indicating positiveness of character, quickness of perception, intensity of thought and



J. G. HOLLAND ("TIMOTHY TITCOMB.")

emotion, and a practical wide-awake intellect.

His brain, of the same quality, of course, as his body, works easily and rapidly; sometimes, perhaps, too intensely for health and endurance; but for a man of his susceptibility, he is rather remarkable for toughness and endurance.

The reader will notice that the lower part of the forehead is particularly sharp and prominent, the perceptive organs, as a whole, being large. That squareness at the outer angle of the eyebrow evinces precision, method, system. That sharp ridge running up from the root of the nose to the hair, indicates memory of facts, power of analysis, criticism, discrimination, and, joined with his large Language, the power of description. He has a prominent development of the quality that reads human character; not only the ability to judge of character at sight, to form an impression favorable or adverse to the person whom he meets, but the power to enter into the intricacies and sympathies of human nature, and to describe such characteristics as he perceives in persons, or conceives to be possible, through his own consciousness; hence his graphic pictures of disposition and of thought are remarkable.

The central line of the head from the root of the nose over the top to the back of the head is high and prominent, indicating the qualities we have named, and also sympathy for suffering, reverence

for truth, goodness, and greatness; selfreliance, determination, will-power, independence, positiveness, and self-esteem, or the love of individual liberty and power. He loves children, and home, and woman. Has a passionate friendship, which enables him to win associates and hold them for life. He has a quick, polished imagination; but he does not allow it to cut loose from practical life, or from the realm of common sense, which tend to regulate and guide it. His imagination is not like a balloon that goes careering whithersoever it will. It is more like a steamer, obeying the will of the pilot; or like a locomotive, which is governed by definite laws and regulated by the will of its engineer.

There is in this organization a great deal of the historical and the descriptive; something of the didactic, and considerable of the metaphysical blended with the imaginative, sympathetical, and practical. He can write for commonsense people; is able to reach the realm of their every-day life, and of their common sympathies; and through these qualities to lead them up as high as they are able to go with him. In his writings, and especially in his lectures, there is a point-blank earnestness, vividness, and brilliancy which enables him to please while he instructs.

BIOGRAPHY.

Josiah Gilbert Holland was born in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., July 24, 1819. His father was a machinist and inventor, a man of singular simplicity and purity of character, whose virtues his son has celebrated in a poem entitled "Daniel Gray," published several years ago in the Atlantic Monthly. Owing to an entire failure of health while fitting for college, he was obliged to relinquish an academic course; and when twenty-one years old he entered the office of Drs. Barrett and Thompson, of Northampton, as a student of medicine. He was graduated a doctor of medicine at the Berkshire Medical College in 1844, and immediately thereafter selected Springfield as the theater of his professional practice. He associated for a time with Dr. Charles Bailey, a classmate, and afterward with Dr. Charles Robinson, also a classmate. (Dr. Robinson will be recognized as the recent Governor of Kansas.) After a three years' experience Dr. Holland gave up his profession and entered upon a more congenial line of life, literature, to which all his natural tastes led him. While preparing for this new field he became teacher in a private school in Richmond, Va., and while thus engaged, was chosen superintendent of the public schools of the city of Vicksburg, in Mississippi. This office he accepted, and satisfactorily discharged its duties for a year and a quarter, when events of a domestic nature called him back to Massachusetts. On his arrival at his Springfield home he was induced to accept a position, then vacant, in the office of the Springfield Republican. Here, associated with Samuel Bowles, he entered upon his first hard work as editor. The earlier years of this connection were years of severe labor, the two young men doing the entire editorial work of the establishment.

Two years after entering the office he became joint proprietor, and continued his interest in the business throughout the entire period which was occupied in raising the concern to its present magnitude and prosperity. In 1866 Dr. Holland withdrew from the management. Besides his editorial writings and occasional contributions to prominent magazines and other periodicals, he has given to the world several volumes of superior merit. His first book was "The History of Western Massachusetts," written for his paper, and subsequently published in two volumes. This work has much local value, and involved an incredible amount of drudgery. Then followed a novel, also written for the paper, and afterward published by Putnam, entitled "The Bay Path." Subsequently he produced "Bitter Sweet," a poem which has been generally admired; "The Titcomb Letters," an exceedingly pleasant volume; "Gold Foil," a series of essays; "Miss Gilbert's Career," a novel; "Lessons in Life;" "Letters to the Joneses;" "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects;" and "Kathrina," a poem of unusual sweetness.

All Dr. Holland's writings have been received with general favor; their refined, didactic, yet humorous character being nicely adapted to the tastes of educated American society. Of "Kathrina" the publishers sold 40,000 copies during the first six months—an extraordinary sale for an American volume of poetry. The following extracts will give our readers who have not seen the work, some idea of its character. In Part II., where Kathrina is seen confessing her faith and receiving the sacrament of baptism, it reads:

* * * * "All this scene
I saw through blinding tears. The poetry
That like a soft aureola embraced
Within its scope those two contrasted forms;
The eager observation and the hush
That reigned through all the house; the breathless spell
Of sweet solemnity and tender awe
Which held all hearts when she, The Beautiful,
Received the sign of marriage to The Good,
O'erwhelmed me, and I wept. Shall I confess
That in the struggle to repress my tears
And hold my swelling heart, I grudged her gift,
And felt that, by the measure she had risen,
She had put space between herself and me,
And quenched my hope."

In Part III. we read:

"Strange, how a man may carry in his heart,
From year to year—through all his life, indeed—
A truth, or a conviction which shall be
No more a part of it, and no more worth
Than to his flask the cork that slips within!
Of this he learns by sourness of his wine,

Or muddle of its color; by the bits
That vex his lip while drinking; but he feels
No impulse in his hand to draw it forth,
And bid it crown and keep the draught it spoils."

The poem thus abounds in richly molded gems of sentiment and philosophy.

Dr. Holland married, at twenty-six, Elizabeth L. Chapin, of Springfield—the Elizabeth to whom he dedicates "Kathrina"-has three children, two daughters just entering upon womanhood, and a son who is but a boy. His residence, known in the Connecticut Valley as Brightwood, is located among the trees, a mile and a half north of the Springfield Railroad depot, and overlooks the river and the meadows. Here the summer finds him, and holds him; but the winter calls him to all parts of the country as a lecturer. He is now making arrangements for a residence of two or three years in Europe, whither he will shortly depart with his family. His early life was a struggle with poverty, and like all such struggles on the part of men of genius, it was marked with many and peculiar changes. His later years have been abundant with the fruitage of successes bravely and meritoriously won.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BY A BANKER.

[The rules laid down in the following sketch are applicable, in a great measure, to every pursuit in life. It is a statement of an Englishman's experience, slightly altered to adapt it to American readers. The style is matter-of-fact, even homely, but none the less apt. We commend it to all young men who hope to rise in life and reap success.]

One day, early in my fifteenth year, I found myself in the High-street of Sillerton, with a very ragged coat to my back, and possessed of a capital of four cents. I did not know a soul in the town. Half a century has passed over my head since that day. I have now a professional business worth \$15,000 a year. My estate of Goldsworth Hall now yields me \$7,500 a year; and I have one or two other little investments not altogether to be despised. I am chief magistrate of Sillerton, a town which has upward of fifty thousand inhabitants. I am, I say, a professional man, and my success, such as it is, has not been achieved by lucky speculation like that of many who succeed in trade. I have run no risks. I have worked my way slowly up the hilly step by step; and my own success has as much astonished me, as their own want of it has, I see, astonished many of those who began life in advance of me. As I have always observed, that to disclose the secret machinery of success acts somehow as an anodyne to the sting of failure, I now purpose to afford this compensation to those to whom I can see that my better fortune has been the cause of some jealousy and heart-burning.

The causes of fame, one of your literary men says, are obvious, while those of fortune are hidden. Hidden, I suppose they are, from foolish, unpractical men; but, really, they are not very difficult to discover by a man of plain

common sense, who is not blinded by self-conceit.

When seventeen, I was promoted from message-boy to be clerk in the office of one of the leading attorneys in Sillerton. My salary for three years was \$150, and I lived on \$125. I am not, however, going to take up time with an account of how I fought with poverty, or of how I made myself a sound lawyer by studying while others were smoking or sleeping. I have known many men who were as diligent as I was, but who have stuck in the mud, nevertheless. You will hardly make your way in business without being industrious, and without knowing your business-and these qualifications, so far as I have seen, are ordinarily quite sufficient to keep a business which has been made for you, but not to make one.

I saw this very early in life; yet I was not what is called a smart fellow, and luckily I never thought I was. My fellow-clerk, Sam, could write a business letter in a quarter the time it took me. Then, Sam's letter was neat, sharp, and to the point, while mine was hardly respectable grammar. Conceive, then, the astonishment of Sam, of myself, and of the whole office, when the situation of corresponding clerk—the most dignified and best paid in the office-was given to me. I could not understand it at the time, but subsequently the mystery was made plain to me. Two of those above me had a mark against them for immoral conduct, while the temperament of my friend Sam was not a business one. He had an irresistible tendency, both in speech and correspondence, to let men see what he thought of them. My own letters, I can see on looking back, never fell into this error, and so never got our employer into hot water. So long as we gained our point, and did what was fair ourselves, where was the use of letting one man see that you thought him silly, and another that you thought him dishonest? I took precious good care to see as far as other people, but I took, if possible, greater care that nobody should see how much I saw. My cue was always to make a man, if possible, well pleased with himself, and, at the same time, to make him feel that he could not get the better of me.

Then I was always good-humored. I was not going to let a man cut me because he had done me an injury—nor, on the other hand, was I going to cut him because I saw that he suspected that I had done him one. While I strove, and I believe with success, to be good-humored and pleasant to every one, I avoided excessive intimacy with any one—having observed that this is almost always the prelude to a quarrel; first comes hot weather, then a thunder-storm, and then cold. I never was "confidential," as it is called, with any one. Was anybody ever so without repenting of it?

I had a hard fight, too, and I was on the other side of thirty before I saw my way to being anything more than a clerk. I saw a good many men get a step or two in advance of me, through luck, but I never consumed my

energy in jealous fretting on this account. Nature gave me a good digestion, and I took the affairs of life coolly and with good temper. My chance would come-and even if it did not, though I desired fortune, I was frugal and could enjoy life without it. An uncle of Sam's, I remember, who had much in his power, passed him over in a good appointment. The cause was plain. The young man to whom he gave it was the son of a man from whom the uncle expected something. Could anything have been more reasonable and natural? Yet what did the silly Sam do? He wrote an angry letter to his uncle, full of bosh about "conduct to his own brother's son-the brother who had helped him so generously when he was poor," etc. Now, how can men expect the world to reward them if they won't adapt themselves to it? Do they think that it is going out of its daily path to meet their notions of justice and generosity? No good, it was plain to me, could ever come of being out of humor with any one, and I hardly ever felt the inclination. If a man tried to cheat me, I didn't allow him, but I felt no anger with him. Men pursued their own interests, I pursued mine. I endeavored by good-humor, knowledge of business, and attention, and by scrupulous conformity to the usages of society, to merit the reward which society has to give; and by patience I got it.

I soon saw that, of all things to be avoided by those who have their position to make, is the affectation of conventional non-conformity. Who but an ass, Sam used to say, would mind your wearing a cap instead of a hat, if you find a cap more comfortable? and then Sam would glance with contempt at my well-brushed beaver, and at my neat black kid gloves, which I always wore when I had got as far up in the world as to justify the expense. But, ha, ha! Sam, my boy, I used to think, let those laugh who win. I never troubled my head much with what the world ought to think; I was not smart enough to put it right, and what it did think always seemed to me much the more important point.

Nature, I admit, has given me some outward advantages for getting on. Of these I have carefully made the most. I am tall and broadchested, with gray hair standing erect upon an ample and commanding-looking forehead. My "presence," I have often observed, in the bank of which I am manager, is sufficient to bring guilt and confusion into the face of the man who brings me a doubtful bill for discount, while the heartiness of my laugh—the style of one's laughter is a point to be carefully attended to-and the cordial way in which I can shake hands when I choose, has brought many a strong man's account to the bank. I have always been most attentive to dress-and my costume has been nearly the same for twenty years. I wear a black frock-coat, vest of the same material, with dark-gray trowsers. Since I was made manager of the bank I have carried a gold-headed cane, with which I walk to and from the office. On the same occasion I

bought a gold repeater watch, which I wear with gold seals, in the good old fashion. I must say that I laid aside my old silver turnip with regret; it had kept me true to many a business engagement in the days of youthful struggle.

MARRIAGE.

I know of nothing which argues more against a man being possessed of a prudent business-like spirit, and is, therefore, more calculated to tell against his business prospects, than marrying on an insufficient or precarious income; but, on the other hand, when he has a certain and sufficient income, and has reached a becoming period of life, there can be no doubt that a prudent and sensible marriage adds to his weight and respectability.

As for myself, I felt the gravity of marriage to be so great that I had been in a position to marry for some years before I could fairly make up my mind to it; but when I got the bank, I began to see distinctly that the inferior social status of a single man was altogether inappropriate and unbecoming to my position.

In choosing a wife I was guided just by the same principles which have guided me in the other affairs of life, and which have led me, not altogether discreditably, I venture to hope. If I did not marry for love, as it is called, at least I did not tire of my wife at the end of three months. If I did not tell her before we were married that she was an angel, I was never uncivil to her afterward.

I chose my wife because, having known her for several years, she appeared to be prudent, sensible, and economical, and likely to manage my house creditably; and, on the whole, my expectations were reasonably well fulfilled. I may add that she was good-looking, which I frankly confess that I regard as an advantage in a woman. We were not blessed with any family; and when she was called away from me last year I did feel very queer and lonely. But when two agree to journey through life together, it is plain that one must die first. I dedicated such an amount of time to grief as the world has seen fit to require and sanction: but I did not allow myself to sink into a morbid and sentimental condition. The period of legitimate grief having expired, I resumed my attention to business, and I am not ashamed to say that I was able to resume my interest in it.

GOSSIPING.

There are, I think, few common habits more fatal to business reputation than a habit of chattering. When I hear a young man starting in life ready to deliver his opinion at a moment's notice on the questions of the day, I mark him as one whom I shall certainly not be the first to send business to. No man should presume to engage the attention of the company by talk, unless his age and position are markedly superior. No unmade man should ever talk to the company. I feel that I can not give too great weight to this important truth. By talking, you not only allow others to take note of your vanities and weak-

nesses—and we all have our share, only some are cleverer in hiding them than others—but, by the mere fact of talking, you affront men of age and position, and thus make them indisposed to help you. They think, and think rightly, that it is for age to talk and for youth to listen. But even among those of your own standing, young man, with your way to make, be advised. Nature has given you two ears; keep both fully employed. You have but one tongue; let it enjoy plenty of leisure.

RELIGION.

If conformity in details be desirable for those who wish to do well in the world, it is strictly indispensable in matters intrinsically important. For any one to talk irreverently of, or conduct himself with levity toward, any institution of church or state, is what I have never been able to tolerate; and it is a style of conduct which, I am glad to say, society is certain to visit with its severest displeasure. Busy as we used to be in the office all the week when I was a young man, I rejoice to say that I never was once willfully absent from church, either forenoon or afternoon; and, higher considerations apart, I may say that I know of no better way for a young man to show that he possesses a steady and tractable spirit, deserving advancement and encouragement, than by regular attendance at church. Nor do I know anything which tells more, or tells more justly, against a young man's prospect in business, than neglect of the ordinances of religion.

ENTERTAINMENT.

I have said that I cultivated silence in company, yet I took care not to be morosely taciturn. I listened with deference and interest to the conversation of my elders and social superiors, and was always ready to laugh at a joke, provided it was proper and harmless. And when my age and position became such as to call on me to lead the conversation, I could amuse the young fellows, too, with harmless tale and anecdote. What I have always avoided, both as junior and senior, was the delivery of views and opinions. I never, in my recollection, said a word to the prejudice of any one, or ever said a word which could hurt the feelings or prejudices of any respectable member of society. My aim was always to impress those whom I met with a feeling that I was a sound, cautious, good-tempered man of business, and of business aims.

HORSES.

If I have a taste for anything besides business, it is what I believe no man ever suspected. I am fond of horses; and what is more, I am a good judge of a horse. But no one ever heard me talk of horses. Even since my success in business became decided, I have not indulged myself in keeping a horse. The young man who wants to succeed will do well to follow my example. If he allows himself even to talk about any amusement for which he may have a taste, it is astonishing how soon he may have a reputation fixed upon him for being knowing in it. He will have plenty of rivals eager to talk of him as a good shot, a good



fisher, knowing in horses-being well aware that such a reputation is certain to be most injurious, probably fatal, to his business prospects.

DRINKING AND SMOKING.

When a young man, I was a member of a debating society in our town. I never spoke except when the business of the society was concerned. My reason for being a member was that a good many men of influence belonged to it, with whom I had thus an opportunity of becoming acquainted. My friend Sam was a distinguished member; and I recollect going to his lodgings one night out of curiosity, when he had a meeting of his choicest friends. They were drinking toddy-a composition which I hate; indeed, I hate all spirits; and as to smoking, it is a method of employing time which has always seemed to me suitable only for those of weak intellect. I was prevailed on, I remember, to try a pipefaugh! It was the first time and the last. They tried to encourage me to "persevere," by holding out the prospect that by so doing I should become a smoker in time. Dare say I might have succeeded in making myself a slave to an expensive and idiotic habit had I chosen: but that I should, by learning to smoke, be putting down the smallest item to the credit of my account with Fortune, was what I could not see; much less did I see that any balance was thereby likely to accrue to Profit. I thought it as well to reserve my perseverance for somewhat different objects. So much, I suppose, for not being smart. But the talk was the wonderful thing. "What was love?" -" Did men act from free-will or from necessity?"-and I fancy that they drank whiskyand-water, smoked their vile tobacco, and muddled the small modicum of brains which God had given them, two or three nights a week in this way. If there is anything for which, from my boyhood, I have found it difficult to hide my contempt, it is a man occupying himself with poetry, metaphysics, and such stuff, instead of giving himself to the honest and obvious work of life, and pocketing the honest payment for it. I well remember how my clothes smelt of tobacco next morning, and what a fright I was in lest our master should notice this. I was, however, at the office as usual half an hour before regulation time, and I can remember that I got a job to do which would have fallen to Sam had he been there in time. It put half a sovereign in my pocket-a sum not to be despised in those days.

FINALE.

Now I do not mean to say, in giving the above sketch of my own animus, that men have not arrived at fortune whose mental machinery would, if dissected, show a very different arrangement of wheels and pivots. Sheer audacity will sometimes do wonders, especially in public life. Yet I think my own plan has been about as sure and as easy a one as can be followed. If I were to name one advantage of mind which I have had over other men, I should say it is this-I was a sensible fellow as a young man, By reason of pride, conceit, or being over-ambitious, you will often see a man between his twentieth and twenty-fifth year commit an error which he never has a chance of retrieving. Opportunity gone is gone forever. He is thrown off the line-shunted-so to speak, and the rest of life is embittered, not only by the consciousness of failure, but by the consciousness that he has only his own vanity to blame for the failure. Generally I have noticed that the causes of a man's failure are distinctly visible to every one but himself. I have known men with capital business heads, and with all the inclination to work, the mystery of whose lives-inscrutable to, and undreamt of by, themselves-lay in their manner; shy, retiring fellows, who never make acquaintances, but allow any man to cultivate them; hence their tendency is inevitably downward in the social scale. A shy man, whose mental cuticle is so tender that the blood comes at every scratch, may, perhaps, succeed as a clergyman, or as a doctor, or chance may put him in a safe business position, but to push his way through the rough and thorny brushwood which besets the outset of a business career, is what he need never try.

Know your business, scrupulously respect the world's conventionalities, face it boldly, receive its kicks and its cuffs-of which you will have a good allowance at starting-with invincible patience and good-humor, and it will come round to you in time. But it is a coy mistress, and one with many lovers. Unless you woo with perfect self-mastery, and with knowledge of its ways, your suit will not prosper.

Social Clubs vs. Longevity.—The organization of social clubs is becoming more and more prevalent among American youth. An old merchant related in our hearing a few evenings since, his own experience and observation in regard to this matter. When he left home to go into business in the city, he felt lonely in the evenings, and longed for some companionship. He was diffident, and had no influential friends to take him into society. A friend invited him to join a social club. They spent their time in song and jest, eating and drinking, and general jollity. He kept a list of all who belonged to the club during his connection with it, and has traced their history since, Of forty-nine, but three now remain, enjoying a green old age. Most of the others went to early graves, the victims of intemperance. Very few of them were ever successful in business, though some of them were young men of fine business capacities. Our venerable friend thinks the seeds of their ruin were sown in the club room. He said, with great emphasis, "Had I an iron voice, which I could ring through our whole country, I would say to every young man, beware of the club room, and especially the room of a drinking club. Many a young man is ruined there before he is aware of his danger."

"BE COURTEOUS."

This simple exhortation of the Christian Apostle is brimful of practical good sense. It applies to the whole of human life, and its aim is to make life more intensely and Christianly human; to make men think of and feel for each other in all the possible relations of pleasure and business and calamity. Courteousness is quite synonymous with the true idea of politeness. You may gather its full significance from these shades of meaning: be civil—be obliging—be friendly-minded—be

There is a vast deal of vagueness respecting politeness. The cold mannerisms of aristocracy are known to be mere hollow pretenses. The rough boorishness of the untutored is alike defective in the real virtue of civility. Genuine politeness is from the heart. It springs spontaneously forth, and is a grace which can not be readily counterfeited. We can account for and forgive awkwardness, where there are unmistakable evidences of an honest heart. True heart-actions have always in them the virtue of elegance.

The entire system of etiquette is most beautifully epitomized in that suggestive utterance of Jesus: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Here is couched the life and spirit of politeness. When we properly respect ourselves, then, and not till then, will we show proper respect for our fellow-men.

Love that takes upon itself nothing but the mere type of profession is valueless; but that which speaks and ministers, alone causes the heart to rejoice!

Politeness is of practical use daily. How it lightens the heavy burdens of the weary! how it sweetens the bitter potions of the suffering! how it gladdens the sorrowful! It costs nothing, and yet how inestimable! Its price is above rubies. Sunshine is in its presence; and beneath its fostering care grow all the nobler graces of life in luxuriant rich-

The idea that constant politeness would render social life stiff and restrained, springs from a most false estimate of it. True politeness is the perfect ease and freedom of feeling and acting. It simply consists in treating others as you would like to be treated yourself. Happy the family where courtesy prevails! Happy they who know how to be polite.

O ye surly, uncouth, boorish ones, but for you earth would be a thousand-fold more lovely! And you, ye fretting, stewing, and scolding ones, how ye fill to the very brim the cup of the weak and suffering, who otherwise would be as happy as the morning lark! Is it your mission to make souls chant perpetually the woeful miserere of sorrow? No! this is the mission of demons, not men!

Go thou, and by thy kindness flash thy bright rays of sunlight across the shadowed path of thy brother. Go and be courteous.

II. C. FARRAR.

WATERFORD, N. Y.





NEW YORK,

JUNE, 1868.

"Ir I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to veature upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblased truth, let him proclaim war with mankindness, the process of the second of th

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

To the inexperienced it may seem a very easy matter to pen one's thoughts and then to print them. Such do not consider the necessity of previous study and careful preparation to qualify one for this particular work. When one has learned to perform the mechanical part of writing, which, unlike speaking, is altogether artificial, he has the more difficult object to attain, namely, the education of his faculties of observation, reason, analysis, and memory, in such a manner that they will serve him on call. To excel as a speaker, one must be fitted, and the fitting is a matter of training. An extemporaneous speaker draws inspiration from those he addresses. His audience magnetizes him, and he becomes aroused and filled with an influence which elevates and enables him, as it were, to "surpass himself." The writer, however, must proceed alone, and without external aids. If he have originality, imagination, memory, and power of description, he sets about his work like an artist, to place on paper his ideas, figures, images, or mental pictures, for the edification, instruction, or entertainment of others. At best, his pen can not keep pace with his thoughts, and many of his most brilliant and lucid impressions "take to themselves wings and fly away" before he can commit them to paper. with small Language may write even better than he can speak; but the rule is, or should be, the other way. In writing for the press, one needs to be more particular than when merely speaking-and this particularity is another hindrance to the easy expression of thought. A careful writer may, however, become, with practice, an accurate speaker.

SCRIBES.

All writing for the press should be done by scribes or reporters, as of old. The Scriptures were so written; nor could they have been produced in the ordinary way of modern authorship. The great thinkers, poets, and prophets, had their scribes, who took down verbatim what they desired to have recorded. This mode leaves the whole mind-all the faculties—free to act on a subject. and we then get the thought in full. If editors, authors, lecturers, and clergymen would first study up their subjects on which they would write and speak; then dictate the matter to a phonographic reporter, who would take it down as fast as spoken; then write it out for careful revision by the author, readers and hearers would get the real life and spirit of their productions. By this means twice or thrice the labor could be performed in the same time, and it would be much better done, and with far less cost to the producer.*

WHO MAY WRITE.

Writing for the press need not be confined—as now—to a comparatively small class who do nothing else. On the contrary, every public journal ought to enlist the services of the best minds in the community. Is a magazine devoted to education? No one mind can cover the whole ground and fill its pages with the ripest and richest matter. A sensible editor will obtain the assistance of all the best educators in the State. He will thus obtain a complete knowledge of the best methods of teaching, discipline, and government, also the best books and apparatus, decide on the hours of study, and on every topic connected therewith. So in agriculture. Every good farmer is supposed to be in possession of information which it would be useful for others to know. Let him communicate the same through a spirited journal, and thus add to the value of the journal and to the sum total of agricultural knowledge. It should be the same with a paper devoted to science, art, philosophy, or mechanism. What mines of riches editors may work by invitinginducing—these classes to reveal the secret stores of their intellectual wealth,

* This art—phonography, or shorthand writing, which is now reduced to a system—should be taught in all the schools. Those who become proficient in it are enabled to turn it to profitable account.

which would otherwise die with the inventor or discoverer.

It is not profitable for editors and publishers, or for the people, to have the same old ideas iterated and reiterated through the same blow-pipe, month after month, when new, fresh, and burning thoughts lie smouldering all unseen for want of an opportunity to give them utterance. One new idea often leavens the minds of many and sets them to thinking.

Political journals—mere party organs—are generally conducted by low, unprincipled demagogues, who have more regard for "place" and "pap" than for patriotism, the interests of the people, or the honor of the nation. These degenerate sons do all they can to debauch, pervert, and degrade all whom they reach. They are bad. "Can an evil tree bring forth good fruit?"

A high-toned paper, written by scholarly Christian statesmen, devoted to the best interests of the whole country, would be a power for good, and elevate politics to the high functions of just government.

Many professedly religious newspapers are simply sectarian propagandists; others are mercenary sheets stuffed with filthy quack medicine advertisements, and are simply printed for the lucre they make. Then come the pharisaical, narrowminded, bigoted papers, that can see no good in any who do not accept their dogmas. All, except themselves, are at once consigned to perdition. Of course such journals can have but a very limited circulation or influence. But an honestly conducted religious journal, alive to the interests of true Christianity, aggressive and progressive, must reach the hearts and convince the minds of the most skeptical. Its conductors will confess and repent their own sins before rebuking those of others. They will be charitable, just, prudent, circumspect, and lead the godly lives they would have others live. What a power for good or for evil is EXAMPLE! A true Christian journalist has words of encouragement for all real workers in God's great human vineyard, without regard to your creed or my creed, your "doxy" or my "doxy;" without regard to station, color, or condition. The great God of heaven is the Father of us all. Have we, to-day, a religious journal conducted on these



comprehensive principles? a journal—like Christianity itself—which comprehends mankind? No. Mankind are yet in their religious infancy, and are pleased with their little sectarian penny whistles—which only keep alive sectarian animosities.

He is the best journalist who fully realizes the wants of all the mental faculties, and can properly feed them. One who is above selfishness, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness—one who is master of himself—can regulate all his impulses, and is willing to sacrifice self for the good of others.

It may be asserted that it would be no easy task to find such a writer-such a journalist. If this be true—and there is but little doubt of it-how great the necessity for reform in our great army of authors! No man should put pen to paper without a fixed and proper purpose—a purpose founded on truth, duty, and charity. In short, he must recognize the truths of Phrenology, and subordinate the lower to the higher nature—the propensities to the moral sentiments. A complete periodical must have well-filled departments answering to the several groups of organs: the Social, in which the affections, including home, the family, and all their interests shall be treated; the Propensities, furnishing advice with reference to their training, direction, and regulation; the INTELLECTUAL faculties, considered in their relations to education, memory, music, art, etc.; the Moral Sentiments, indicating our relations to the future and to God; so also our duties to the world and to each other.

FINALLY.

In the great journal of the future, a journal of a higher civilization, every pen shall have a place, every mind shall have a voice, and all interests shall be represented. Its platform will be as broad as the globe-on which humanity may stand. The educator, reformer, preacher, physician, inventor, poet, philosopher, artist, composer, navigator, explorer, discoverer, merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, all will find in that great journal of Human Life the best thoughts of the best minds. Then, every one who is educated and can think, can also write for the press.

END OF THE VOLUME.

This number completes the Forty-seventh Volume of the Phrenological The Forty-eighth Volume JOURNAL. commences with the next-July-number. The past has spoken for itself. Each monthly part is a link in the great chain of years, connecting the past with the present, and recording, by the "art preservative of all arts," the history and progress of this science of mind. Each reader may judge for himself whether or not the Journal has profited him; whether its instructions have been followed; whether the influence of its teachings has been bad; whether he cherishes what he has acquired, or whether he would eradicate and forget it. If he has been encouraged to make the most of himself; to correct any bad habit; to overcome any besetting sin; to form and strengthen good resolutions; to elevate the standard of moral character, then he will feel satisfied that he has not been fed on literary husks, but on scientific and substantial mental pabulum—something to make him grow.

The past must be our guaranty for the future. We shall keep "RIGHT ON." Our work is more a "labor of love" than a pecuniary enterprise. By the generous co-operation of warm-hearted friends to the cause, we are enjoying a comparatively large circulation, and are not "running in debt." It is the aim of the editor to make the Journal richly worth all it costs. He feels it a duty to aid with all the means in his power the dissemination of the truth as revealed by our Godgiven science and the Holy Scriptures. His first most anxious care shall be to discover the truth; and his second, to apply it. So far he has been eminently successful in securing for his work the indorsement of many of the best minds in the old and in the new countries. The press, everywhere-religious and secular -seldom speak except to praise. Opposition has subsided. Competition would be welcomed, and do us good. We rejoice in all well-directed efforts in behalf of our noble science. In proper hands it may be made most efficient in all that is worthy and ennobling. But bad men not only pervert themselves, but they prostitute both science and religion to base purposes. The people must wisely discriminate, or they will be misled and |

deceived. "By their fruits ye may know them." Look out for the counterfeits. The better the bank, the more likely it is to become the coveted prey of the wicked. But selfishness and wickedness will, in the end, defeat itself, and go down.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again;
The immortal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshipers."

The time is up for which many subscribed; and we await their renewals. Our terms being payable in advance, no more Journals will be sent until ordered. New subscription books are opened, and names—new and old—will be welcomed, and promptly recorded. Reader, may we again be favored with your handsome autograph? It would look well when transferred to our new books. We become attached to familiar names. Will you continue the voyage of life with us? We will try to make it "pleasant and profitable" to one and all.

INSANITY.

Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1867. By Thomas S. Kirkbride, M.D., Physician in Chief and Superintendent. Published by order of the Board of Managers. Philadelphia, 1868.

A VERY satisfactory report, showing real progress in the successful treatment of the insane. We print one of the tables showing the supposed causes of insanity in 5,064 patients in that hospital

patients in that hospital			
	Maler.	Females.	Total.
Ill health of various kinds	470	413	883
Intemperance	339	30	369
Loss of property	. 125	42	167
Dread of poverty		2	5
Disappointed affections	. 28	43	71
Intense study	35	10	45
Domestic difficulties	38	64	102
Fright		23	36
Grief, loss of friends, etc		192	258
Intense application to business	. 32	4	36
Religious excitement		91	159
Political excitement	12		12
Metaphysical speculations		_	ĩ
Want of exercise	$\hat{6}$	2	8
Engagement in duel		~	1
Disappointed expectations	6	11	17
Nostalgia		6	6
Stock speculations	2		2
Want of employment			37
Mortified pride		1	3
Celibacy		7	í
Anxiety for wealth			2
Use of opium		11	19
		11	6
Use of tobacco		1	3
Use of quack medicines		189	189
Puerperal state		109	109
Lactation too long continued	5	7	12
Uncontrolled passion		í	12
Tight lacing	61	6	67
Injuries of the head.	, 01	0	
Masturbation		400	70
Mental anxiety	. 130	188	318
Exposure to cold	. 3	1	4
Exposure to direct rays of the sun		2	46
Exposure to intense heat	1	1	2
Exposure in army			5
Old age		1	1
Unascertained	1,068	1,022	2,090
			0

We venture a few comments on some of these supposed causes. We think a closer classification could have been made by a careful inquiry into the history of each particular case. Of the 883 who became insane from "Ill health of various kinds," it would be interesting to know what was the cause of that "ill health?" Was it from fashionable dissipation; late dinners; late hours; improper diet; worldly cares; sordidness; prodigality; inordinate affection; a lack of faith; or of hopelessness? It may be one or all these combined.

"Intemperance" counts its crazy victims by hundreds. Constitutions are undermined by drink and tobacco to a fearful extent. Indeed, it is very rare to meet a middle-aged man now-a-days who has not damaged himself by one or both of these substances; nor does the evil end with him—his children inherit tendencies to excess in the same directions.

"Loss of property" is, of course, a misfortune. But one's treasures should not all be laid up in this world's goods. Right training as to the use and abuse of money would tend to resign one's hold on the "lucre" without producing insanity. All misers are without godliness or true Christian principle.

"Disappointed affection" is a terrible evil—and he who trifles with the affections of another is simply inhuman, or, we should say, wanting in the higher nature. One thus afflicted must look to religion for consolation, and dismiss at once and forever the unworthy object of her or his grief. Instead of "Intense study," it is more frequently bad digestion produced by bad living that causes insanity. Put away the books, and give the subject horseback riding, with a proper diet, and the processes of recuperation will be again resumed.

"Fright." Inconsiderate persons—servants—do irreparable mischief by frightening children. When Cautiousness becomes unduly excited, it causes timidity, and tends to keep the person always in the background.

"Grief from loss of friends" is always sad, but right Christian teachings would enable all to be resigned to the inevitable, and to say, in all such cases, "Thy will be done."

"Religious excitement" carried to extremes no doubt dethrones the reason and leaves the mind a wreck. Feeble-bodied persons should be careful and keep out of mental "whirlpools."

"Want of employment" is very likely to engender despondency, and so affect the mind and body. But "where there is a will there is a way," and no man in America need remain long idle. The trouble is, such persons are usually more "nice than wise" as to what they should do. If they would go on farms, off with coats and set to work, instead of waiting for a vacancy behind a counter or at a desk, they would not fail.

"Mental anxiety" is a very general term, and may mean one thing or another. The predisposing cause is what we want to know. It is probable we should find excessive Cautiousness and small Hope in all these cases. The remedy, then, is the quietness and repose of the former, and the encouragement of the latter. Let there be an effort to energize the executive nature—call out courage and self-re-

liance. In time, a better balance would be effected.

" Unascertained." We can only conjecture the possible causes of insanity in this, the largest of all the classes. It is probable that the "foundations" were undermined, and constitutions destroyed by nameless bad habits concealed from parents, and the slow processes of nature failed to repair the damages in time. and bodies and minds became wrecks together. Oh, the woeful ignorance of parents and youth in regard to their own constitutions is truly lamentable! The penalty of violated law is sure to follow sooner or later, and imbecility, insanity, disease, and premature death is the forfeit. A fearful responsibility rests on those whose duty it is to warn the unwary, and to enlighten the ignorant as to the laws of life, health, and happiness. Let us try to teach the world what it is to have "sound minds in sound bodies."

THE WORKS OF DR. GALL.

More than thirty years since, an English translation of Dr. Gall's great works was published. The original French edition, in large quarto, sells at something more than a hundred dollars-we paid one hundred and twelve for the last copy we imported-and the English translation, in six 12mo volumes, now sells at \$15-when they can be found. We have been importuned to re-publish the work. We hesitate. It will be expensive. It should be illustrated. To bring it out handsomely, with notes and illustrations, would cost several thousand dollars. Now, the question is-and it is a question-"Will it pay?" Who wants the work? If published, the price should be \$2 a single volume, or for the complete set, \$10. We submit the question to the public; especially to the readers of the Phrenological JOURNAL. If one thousand subscribers be secured in advance, a publisher would be justified in undertaking the work.

We may state that this is the ground-work of the whole system or structure. One who would begin at the beginning in his study of scientific character-reading must begin with Dr. Gall. Many other writers have given the "surface indications"—as the oil-men say; but Dr. Gall went more deeply into the matter than all previous writers. Here is the testimony of Joseph Vimont, M.D., of Paris, an eminent physician and author: "No sooner had I read Dr. Gall's work, than I found I had made the acquaintance of one of those extraordinary men whom dark envy is always eager to exclude from the rank to which their genius calls, and against whom it employs the arms of cowardice and hypocrisy. High cerebral capacity, profound penetration, good sense, varied information were the qualities which struck me as distinguishing Dr. Gall. The indifference which I first entertained for his writings gave place to the most profound veneration. Phrenology is true. The mental faculties of men may be appreciated by an examination of their heads.

Now the question is, Who wants this great work enough to pay \$10 for it? We submit this, not as a proposition, but simply as a question, and should like to hear from those who approve and would like the work. Reader, what say you?

OUR BOOK NOTICES.

It is seldom that we can afford space to give a lengthy review of new books. All the ends of the public, ourselves, and the book publishers are met by our giving a full title and a suitable description of the work. From such description our readers are enabled to judge whether or not to buy the book, and this serves the publisher in obtaining the desired publicity. If newspapers generally would adopt this plan, and instead of praising or criticising new works, would give truthful descriptions of them, it would be an object for book publishers to send them their new books for notice. This would be reciprocal, and all parties be benefited.

We commend no questionable book; nor, indeed, books that have no other purpose than to amuse. But we may give the titles of many which are of this class.

The public fancy fiction. We regard our time too valuable to be thus thrown away. To us, "life is real; life is earnest;" and we can spend it more profitably than in hearing or in reading idle tales. Others, who are differently constituted and differently situated, whose time "hangs heavy," may enjoy the sweet mental intoxication of the exciting and ravishing romance.

There are books for every class. Our record aims to be tolerably complete. You pay your money and choose.

PHONETIC TEACHING.—This method of instructing children in the orthography of language has been introduced into many primary schools with the most satisfactory results.

At the South, since the institution of schools for the freedmen, the phonetic method has been tried by many progressive teachers, and their united testimony is that "it is the best and readiest means of acquiring a knowledge of the Romanic method," because, among other reasons, "it puts a common-place, but really inestimable privilege - the ability to read within the reach of those who, without some such aid, would probably never possess themselves of the blessing." It would be greatly to the advantage of teachers in general to study this method, and apply it in their schools, because it is the most thorough system by which children may be taught not only to spell words analytically, but to pronounce them, as they are rarely heard, correctly and distinctly. It is the hope ardently cherished by most educationalists that the time will come when words in the English language will be spelled as they are pronounced; and it is evident that the surest way to attain such end is by the promotion of the phonetic reform.

KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA.

BY JOHN P. JACKSON.

[CONCLUDED.]

THEODORE, being settled quietly on his throne, gave some attention to the regulation of his people's private interests. The judges were known to be a very dishonest class, and Theodore determined to test them. So he brought a case before them in which he evidently was in the wrong, and demanded what the law decreed. "Your Majesty is the law and the code," replied they; "we can have no voice in the matter." So he took them at their word, and became the tribunal before which the meanest of his subjects might appear with safety. It was then his custom to sit before the door of his tent at certain hours during the day, surrounded by his officers, and listen to the various complaints. His judgments were generally admitted to be just; but he was equally severe. The poorest peasant could always obtain redress from the feudal chiefs, which they could not do under the judgeship régime. But Theodore's greatest pride was his army, which he always kept in the best condition. He was a friend to the soldier; and he made them trust him implicitly.

The year 1861, following six years' of comparative peace, found great changes in Theodore and his kingdom. Religious difficulties. which we have elsewhere sketched, caused him great annoyance. Theodore himself despised his corrupted priesthood, but still he did not wish foreign mission intervention. His savage pride was touched at any other hand than his own accomplishing Abyssinian regeneration. Mr. Bell was the only European that he would receive as an adviser; and as long as he lived everything prospered. His own people began to be dissatisfied—they felt disappointed in the non-fulfillment of the old tradition; the clergy were jealous; the petty feudal princes also were bitter enemies; his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, had been dead some time; he had married again, but he did not live happily with his new wife. His troubles with the missionaries and his foreign relations increased every day; famine, epidemics, and desertions reduced the army, and rebellion spread over the land, far and near. It was then that he gave way to the devilish part of his nature, and the reforms which he had accomplished were soon obliterated amid the deeds of bloodshed, more treacherous and cruel than those of any of his predecessors, that he

The nobility fought and pillaged; the peasants feared him; and the priests excommunicated him. The Mohammedans of Egypt pressed on together with the Turks, while rebellious chiefs from Shoa to Gondar beset him at all sides. Once more, however, he placed himself at the head of his army, and marched against the Agows and Tugrayans, his most powerful enemy. The day before he issued the following proclamation: "Thus says Jan-hoi, I pardon all those who shall this night

quit the camp of Negousie [the leader of his enemies], and I assign to them three places of refuge, namely, the church at Axum, that of Adona, and my own camp; as for those I find tomorrow under arms, they may expect no mercy!" In the morning, Negousic had only a few faithful soldiers left. He fought bravely, cut his way through Theodore's ranks, and managed to gain the mountains. Finally he was captured, and with his principal officers suffered a horrible death. The next morning Theodore was received by a deputation of the clergy at Axum, and he uttered probably the most vainglorious speech ever man has dared to utter. "I have made a compact with God," he said; "He has promised not to descend to the earth to smite me, and I have promised not to ascend to heaven to strive with Him." But he was evidently getting tired of this constant warring. Plots against his life were numerous. "God," said he, "who has drawn me out of the dust to supplant legitimate princes, has not performed this miracle without having a motive. I have a mission, but what is it? At first I believed it was given me to raise this people up by means of prosperity and peace; but in spite of all the good I have done for them, more rebels rise against me than ever rose in the time of the worst tyranny. It is evident I have deceived myself. This is a stiffnecked people, and it is needful to chastise them before they are called to enjoy the blessings which Providence has intended for them. I now see my true rôle: I shall be the Flail of the Wicked-the Judgment of God upon Abyssinia!" And as the beginning of the new programme for his reign he had engraved upon his gun-carriages and howitzers these words: "The Flail of the Wicked-Theodorus."

This course has been the means of most of his later disasters. But he has always kept at the head of his army, now reduced to a very small number, perpetrating excesses which we would prefer untold. As we see him, through Dr. Blanc, with his devoted followers, we involuntarily ask, Is this not a scene of the Middle Ages?

"The black and white tents of Theodore, pitched on a high conical hill, stood out in bold relief as the setting sun made the dark background darker still. A faint, distant hum, such as one hears on approaching a large city, came now and then to us, carried by the soft evening breeze, and the smoke that arose for miles around the dark hill, crowned by its silent tents, left us no doubt that we should before long find ourselves face to face with the African despot, and that we were even then almost in the midst of his countless host. As we approached, messenger after messenger came to meet us; we had to halt several times, march on again for a while, and then halt anew; at last the chief of the escort told us that it was time to dress. A small rowtie was accordingly pitched; we put on our uniforms, and, mounting again, had hardly proceeded a hundred yards, when, coming to a sudden turn

in the road, we saw displayed before us one of those Eastern scenes which brought back to our memory the days of Lobo and of Bruce. A conical wooded hill, opposite to the one honored by the imperial tents, was covered to the very summit by the gunners and spearmen of Theodorus, all in gala dress, clad in shirts of rich-colored silks, the black, brown, or red shama falling from their shoulders; the bright iron of the lances shining like so many stars as the midday sun poured its rays through the dark foliage of the cedars. In the valley between the hills, a large body of cavalry, about ten thousand strong, formed a double line, between which we advanced. On our right, dressed in gorgeous array, almost all bearing the silver shield and the bitwa, the horses adorned with richly-plated bridles, stood the whole of the officers of his Majesty's army and household, the governors of provinces and of districts, etc. All were mounted, some on really noble-looking animals, tribute from the plateaux of Gedjars and the highlands of the Shoa. On our left, the corps of cavalry was darker, but more compact, than its aristocratic vis-à-vis. We could well understand how thunder-stricken the poor scattered peasants must be when Theodore, at the head of the well-armed and well-mounted band of ruthless followers, suddenly appears among their peaceful homes, and, before his very presence is suspected, has come, destroyed, and gone."

Such is Theodore, bent upon the fulfillment of his mission as the "Flail of the Wicked." "One by one," adds Mr. Blanc, "he has lost all the jewels of his crown; and at the present, the great conqueror of Abyssinia, the really remarkable man, is nothing more than a robber chief, a wholesale murderer, without country, army, or friends. Of all the Abyssinian empire, some years ago crouching and trembling at his feet, he now only retains a few ambas; his very camp is pitched in the midst of his mortal foes. Mad with rage and despair. his cruelties know no bounds; his best friends. his staunchest supporters, his slavish followers, his enemies, all alike fall victims to his fury. He destroyed by fire the sacred churches, and cast into the flames aged priests and young maidens. He killed or loaded with fetters his friends, his faithful chiefs; he tortured to death his adopted father; caroused in blood; ruined whole provinces by fire and the sword. Still the cowardly slaves trembled and obeyed; but when at last he added to all these atrocities the murder in cold blood of six hundred and seventy of his own soldiers, the men from Wadela, a cry of horror re-echoed throughout the land, the cup filled to the brim overflowed. and, driven to despair, soldiers deserted en masse, and the peasants armed, preferring death on the battle-field to his sway, the quiet of the grave to constant fear and misery.'

We have sketched Theodore as an aspirant to power, as emperor, at the head of his army, and in his tent. We have introduced him to our readers surrounded by all the pomp and magnificence of an Eastern potentate. We

shall now close our lengthy account of him by some descriptions of his personal appearance-M. Le Jean, the French consul, says: "In appearance he is of average stature, of imposing carriage, and of an open and sympathetic physiognomy. Regardless of matters of etiquette, he is negligent himself, but never in bad taste. A simple soldier's coat, a pair of trowsers, and a belt, from which hang pistols and an English sword, and over which was a chama or embroidered toga, was his habitual costume. The furniture of his tent is simple, while his residences at Magdala and Debra Tabor are covered with silks and satins from France and India. He is proud, violent, and inclined to pleasure. He is sober, eats little, drinks more, but never up to any marked excitement. As to women, they have never had the least influence upon his public life."

Dr. Blanc, our latest, and, in most respects, best authority, says: "Theodore is about fortyeight years of age, darker than many of his countrymen; his black eyes are slightly depressed, the nose straight, the mouth large, the lips small; he is well knit, a splendid horseman, excels in the use of the spear, and on foot will tire his hardiest followers. When in good-humor the expression of his countenance is pleasing, his smile attractive, his manners courteous, really kingly; but when in anger, his aspect is really frightful, his black face acquires an ashy hue, his eyes, bloodshot and fierce, seem to shed fire, his thin lips, compressed, have but a whitish margin round the mouth, his very hair seems to stand erect, and his whole deportment is that of savage and ungovernable fury."

We have been compelled in our sketch to omit some important details in Theodore's life connected with the present difficulty with England, which, however, are more connected with the political and religious history of the country than with Theodore himself. For that reason we have deemed it best to give

THE STORY OF THE CAPTIVES.

Rev. Dr. Gobat, the present Anglican bishop of Jerusalem, a Maltese clergyman, reported to England and Germany that it was their duty to evangelize the Abyssinian Jews; that it was a practicable task; but that they would not be allowed to preach to the native members of the Coptic or Christian Church. Missionaries were accordingly sent out at different times by the Society for the Propagation of Christianity Among the Jews, and by an evangelical mission at Basle, in Switzerland. Among the missionaries who took up their residence in Abyssinia was the Rev. H. A. Stern, who had been sent from the London Society in 1860. Theodore's reception of Mr. Stern, says M. Le Jean, was very cool, adding the remark, "I am very tired of your Bible." He, it appears, wrote something not very complimentary either to Theodore or his country; and he gave him permission to leave the country. But he had the imprudence to let the opportunity of escaping pass, and when the emperor saw him again in October, 1863, he said: "You have

offended me in not using the permission I gave you to return to Massowah; as you are a stranger I pardon you, but those of my subjects who ought to have enlightened you shall be severely punished." He then ordered the two servants to be bastinadoed. Mr. Stern was compelled to witness the cruelty, and involuntarily bit the first finger of his hand. This gesture, among the Abyssinians, denotes the menace of momentary impotent anger. This did not escape Theodore's notice, as well as that of his courtiers, who clamored for the punishment to be extended to Mr. Stern. The Negus, although alleging that Mr. Stern attached no importance to the gesture, acceded to their wishes, and the missionary was cruelly extended on the floor, and received the bastinado so severely that, though he escaped the death to which one of his servants had fallen, it kept him in bed for some time after.

A search was then made in the houses of the missionaries, which brought to light a number of letters in German and English relative to the biography of the emperor, and the latest events which had transpired in Abyssinia. Theodore had these translated, and the nature of their contents threw him into a violent passion. He immediately issued orders to arrest three of the most culpable offenders, but the soldiers, not able to distinguish, put in irons all connected with the two missions, among them being two young ladies, Miss Flad and Miss Rosenthal. These were subsequently released. Theodore then summoned all the European residents in Abyssinia to a sort of high-court at the capital, Gondar, when Messrs. Flad and Rosenthal, at whose houses the irritating documents had been found, were brought in. Theodore asked what sentence a European court would inflict upon those who spoke against their sovereign. The president of the commission said, "Death." The result was, however, that the two were sentenced to confinement in irons. "The most violent wound which the condemned papers inflicted on Theodore II.," adds Le Jean, "was not the description of the useless barbarities committed during the two previous years, but the fact—although spoken of publicly, as is known to all Abyssinia-that he was the offspring of a slave who at one time was a vender of a medicinal root called kousso."

Soon after, Mr. Cameron, the English consul, was put in irons. The most reasonable explanation of this conduct is, that Mr. Cameron, on leaving Abyssinia in November, 1862, took with him the agent that the Negus forced upon him, and who was undoubtedly a spy, but dismissed him directly he crossed the frontier, and this had touched Theodore's pride. Besides this, Mr. Cameron had been making a long tour in the neighboring districts of Sennar and Gallabat, to promote the commercial and political interests of Great Britain. Theodore could not understand Cameron's object; he imagined that it was to consort with his mortal enemies the Egyptians, who had received the consul with every mark of sympathy. Besides this, he was offended at not receiving an answer to a letter he had sent to Queen Victoria. The servants and *employés* of Mr. Cameron were also imprisoned and put in irons. The only Europeans who are at liberty are the workmen in Theodore's foundry or arsenal at Gaffat.

The last addition to the band of prisoners is the mission, consisting of Mr. Rassam, Dr. Blanc, and Lieutenant Prideaux, which was charged with the conveyance of the Queen's letter to Theodore.

The condition of these captives is a critical one, for, writes Dr. Blanc, "we know not in the morning what the evening may bring. The emperor daily riots in blood and murder; he lives but for one object—revenge."

It is hoped the English expedition under General Napier will speedily accomplish their rescue, although the difficulties attending an invasion of Theodore's dominions, on account of the mountainous and wild character of the country, are very great.

On Ethnology.

True Christianity will gain by every step which is made in the knowledge of man.—Spursheim.

ABYSSINIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

THE mad acts of Theodore has aroused public curiosity in regard to the people whom he represents. Abyssinian history is interesting, but at the same time confused, and in great part traditional and mythological. Indeed, everything connected with Abyssinia, and especially the origin of its various races, is involved in deep mystery. The influx of European scientific men along with the English expedition will, we hope, give us more light on these subjects. All that we can do at present is to present the facts. Philosophy must follow. We expect much from the distinguished German traveler and ethnologist, Dr. Rolfs, who is now in that country, having been sent out under the auspices of the Prussian government.

The Abyssinian people themselves claim that they descended from the Hebrew race; and their manners and customs, more especially in their religious doctrines and forms (though now nearly lost), would seem to favor this view. Its kings have always claimed their descent from the line of King Solomon. Their language, too, is not far removed from the Hebrew. "So striking is this resemblance." says Mr. Pritchard in his "Natural History of Man," between the modern Abyssinians and the Hebrews of old, that we can hardly look upon them but as branches of one family; and, if we had not convincing evidence to the contrary, and knew not for certain that the Abrahamidæ originated in Chaldea, and to the northward and eastward of Chaldea, we might form a very probable hypothesis, which should bring them down as a band of wandering shepherds from the mountains of Habesh (Abyssinia), and identify them with the pastor



kings, who, according to Manetho, multiplied their bands in the land of the Pharaohs, and being, after some centuries, expelled thence by the will of the gods, sought refuge in Judea, and built the walls of Jerusalem.

The ethnological problem of their origin is very difficult to solve; indeed, almost impossible at the present stage of the development of facts concerning them. We find a Caucasian groundwork, and in some tribes a Caucasian superstructure, as in Theodore himself. Occasionally are found among them Caucasian features of the noblest type, set in material of the darkest hue. Again, we find traces of resemblance to the Bedouins of Arabia; and blendings with the Greek, the Portuguese, the Jew, the Gallas, and the negro.

Jackson questions whether they must not be considered as the true Ethnic root of the old Egyptian population, who descended from the uplands by the river-route till they reached northern Nubia, where, mingling with both correlated and alien tribes—that is, Semitic and Indo-European Caucasians—they, under the leadership of these more civilized immigrants, emerged into the Egyptians of Egypt.

The presence of the elements of the Jewish language and many of their religious customs prove that they must have once had a very intimate connection with the Jews.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINES.

Before advancing to the people, we shall first give the land they live in. Abyssinia embraces an extent of territory situated between 9° and 16° north latitude, 36° east longitude, and the Red Sea, or rather the low land inhabited by the lawless tribes of Shoas, Danakils, and Adals. Its other boundaries are—to the west, the Sennar; to the south, the Galla country; to the north and east, the Soudan, Mensa, Bogos, etc.

The general aspect of the country has often been compared, especially by Germans, to Switzerland. There is a barrier of hills, which at a distance ranging from ten to seventy miles from the Red Sea, is a natural rocky barrier to invaders. These hills are raised, in three terraces, to a height of over ten thousand feet, and their summits lack only the eternal snow to crown them Alpine kings. Beyond lie the highlands of Abyssinia. These hills have been split into enormous clefts, and up these is the road which the English army will have to defile. The wild torrents that rush down these in the rainy season are appalling; and time has

ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS.

deepened the abysses until they exclude the sun at midday. Sometimes these narrow passes become small valleys, and there the tired traveler wishes to rest from the burning sun; but woe to him if the torrent comes. Once a whole tribe of Arabs encamped in one of these valleys, but the torrent rushed down without a moment's warning, and they were all swept away.

These valleys in the hot season transport the observer by the luxuriance of their tropical vegetation. There range the elephant and the lion; the boa lurks in the tall reedy grass; while in the narrow defiles, the eagle finds a home amid the crags, and troops of dog-faced monkeys keep up a continual clamor. Such is the Badoda Pass. At length the highlands are reached. The tropical heat is now a temperate sun; and travelers describe it as a country flowing with "milk and honey." Three harvests a year spring from the soil, and its inhabitants should, in proportion, be prosperous and happy. Abyssinia is, indeed, allowed to

be the most beautiful land of Africa, and its climate the finest that can be wished.

THE PEOPLE.

On the low lands near the Red Sea are the tribes of the Shoas and numerous Bedouins. These latter have no record of their advent on the African coast, or the causes that induced them to leave the lands of their ancestors. They have long, black, silky hair, small extremities, a straight nose, small lips and dark, bronzed complexions. roam about on the banks of the Barka and its tributaries, seeking pasture and water for their numerous flocks. Passing up on to the highlands we find the Tigreans, who, in general appearance, may be described with the Amharas, who dwell still farther inland. Theodore is a good representative of the latter tribe. These are generally classed as Abyssinians. Mr. Crawford thinks that they are a cognate race with the Gallas, although their language differs. He describes them as follows:

"The Abyssinians are a black people, of various shades of darkness; they have prominent features; but the flat nose, thick lips, and wooly hair of the negro are all absent. In complexion, person, and appearance they have been thought to resemble dark Arabs."

The entire Abyssinian population is estimated at between three and four millions, and is divided into two classes, the tillers of the land and their para-

sites. Although the ground produces three harvests a year, the poor laborers are clad in rags, and are constantly plundered. Soldiers are the curse of the land. Beggars are numerous; and thousands have no homes. "Curious to say," says Dr. Blanc, "the peasant is despised; his very name is applied as an insulting epithet. The priest is not much respected; the soldier stands higher in the social scale; but the ragged, itchy, leprous beggar is exalted above all. Beggary is the only honorable profession in Abyssinia." The merchants, as a rule, are rich, and held in pretty good repute. Their profits are enormous, but their risks are great.

The Abyssinian dress consists principally of a large piece of cloth, which is alike the garb of the menial, the peasant, and the noble; the only difference is in the quaity. The priests alone wear turbans; they and the lower orders shave their heads once a month. The soldiers' hair is allowed to grow long, is besmeared with butter, and powdered with a green leaf having a fragrant smell. All wear trowsers of

white cotton. Great men alone are allowed to wear a shirt. This is an article conferred only by the sovereign. A "shirtman" is held in high esteem. The spear, the sword, and the

shield are the soldier's arms.

The women's dress consists of a long shirt, reaching down to their feet, made of common cloth, and tied round the waist by a small band of the same material. Those of higher rank have embroidered calico shirts; some are said to be very handsomely worked. When traveling, they wear libalwas, or trowsers, and a shama thrown over the head, as well as covering the body, leaving only a small aperture for their black eyes to peep through. Silver rings -ten on the small finger, four on the index, and four on the third finger-are seen on almost every female's hand. Young girls shave the crown of the head; married women and those past sixteen years of age allow all the hair to grow, and wear it braided in small or large plaits, gathered in front and allowed to fall on the neck and shoulders. Butter in abundance adorns this coiffure—the greater the amount the more it indicates wealth and rank.

The Gallas, who are now the conquering race of Abyssinia, appear to be of finer organization than the other tribes inhabiting the plateau. They have taken advantage of Theodore's decline, and have reduced already to their sway forty-two kingdoms. They are a curious, mystical people, and originally are supposed to have come from the region of the equator, on the shores of the great Nile lakes, about the year 1537. They are much fairer than the Abyssinians; their hair is longer and more silky, while their features are more delicate. They have a somewhat noble appearance: are grave, thoughtful, and eloquent: generally handsome, with the pride of a nation of warriors, but still amenable to reason. Their women are not concealed, and mix freely in society. They are often beautiful, almost always graceful, liberal of their smiles and favors to the braves, and scorning a coward. Farther south, the women are said to be more chaste. Each Galla takes as many wives as he can support. Their features, when unmixed with other races, are Caucasian.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Where only the priests and physicians can, as a rule, read and write, there can be, necessarily, but little literature. The extent of the knowledge of these classes of society is exceedingly small; to recite the Psalms of David is about the most they ever attempt. The Abyssinian script is very complicated; the consonants undergoing changes when attached to different vowels, so that the complete alphabet, though composed of only thirty-three consonants, consists of about two hundred lapidary characters. The priests have made some little use of it. It has enabled them to preserve an ancient language called the Geed, which is to the Abyssinians what the Sanscrit is to the Hindus, Pali to the Buddhists, Send to the Gebres, and what the Slavic once was to the Javanese. The only remarkable work in it is

a translation of the Bible, which is to the Abyssinians what the Veda is to the Hindus, but being, like it, withheld from the laity, with the exception of the Psalms. They have some other works, generally borrowed from the Greek fathers; and have native historians, or, rather, chroniclers. The old Ethiopian language, which is now only the language of the ecclesiastics and scholars, resembles the Arabic somewhat, but still more the Hebrew. The present Amharic language is, like the race itself, impure and mixed. The greater number of words can be traced to Fez, Arabic, or Hebrew. The current tongues of Amhara and Tigré are also much mixed with Arabic words, which is easily explained by the narrowness of the sea that divides Arabia from Abyssinia, and the enterprising character of the Arabs of Yemen, under the name of Sabeans. As to education, there are no schools except the monasteries.

PRESENT RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

"The parasites of Abyssinia," says Dr. Blanc, "include the priests, the soldiers, and the beggars. The thousands of priests, who live on the fat of the land, are a heavy burden to the peasants. Churches arise on all sides, and to each of them a large number of priests is attached. When Gondar was the capital of the Abyssinian empire, it boasted of no less than forty-four churches, and each of them had to support three hundred and seventeen priests or deacons—not bad for a population of from twenty to twenty-five thousand. There may be some exceptions, but as a rule the Abyssinian priest is ignorant and bigoted. Many can not read, few can write. They learn by heart a certain number of Ethiopic prayers; these are chanted, accompanied by dances, for the edification of an ignorant and superstitious people. The Virgin Mary, some saints, or certain renowned anchorites are held in much higher esteem than God himself. The several ceremonies of the Church are a curious mixture of Christianity, Judaism, and ignorance. Christianity is here but a name-an empty epithet, by which the poor are duped and impostors thrive."

The revenues of the Church are in the hands of the princes; the influence of monasticism has checked all efforts at reform. The turbulent, ignorant, fanatical monks place themselves at the bottom of all political and state affairs, and have been a great hindrance to Theodore's success. Priests play a great part in sickness; in every desperate case they are called in to read and sing psalms, and to write charms, that are affixed to the patient, his bed, the doorposts of the house, and even to his favorite horse and mule! They also act as accoucheurs in this manner. Much of the church property has lain waste for centuries because of the laziness of the clergy. The corruption of the priests has poisoned the whole land. They spend two-thirds of the year as fast days; but the remainder are generally feast days and holydays; and it is said they are often not in a state to officiate on fast days. King Theodore has always been a scourge to these drones.

The churches are sometimes very picturesque, being always built in a commanding position, and surrounded by cedar trees. They are all built on the same pattern-a large, circular stone building, composed of three concentric circles. The smaller central room is screened from the eyes of the people, and the priests alone can enter it. It is intended to represent the Holy of Holies. It contains the tabot. or ark, a small wooden box, the receptacle of the sacred volumes. The sanctuary where the priests officiate is formed by the second circle. This is in reality the church, as the nave where the congregation assemble is but a veranda. The interior of the church, and sometimes also the veranda, are adorned with rude paintings of favorite saints, the Virgin Mary, God, the devil, and the former emperors. The chief of the Abyssinian Church is called the Abouna (Our Father); he is a Coptic bishop, is chosen by the Coptic patriarchs in Cairo, and resides at Jerusalem.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS-SOCIAL RELATIONS, ETC.

The Abyssinians can not be said to have an an institution of marriage. Theodore was probably the most chaste person in all Abyssinia; and he set the example to his people in having but one wife. Polygamy exists to a fearful extent. All who can afford to do so keep several wives and concubines. Few avail themselves of the bonds of religious marriage; they prefer the more simple ceremony of marrying by the "King's death" (the usual form of oath in the country), which is as easily contracted as dissolved. The women are kept in a very degraded position; they are not allowed to sit or eat in the presence of the men, they cook the food, spin the cotton, clean the stables, and carry water and wood. Men, on the other hand, wash the clothes, go to the market, are dressmakers, embroiderers, and tailors.* As to social affection, it is almost out of the question altogether.

Marriages are consummated at a very early age. The Abyssinian youth begins to think about matrimony when he is twelve years of age, and the girl is often but nine or ten. After the terms have been agreed on, and the bargain sealed in oxen, on that day the bride is carefully washed by her female relatives—this probably being the first time for a year that she has undergone that process; her hair is plentifully besmeared with butter in the latest fashion, and a feast is prepared at the houses of both the bride and the bridegroom. During the festivities, the bride is brought in on the back of a male relative, dumped on the floor; and dances and other amusements consume the night. At daybreak, the bridegroom, who has been feasting at his own house, makes his appearance with a strong body of friends, well armed: fire a volley with their matchlocks: while he enters and claims his wife. A simple religious ceremony sometimes then



takes place; kisses are exchanged, and the groom, seizing his wife, carries her out, and transfers her to the charge of a groomsman, while he himself sees to the settlement of the dowry. It is considered indispensable to the completion of this ceremony that two or three of the groomsmen should occupy the same chamber as the couple for a few days. But, generally, everything in the above shape is dispensed with altogether. Burials are said to be about as revolting, for the dying are often buried before life is extinct, on the least sign of torpor. Then, sometimes, their voices are heard from the new-made graves; these are supposed to be the evil spirits claiming their prey. Boys, at birth, have the point of a spear placed in their mouths by a warrior, who stands outside the tent; and this is supposed to inspire courage.

Their social character, indeed, is dreadfully low. "Immoral, sensual, and ignorant," says Dr. Blanc, "it is impossible for Abyssinians to hold any social intercourse. Their festivals are but low and coarse orgies; they have no literature; no means of recreation; their power of conversation is most limited. It generally begins about God, and ends with lascivious talk or begging. Jealousy compels them to treat as prisoners their temporary wives; and though superstitious and bigoted, they fear more the despot than the Creator. 'There is a God in heaven, it is true,' they say, 'but there is also a Theodorus on earth; the first is far, the second near.' In short, what can be said of a people with whom prostitution is no shame; robbery, treachery, and murder are a glory; and who consider it the greatest shame to wash except once a year, on St. John's day? Better, far better, a savage race than a semi-civilized one." Let us conclude with Dr. Blanc's sum-

"I should like to find in the people among whom I have been detained so long a prisoner some good point, some redeeming virtue; to be able to extol their religious and moral life, their courage, their veracity, and not to be exposed to the charge that my judgment is prejudiced, and that my sufferings guide my pen. Alas! much as I regret it, in all honesty I must declare that, as far as I am aware, the Abyssinians have not a single good quality. They are cowards and treacherous, can not speak the truth, delight in robbery, and boast of most cruel and dastardly murders. Naturally drunkards and gluttons, they are only abstemious by necessity; of such coarse morality that the most debauched would blush at the sight of their corrupt manners; their pleasure is to bully the poor and helpless, while they humbly cringe before the rich and powerful."

Since the above was written, the news has been received of the unexpected collapse of the Anglo-Abyssinian war by a single battle at Magdala, where King Theodore and his army were completely routed. Theodore himself was found dead on the field, having, as reported, committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the victors. The captives were found alive, and well.

CRAWFURD ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SPECIES BY NATURAL SELECTION.—The Darwinian theory of a profitable variation in every species of plants and animals, was the object of a refutation, delivered before the London Ethnological Society by the president, J. Crawfurd, Esq. The lecturer proceeded to show that in authenticated history, however remote, there is no trace of any variation in species; but that the mummies of the ibis and kestral hawk, and drawings of the ox, ass, dog, and goose, which existed in ancient Egypt, declare them to be identical with the same species at the present The arguments of the Darwinian school are chiefly derived from the variations to be met with in animals and plants; and these seldom occur in a wild state, but only after subjection to the control of man. The disposition to variation, however, is not found in all species, the ass and the camel being notable instances. Whenever it does take place under man's influence, it results in a weakening in the animal of those qualities which render it most fit to maintain the "struggle for life." After a return to the wild state, the bird or animal loses the qualities it had acquired in domesticity, and again merges into the common stock. This, if the theory of progressive and profitable development were correct, it should not do, but should impart its own properties to its fellows. The same thing was seen in plants-the rose and pine-apple for instance-which by cultivation gained qualities agreeable to man, but lost the power of spontaneous reproduction.

On Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of life.—Cabanis.

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. - Hosea lv. 6.

DYING AT THE TOP.

"I shall die first a-top," was the mournful exclamation of Dean Swift, as he gazed on a noble oak whose upper branches had been struck by lightning. "I shall be like that tree—I shall die first a-top." Afflicted for years with giddiness and pain in the head, he looked forward with prophetic dread to insanity as the probable termination of his existence, and after nine years of mental and bodily suffering, the great satirist, the mighty polemic, the wit, and the poet died, as he had feared and half predicted, "in a rage, like a poisoned rat in a hole."

"Dying at the top" is the disease to which a fearful number of Americans are to-day exposed. In the high-wrought state of civilization to which we have attained, hardly any complaint is so common as that of a brain overworked. The complaint is not uttered by literary men and scholars only, but is echoed by all who are striving for fame or fortune against eager and formidable competitors. The lawyer, the clergyman, the merchant, the speculator—all are suffering from overwork,

from that strain of special faculties in the direction toward special objects out of which comes nervous exhaustion, with the maladies consequent on over-stimulus and prolonged fatigue. It is in our great cities that this evil has reached the most fearful pass. A person living a quiet, leisurely life in the country can have no adequate conception of the severe and exhausting labors to which hundreds subject themselves in a second-rate city in his neighborhood, especially in the higher walks of professional life; nor can the inhabitant of such a city, groan as he may under his toils, conceive of the more burdensome duties of the corresponding classes in a great commercial center. The brain of a leading lawyer, merchant, or business man is forever on the stretch. By day and by night he can think of nothing, and dream of nothing, but the iron realities of life. Anxious, perplexing thought sits on his brow as he rubs his eyes at daybreak; hurrying to the breakfast table, he swallows his steak and his coffee in a twinkling, jumps up from his chair almost immediately, and, without having spoken a pleasant word, hastens away to the high-courts of Mammon, to engage in the sharp struggle for pelf. There he spends hour after hour in calculating how to change his hundreds to thousands; dinner and supper-which he bolts, never eats-come and go almost without observation; even nightfall finds him still employed, with body and mind jaded, and eyes smarting with sleeplessness; till at length, far in the night, the toil-worn laborer seeks his couch, only to think of the struggles and anxieties of the day, or to dream of those of tomorrow. Thus things go on day after day, till the poor bond-slave of Mammon finds his constitution shattered. The doctor is summoned, and sends him to Europe: he travels listlessly-he can not leave thought behind him; the disease creeps on apace; the undertaker soon takes his dimensions in his mind's eve: paralysis seizes him: he lives a few years organically alive to enjoy the fruits of his labors; and then descends to his everlasting rest, with the glorious satisfaction, perhaps, of having gained, for his joyless days and sleepless nights, a larger "pile" than any other man on 'Change.

Who will say that such a life has been spent as God designed? Can there be a more pitiful failure than when the means of happiness thus swallow up the end? Were suffering to follow instantly upon the heels of transgression-were the account to be settled with nature daily, few persons would violate her laws. Unfortunately for such fanatical devotees of business, she runs up long accounts with her children, and, like a chancery lawyer, seldom brings in "that little bill" till the whole subject of litigation has been eaten up. The poor devotee of Mammon, who thought to outwit her, finds at last that she is a most accurate bookkeeperthat, neglecting nothing, she has set down everything to his credit, and debited him with everything—that not the eighth part of a cent



has escaped her notice; and though the items are small, yet, added up, they show a frightful balance against him, and he finds himself at forty or fifty physically bankrupt, a brokendown, prematurely old man.

This madness—this self-killing, for self-killing it is, as truly as if he were to cut a vein, and drain away his own life-blood, drop by dropis less astonishing in the case of the merchant than in that of the professional man, and the scholar who makes the acquisition of knowledge the principal end of life. The latter are, or ought to be, thoroughly acquainted with the laws of physiology; and yet the facts show that they are either ignorant of its most elementary principles or lack the self-command to act upon them. Not long since an English journal related of a leading barrister, that he acquired an income of fifteen thousand pounds, but was every night so completely exhausted by his labors that, for several hours after their cessation, he could not be addressed or approached without experiencing the acutest nervous distress. How many lawyers in our own large cities break down just as they have acquired a full mastery of the intricate science of jurisprudence, and when their faculties of mind and body should be in the highest vigor! How many clergymen are physically insolvent -mere wrecks of their former selves-at forty! And the scholar-who that is familiar with literary biography does not know that half of the languages of Europe may be mastered, while the prodigy that has stuffed himself with so much learning knows not, or seems not to know, that by perpetual study, without outdoor exercise, he is committing a slow suicide? When Leyden, a Scotch enthusiast of this stamp, was warned by his physician of the consequences, if he continued, while ill with a fever and liver complaint, to study ten hours a day, he coolly replied, "Whether I am to live or die, the wheel must go round to the last. I may perish in the attempt; but if I die without surpassing Sir William Jones a hundredfold in Oriental learning, let never a tear for me profane the eye of a borderer." No wonder that he sank into his grave in his thirty-sixth year, the victim of self-murder. Alexander Nicolly, a professor of Hebrew at Oxford, who, it was said, could walk to the wall of China without an interpreter, died a few years ago at the same age, chiefly from the effects of intense study; and Dr. Alexander Murray, a similar prodigy, died at thirty-eight of the same cause. Sir Humphrey Davy, in the height of his fame, nearly killed himself by the excessive eagerness with which he prosecuted his inquiries into the alkaline metalspursuing his labors in the night till three or four o'clock, and even then often rising before the servants of the laboratory. Excessive application threw Boerhaave into a delirium for six weeks; it gave a shock to the powerful frame of Newton; it cut short the days of Sir Walter Scott; and it laid in the grave the celebrated Weber, whose mournful exclamation amid his

admirer of his weird-like music: "Would that I were a tailor, for then I should have a Sunday's holiday."

It is related of Sir Philip Sidney, that, when at Frankfort, he was advised by the celebrated printer Languet not to neglect his health during his studies, "lest he should resemble a traveler who, during a long journey, attends to himself, but not to his horse." When will professional men, business men, and scholars act upon this homely but sensible advice? What can be more crazy than the conduct of a traveler who, having a journey of five hundred miles to perform, which he can rightly perform only at the rate of fifty miles a day, lashes his horse into a speed of a hundred, at the risk of breaking him down in mid-journey? We are aware of the excuses given for this insanity. We know very well that the poor bond-slave of business pretends that he must overdraw his bank account with nature-though every draft will have ultimately to be repaid with compound interest—in order to maintain his position in society or on 'Change, and that the intellectual slave, besides this reason, will plead the deep enjoyment he finds in unceasing work or study. But it is simply absurd for any man to state that he is compelled to maintain a particular status in society—that he must move in this or that circle—that he must challenge this or that degree of respect from those around him. The argument is just that by which the Swartwouts, the Schuylers, and the whole race of swindlers, embezzlers, and defaulters have defended and excused their crimes. There is nothing but a wretched vanity underlying all these pretenses; and he who, to gratify so low a passion, deliberately overtasks his bodily and mental energies year after, from January to December, need not be astonished if, like Swift, he suddenly finds himself himself "dying a-top," or if the verdict of the public-the coroner's jury at large-should be, after the release of his weary spirit from the more weary body—died by his own hand.

[The writer of the above, in the Chicago Tribune, covers the ground in a very general manner. He quite overlooks some of the more important causes of "dying at the top," namely, the immoderate use of stimulants and improper food. But he is not discussing the subject from a physiological point of view, and he has not, therefore, given that close analysis which the subject is entitled to receive. Had he expatiated on the effects of alcoholic stimulants; on the use of tobacco in its various forms; on the irregular hours at which meals are taken; the indifferent quality of food eaten, and its hasty and imperfect preparation; badly ventilated sleeping rooms; the almost total neglect of bathing; and last, but not least, the deplorable indifference to a religious life, so prevalent in refined society, he would have greatly added to the practical value of his truly excellent article.

Scott; and it laid in the grave the celebrated Weber, whose mournful exclamation amid his multiplied engagements is familiar to many an

total neglect of bodily training. From the child of ten up to the students in our colleges, little or no attention is given to the most essential part of one's growth and culture; all is concentrated on intellect, and we have the ill-formed, cadaverous weaklings, such as we see turned out for scholars-dyspeptic stomachs, contracted lungs, feeble voices, and feeble minds. What but alcoholic stimulants, tobacco, and the like, could get a response from such poor mental machinery? And how long can it last, under the spur? Sensible parents and sensible teachers will, it is hoped, do what they can to correct this sad state of things, and put the child in the way to become a man, and the man in the way to live a life of health, usefulness, and godliness.]

TEMPERANCE vs. INTEMPERANCE.

DURING the great rebellion the floodgates of intemperance were everywhere opened, and thousands who never before drank alcoholic liquors were induced by physicians and others to take just a little, when exposed to either heat or cold, night or day, wet or dry. Many young men thus contracted the habit of drinking. It is believed that the actual drunkenness of officers lost us thousands of men. The Confederates confess that it was this which caused the most serious disasters to certain of their generals who by drink were disqualified for doing their duty. The demoralization thus caused is perpetuated. When the appetite becomes thoroughly perverted, it is "up-hill work" to bring it again into a normal or healthy state. Just now a great national election is absorbing the minds of many, and the excitement runs high. Not a few weak men will be so carried away as to forget themselves, and be led into the temptation of drinking. Hence the necessity of extra vigilance on the part of temperance men at this time. Men, women, and children will form themselves into societies, Bands of Hope, Sons of Temperance, and Good Templars throughout the country. And while the demon of temptation will appear on every hand, these good angels will also be present, to warn and to guard. With a view to instruct, re-impress, and fortify those who are willing to be saved themselves, and to help save others, we have published a list of twenty or more of the best works yet issued on the subject, including speeches, essays, lectures, sermons, addresses, and orations. Copies of these works in every family would tend to save many of the rising generation from becoming drunkards. This catalogue will be sent free to any address, from this office, on receipt of stamp with which to prepay postage. Circulate the documents.

HIGH-HEELED SHOES, CROOKED LEGS, AND SORE TOES.—It would seem that one absurd fashion must quickly follow another the world over. One of the latest—it has been creeping on for a year or two—is high-heeled and short-toed boots and shoes. The evil resulting from





short-toed shoes is this: it causes the toe-nails to grow down into the flesh, often rendering surgical operations necessary. Read what the Pacific Medical Journal says of high heels: "When the heel is raised an inch above the sole of the foot, the bones of the leg, thigh, and pelvis, to say nothing of those of the foot itself, are thrown out of their normal relations to each other in standing and walking. Deformity in some degree is an inevitable result. With children the result is sooner effected, and more strongly marked. But if fashion pronounce for high heels, the question is settled. Did not doctors write libraries thirty years ago against tight lacing? And what effect had their denunciations so long as fashion prescribed lacing, and called for wasplike waists? Quite probably the present prevalence of uterine disorders is partly the effect of this vicious practice in the present and the past generations. So fashion discards the bonnet, and women who have been accustomed to warm hoods, go forth into the wintry wind bareheaded, with the exception of a small patch of covering over the forehead, thus courting neuralgia. There is a blessing, however, in the very fickleness of fashion, and a new costume will soon be dictated. So there is hope that

before a generation of girls with crooked shins shall be produced, the high heels will be banished; much more hope from this source than from respectful attention to reason and the laws of hygiene."

[Better wear the moccasins of our native squaws, who can walk miles without tiring, than the short-toed, high-heeled cripplers that *spoil* our feet. We are getting so near to China now that we shall probably ere long adopt the fashions of that Flowery Kingdom.]

THOMAS D. McGEE.

LATE MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A VERY large brain and a very active temperament, with an excitable, impetuous nature, were prominent characteristics in this man. That he had by inheritance great natural capabilities could not be doubted. Add to this, high culture and great ambition, an insatiable love for fame, and we have the character he was. How much real moral principle, as compared with his brilliant intellect, he possessed, is known to those who came in contact with him. His head indicates the self-seeking, selfinspired politician. He would do all things for his sake, nothing for your sake, save to make you serve as a round in the ladder on which he might climb up. After attaining his ends, reaching the goal of his ambition, he would relapse into a state of repose, and enjoy the fruits of his exertions. That he would be animated by high philanthropy, that he would subordinate self to principle, we do not affirm, as we do not observe any marked indication.



PORTRAIT OF THOMAS D. McGEE.

His social nature made him friendly and gallant, and smoothed his path to success. He had energy and enterprise, and was well calculated to impress others favorably through the vigor of his mind and the impulsive and magnetic energy of his character.

As a speaker, he was earnest and free, and knew how to warm up the sympathy and affection of his auditors. His imagination was strong, and his language being copious, he possessed more than common ability as a speaker and writer.

The substance of the following biographical sketch is taken mainly from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Mr. McGee was born on the 18th April, 1825, at Carlingford, in the county of Louth, Ireland, and was the second son of the late Mr. James McGee, of Wexford. His parents were in humble circumstances, and unable to give their son all those advantages of education and position which his genius would have turned to such wonderful profit. Yet he received some education, the elements of a liberal education, at Wexford, and inherited from his mother the gift of a poetic, sensitive nature, and a love for books, particularly for poetry and belles lettres.

At the age of 17, an ambitious boy, fretting at the obstacles which bar the advancement of the young and poor man in all old and settled communities, he repaired to the New World to seek his fortune. Three years were passed in Boston. The lad, clinging to literature and readily mingling politics with it, procured employment on the Boston press, and even thus early commenced to deliver lectures! Among

those who noticed him there, and, perceiving his talents, strove at once to help and to advise him, was Mr. Grattan, then British consul at Boston. Ere he had been three years at work, his writings began to be talked of, and attracted attention not only among Irishmen in America, but on the other side of the Atlantic. They were brought under O'Connell's attention, and procured for Mr. McGee, then but 20, an offer of an engagement on the Dublin Freeman's Journal, which he accepted.

From 1842 or '43 until 1858 he chiefly depended for his daily bread upon his work for the newspaper and periodical press, eked out for many years, or down to his acceptance of office in 1862, by lecturing.

After several years of severe literary labor in Ireland, where he drew upon himself general consideration by his bold advocacy of Irish liberty, and where he suffered with the keenest sorrow and humiliation the failure of the rising of 1848, he returned to America, and made New York his residence. Here he edited successively the Nation and the American Celt. Subsequently he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and finally fixed his abode in Canada, where the Irish residents at first generally regarded

him with feelings of the warmest consideration. His political opinions had by this time been much modified; he had become somewhat conservative, and exhibited a marked interest in the growth and prosperity of Canada. He entered Parliament, and soon won the admiration and respect of his fellow-representatives by his eloquence and ability. He labored to inspire a feeling of independent nationality in the Irish population of Canada. He desired to make their interests Canadian, like his own had become. The steadfast, unyielding pursuit of that policy cost him his life, for no other cause can be alleged for his assassination. He denounced Orangeism, Ribandism, and Fenianism, and warmly advocated the introduction of the federal principle into the government of Canada. The cause of immigration also had in him an earnest and unfailing advocate. In 1863 and 1864 Mr. McGee held important positions in the Canadian ministry, and displayed much administrative ability.

During the Fenian raids and arrests Mr. McGee was among the foremost in denouncing them. At that time he was threatened several times with personal violence if he did not desist from his active opposition to Fenianism, but he was in no wise intimidated. Feeling himself a representative man of a suspected class he took a decided course, and maintained it boldly. He also denounced the machinations of agents from the late Southern Confederacy whenever circumstances led to an avowal of his sentiments respecting the American civil war.

He was murdered at Ottawa by some person



unknown, shortly after leaving the Parliament house, where the debate had been protracted to a late hour of the night, and just as he had opened the front-door of the house where he lodged. A single pistol-shot terminated the life of a highly respected and talented man. The citizens of Montreal, his home, testified their concern at his death by closing their places of business on the day of his funeral, April 13th last.

Several rewards have been offered by the Dominion Government and chief cities of Canada for the apprehension of the assassin, which amount in the aggregate to nearly \$20,000.

His life had been somewhat stained, as his health had been much impaired, by an unfortunate tendency to intemperance, but his brilliant intellectual endowments, notwithstanding the marring influence of dissipated habits, challenged admiration whenever displayed in the halls of legislation or on the public plat-

A correspondent who has taken the trouble to send us some particulars relating to the autopsy of Mr. McGee, states that his brain was of unusually large dimensions, weighing 59 ounces, and that the skull was very thin, almost transparent. Thinness of the skull is a general indication of active mentality. The brains of Cuvier and Dupuytren are among the heaviest on record, Cuvier's weighing 59½ ounces and Dupuytren's 58. That of the great Irish O'Connell weighed 54 ounces. The medium weight of the human brain is about 45 ounces. Hence is seen the unusual size of Mr. McGee's.

LEARN TO SWIM.



Wно would not know how to swim? What man or woman is there who, having once experienced the exhibaration of a roll in the sandy beach when the waves

were sweeping in, can say that it is not a most delightful exercise to plunge in the foaming water! How free and joyous the sport of the good swimmer in the liquid depths of old ocean! How natural and how healthful the swimmer's movements! In some parts of the world there are tribes of which the men, women, and children all swim; they take to the water as freely and naturally as ducks; they are almost amphibious. The islands of the Pacific, especially those in equatorial latitudes, are peopled with races and tribes who seem to pass half of their lives in water.

We believe in the hygicnic properties of water. Internal and external applications are conducive to cleanliness and health. We believe in bathing and swimming, and have a strong compassion for those who do not or will not bathe and swim. The warm and genial days of summer will soon be upon us, when those who appreciate the water-side will hasten thither and eagerly resume their acquaintance with the sea and sandy bank. For those who would participate in the sports of the bather, and yet are restrained from carrying their inclinations into action because they do not know how to "strike out" hand and foot, and propel themselves through the gushing element, we have a little work entitled "The Swimmer's Guide," which furnishes all the necessary instructions to those who would sport like frogs in the latter's home.

This little book has much to say on the science of swimming, as taught and practiced in civilized and savage nations, and gives numerous examples, incidents, and illustrations of a most entertaining and instructive character. It contains those most sensible "Hints to Swimmers," by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and remarks on the causes of drowning; how to save persons from drowning; resuscitating the drowned; and all that is necessary for a person to know, preparatory to leaping into river, lake, or sea. It is an excellent swimmer's vade mecum, and will repay any one more than its cost by the perusal. Price 25 cents. Published at this office.

PERSONAL.

DEATH OF DR. ELLIOTSON.—From late English papers we have tidings of the death of Dr. John Elliotson, confessedly one of the most distinguished scientists of the age. He introduced the stethescope into England, discovered the curative properties of quinine and prussic acid, and founded the North London Hospital. He was educated at Edinburgh, and took his medical degree at Cambridge. He first became known to the profession at large by his "Lumleyan" lectures on diseases of the heart, before the College of Physicians in 1829, and was soon afterward appointed professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of London. His greatest work was his "Translation of Blumenbach's Physiology," the original notes in which are almost encyclopedic.

Dr. Elliotson was a confirmed convert to the doctrines of Mesmer, and even resigned his professorship rather than forego his convictions in this matter. He was one of the oldest Fellows of the Royal Society, and also of the Royal College of Physicians; and had been president of the Phrenological Society (of which he was the founder), and of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Possessed of a large fortune and a large professional income, it is not too much to say that he sacrificed the former to his benevolence and the latter to his innate love of truth. He lived and died unmarried. In 1835 he published an elaborate treatise on Human Physiology, of which he devotes a considerable portion to the discussion of phrenological doctrines. He was an earnest disciple of Gall, and exerted a strong influence among medical men favorable for Phrenology.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE COMBE.— On Tuesday, March 3d, 1868, the grave closed over the remains of this estimable lady; a daughter of the great Mrs. Siddons, and widow of the author of the "Constitution of Man." Mrs. Combe has survived her husband nearly ten years, Mr. Combe having died in the autumn of 1858. They were married in 1833, and during the twenty-five years between these dates, Mrs. Combe was her husband's inseparable companion in all his journeys: spending three years with him in his tour through America, where he lectured in most of the principal towns, and collected materials for his important work on the United States. After Mr. Combe's death, his widow lived for the most part abroad, often suffering from ill health, and she died at Nice on the 19th of February. In accordance with her wish, her body was brought to Edinburgh and interred beside that of her husband. Mrs. Combe was the last survivor of her family, her brothers and sisters having predeceased her.

PARLOR READINGS .- We have had the pleasure of listening to some good recitations lately on the part of Mr. Augustus Waters at the Cooper Institute. Although quite youthful and without much stage experience, Mr. Waters is nevertheless an admirable elocutionist. In our opinion, the chief feature of his reading is its naturalness-nay, its simplicity. He obeys no artificial rule, employs no mechanical effect. His temperament, being of the mento-sanguineous type, warmly responds to emotional influences, so that passages glowing with feeling and sentiment are fully appreciated and aptly uttered. He is delicate and subdued in his intonations-no ranter. To express the harsh phases of human character is not so much his forte as the delicate and feeling. As a reader of Shakspeare, especially those selections which move the heart by their pathos, he is excellent-in fact, equal to any reader we have heard. His nervous restlessness at times somewhat impairs the effect of his intonation, but care as to pose may modify

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT was dedicated in Washington on Wednesday, April 15th, with appropriate ceremonies, President Johnson unvailing the statue.

Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, is doing the illustrations for Our Boys and Girls, a pictorial magazine, published every week, by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston. Also for the new pictorial weekly published in Chicago. How could Messrs, Harper afford to dispense with his services?

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON rend and revised the proofs of his "Life of Julius Casar" twentyseven times-an unprecedented instance of careful authorship.

Mr. Garrit H. Striker, of New York, died lately in New York, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was one of the few survivors of the old Knickerbockers, and resided at Striker's Basin, North River, below 57th Street. --

Professor Agassiz denies that he made any announcement with reference to the number of snow-storms during the past winter, as has been generally reported. He says in a letter: "I have never meddled with predictions of storms or changes of weather, well knowing that meteorology is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify such attempts."

McCormick, the inventor of the wellknown reaping machine, returned an income of \$202,306 for the year 1867. Pretty good reaping that for one year!

CAPTAIN RALPH FRITZ died recently in San Francisco, leaving a will in which is a bequest of \$20,000 to the United States, to be applied toward canceling the public debt. Patriotic !

DESIRABLE PREMIUMS.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the circulation of the Phrenological Journal:

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Steinway or Weber Rosewood Piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Horace Waters five Octave Parlor Organ, worth \$170.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Horace Waters five Octave Melodeon, for church or parlor, worth \$100.

For 40 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Florence Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine, new style, worth \$60.

new style, worth \$60.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 25 new subscribers, at \$3, we will give a Gentleman's Tool Chest, worth \$35; and for 18 new subscribers, at \$3, a Youth's Tool Chest, worth \$25. For 10 new subscribers, at \$3, a Boy's Tool Chest, worth \$15. See advertisement on cover.

For 15 subscribers, at \$3 each, the worth of \$16 in any of our own publications.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, worth \$12.

For 10 subscribers, at \$3 each, the Universal Clothes Wringer, worth \$10.

For 7 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsomely finished Stereoscope, a beautiful and useful article for home amusement, with 12 views, worth \$6.

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from our catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted. Subscriptions commence with January or July numbers.

"Mhat They Say."

Here we give space for readers to express, briefly, their views on various topics not provided for in other departments. Statements and opinions—not discussions—will be in order. Be brief.

LEND YOUR BOOKS .- A book unused and idle upon our shelves is a loss How many there are which are never looked into except by their owners, and even by them not touched from one year's end to another year's end! Why not circulate them? Why not let others who are not as fortunate as ourselves have the good of our books? Why be miserly with them? If they are a source of pleasure and profit to us, we ought to be willing that others should have the same benefit from them. The desire and aim of an author is to be read . and in no hetter way can we express our gratitude to him for the good we have derived from his work than by bringing it to the notice of those who need it or would appreciate it. "To read a good book and be silent about it is theft." How often have we had occasion to be thankful to some friend for calling our attention to a book that we might not otherwise have seen! and shall not we confer the same favor upon others? Hawthorne says, "We taste our intellectual pleasure twice, and with double the result when we taste it with a friend." This is true. And it is equally true that a book which has afforded comfort or gratification to a friend becomes more valuable to ourselves. The good we thus do comes back to us, for by every act of liberality we become more liberal, just as by every selfish action or want of action we become more selfish. Generosity and selfishness equally "grow by what they feed on.

Lend your Journals, too. Perhaps by doing so you may induce some persons to subscribe for it. Those who can not afford to subscribe will be grateful to you for your kindness; and those who are too stingy to do it may find something in the Journal to shame them for their stinginess, and influence them to correct their fault; and those who are indifferent may become interested and instructed. So lend your books and Journals. It is an easy, a pleasant, and a powerful way of doing good.

But I hear some one say, "There is another side to the question—so many persons are careless about using and returning borrowed books." Yes, there are a good many such, and they can not always be avoided. Tell such persons in a gentle, polite manner to be careful of them; say that you would like the book to be returned as soon as it has been read, so that you can lend it to another; or, set a time when you would like to have it returned, and you will seldom have cause to complain. All borrowed books should be conscientiously, scrupulously taken care of and returned to their owners. A word to the wise is sufficient. But then every one is not careless. You will find many who will be prompt as well as pleased.

So, lend your books, dear reader. Cover them with stout paper, put in a ribbon that will serve for a mark, write your name on the fly-leaf, and add a motto fi you please. A good sample of a motto for a book is the following, from the pen of the late Joseph P. Engles Esq., of Philadelphia:

"If thou art borrowed by a friend, Right welcome shall he be To read, to study, not to lend, But to return to me; Not that imparted knowledge doth Diminish learning's store, But books, 1 find, if often lent,

Read slowly; pause frequently; think seriously; keep cleanly; return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down."

Let me add another motto from a number of such which the contributor of this article wrote "for the fun of it."

"Much pleased am I this book to lend
To each desirous, reading friend,
With only this one requisition—
A prompt return in good condition."

Perhaps some of the young folks may find the writing of such motioes a good exercise in composition. They had better try it.—M. S. A., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Soul! Body! Life!—There are three distinct entities, attributes, or essential principles in man. Take one away and the man is lost. Remove a man's soul, and what is there remaining? A mere animal, from which he can only be distinguished by his superior form, and perhaps a higher manifestation of the animal faculties. Remove the body and you must take the life also, but where is the soul? When the life is removed there is nothing left, as we can perceive, but a body.

Your correspondent, C. E. T., has told us, in the February number of the JOURNAL, how man is not in the image of his Maker, but he neglected to tell us how or in what manner man is in the image of God. I wish to advance an opinion on this important point, and shall attempt to do so

with all possible brevity.

God has three attributes which your correspondent names, "infinite wisdom, power, and beneficence." Now my idea of how God made man in His own image is this: He gave man a portion of this wisdom, power, and beneficence; bestowed upon him the Supreme's own attributes, although in an infinitely less degree. There are three cardinal virtues which are collateral with and depend on the attributes. These are M. Cousin's, "True, beautiful, and good." In bestowing the attributes, the virtues were necessarily bestowed with them. We are not speaking of man as he is, but as he was. Man was therefore made like God, in the attributes and virtues. But how shall he manifest them? How make them apparent to others? A soul is given him to manifest the true, to receive and impart wisdom; a body, to make the beautiful apparent, and to bestow an individual presence: a life. to manifest the good, and so that benevolence can be exercised. Thus, we find man to be in the image of God, in having the same attributes and the same virtues. Where the Creator is omniscient, man has some knowledge; where He is omnipresent, man has an individual presence in one specific place; where He is om-nipotent, we have a measure of power. Lone Pink, Cal. A. Johnson.

HE LIKES IT. — When renewing his subscription, A. H. says: Your valuable JOURNAL is alike interesting and instructive, and in my estimation ought to be in the hands of every young man, especially those who are not born with a silver spoon in their mouth.

THE "MOUTHFUL OF BREAD" IN SCHOOL.—Mr. E. A. Gibbons, of the Harvard Room School, N. Y., says: "I like your recently published work by Macé, the 'History of a Mouthful of Bread,' very much, and propose to use it in my school." It is "just the thing," and should be used as a reading-book in all schools.

LIFE IS ILLUSTRATED in all its various phases in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—a First-class Monthly Magazine—now in its Forty-eighth Volume, edited and published in the city of New York, at \$3 a year, by S. R. Wells, at 389 Broadway.

SPECIAL OBJECTS OF THE JOURNAL.

ANTHROPOLOGY; or, the Science of Man, considered Physically, Intellectually, and Spiritually, forms a leading feature in the Phrenological Journal and Life Lluistrated.

PHRENOLOGY—the Brain and its Functions; the location of the different groups—social, selfish, perceptive, reflective, moral—and their respective organs, with the office or function of each, is given, with directions How to Cultivate the Memory, and to improve the mind.

PHYSIOLOGY—the Temperaments; Dietetics; Exercise; Bodily Growth; Hours of Study and Sleep; Laws of Life, with How to Secure and Retain "Health at Home," on strictly Hygienic principles.

Physiognomy; or, the Science of Expression" in the Human Face, Voice, Walk, Action, with other Signs of Character, and "How to Read Them." If one may sometimes detect a rogue or an impostor without the rules of science, he can do so much more certainly with rules such as are taught in this Journal.

PSYCHOLOGY; or, "the Science of the Soul." The Immortal part, in relation to the Here and the Hereafter, may be better understood and appreciated when looked at from our stand-point. We propose to give the History of All Religious Sects and Creeds, in connection with man's spiritual state, growth in grace, change of heart, the better life, etc.

"What to Do." The question "What Can I Do Best?" occurs to every one, and the choice of a life pursuit is the most important step in every man's history. Success or failure; riches or poverty; fame or infamy; happiness or misery, depend on the choice of a calling, or the occupation in which a person engages. One may shine in the law, another in medicine, another in divinity; one is inventive; another prefers agriculture, commerce, mechanism, or manufacturing. Phrenology "puts the right man in the right place."

MARRIAGE. "Be ye not unequally yoked." Temperament indicates who are and who are not adapted to each other in this relation. Phrenology discloses the natural disposition of each,

enabling the parties to know in advance what to expect, and how to conform where differences exist. Why not consult it?

CHILDREN. The right education and proper training of children is vastly important. The usual methods are faulty. Lives are often sacrificed by too close confinement to books and to brain work. Children should be classified by teachers according to temperament, constitution, and capacity. They should be governed according to organization and disposition. Our science affords the only means by which to arrive at correct conclusions concerning temperament, disposition, character, tendency, and capability.

THE CRIMINAL, the Insane, the Imbecile, the Idiotic, the Inebriate, the Pauper, and the Vagrant should be classified, employed, trained, educated, and developed according to their several characters. All may be improved; some, made self-supporting. Phrenology and Physiology should be understood and applied by those having charge of these classes.

FINALLY. Our public men, servants of trust, our preachers and our teachers, ought to be chosen or selected with reference to their constitutional fitness for the several posts to be filled. Neglect of this important principle gets communities into quarrels, contentions, confusion. Ignorance and corruption combine to put thieves in places of trust. have perverted and dissipated gamblers and pot-house politicians where we should have statesmen. There are dull, narrowminded, bigoted priests and stupid pedagogues where we need broad and liberalminded preachers and bright, intelligent teachers. Would not a thorough knowledge of Phrenology serve to correct these evils? To disseminate such knowledge is one of the objects of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Our writers are among the foremost in science, philosophy, literature, art, education, and religion. The editor rides no hobby; is tied to no ism, ology, party, or doxy. Man is his theme; the world is his field, and with God for his guide, he will work for the improvement and elevation of the one, and the approval and glory of the other.

READER, this is our programme. Are you with us, against us, or are you indifferent? If you join us, it will increase our number, strength, influence, power, and usefulness. The field is almost unoccupied; at least there are but few, very few workers in it, and the demand is great and pressing. We feel almost alone. Good men oppose us; bad men revile us, and much ignorance, prejudice, and superstition must be overcome. A few choice, free, and brave spirits indorse us, commend us, sustain us. May we count you among the number? Put on a coat of mail; fortify yourself with truth and knowledge, and stand up for the right. Grace and strength will be given you according to your needs, when in the line of duty. Let every believer become a missionary. The Jour-NAL is but little known, except in its limited sphere, though gradually working its way, through the aid of its friends, into all parts of the world. We want all to share in its teachings. Lend your numbers. The best field in which to work is at home; indoctrinate your neighbors, and extend the circle till you include towns, counties, states, and nations! But begin at home. Begin at once, and may God abundantly bless with large accessions all good efforts in behalf of human improvement and human happiness!

Echoes.—The propriety of "blowing one's own trumpet" may be questionable even when one has something good and meritorious to "blow" about. But to use the honest dicta of others in one's favor is the right of one who would extend the sphere of his influence. This is our position, and we now take the liberty to present to the notice of "all the world" a few testimonials of the general "PRESS" relating to the character and standing of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

This widely circulated and popular Jour-NAL is full of the variety of useful information that has established its reputation .-New York Evening Post.

Well stored with valuable and entertaining matter .- Protestant Churchman.

It contains a vast amount of entertaining and valuable matter; is thoroughly and ably edited, and its illustrations are well designed and well engraved .- N. Y. Courier. Stannch and always welcome. -Sun.

It has many valuable articles and many rich suggestions as regards mental culture. -Troy Weekly Press.

The reading that is furnished each month in this periodical can not be met with any where else. - Christian Instructor.

Contains a vast amount of interesting and instructive matter, and is profusely illustrated.—Springfield (Mass.) Onion.

As a family journal the PHRINOLOGICAL is unsurpassed, because it stimulates thought. It is much more important to learn to think than it is to acquire scientific knowledge or literary culture.-Atlas.

It is eminently moral in its tone and tendency. It advocates high and ennobling views of human nature, but it also recognizes deterioration from original purity.-Methodist Times (English).

The Phrenological Journal, as usual, is a live magazine, because it has to do with living men and women. Its delineations of character are very accurate, and its moralization very just .- Mothers' Journal.

One of the most attractive periodicals, for a thoughtful and cultivated mind, ever published in this country."-Decatur (Ill.) Exchange.

Replete with practical erudition, and sound, healthful instructions. - Hudson (Mich.) Post.

The Phrenological Journal has a rich table of contents, and apart from the hobby it rides with the greatest skill and grace, is as entertaining as well can be .-Liberal Christian, New York.

One of the best, most sensible, and readable of American journals. No household is complete without it .-Decorah (Iowa) Republican.

Of all the journals published in America, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has the most valuable information, and is best calculated to aid in the great work of progression and civilization .- Marion Co. (Ill.) Republican.

Always contains valuable information .-Jewish Messenger.

One of the most enterprising periodicals of the day .- Mobile Times.

One of the most useful and beneficial works issued from the American press .-Mystic Star.

The Journal is practical in its bearings, and is very readable and choice in every department, and is one of the live family periodicals of the country .- Marshall Co. (Ill.) Republican.

One of the most readable monthlies received at this office .- Vir. Christian Sun.

[Besides these "PRESS" notices, many of our readers bear similar testimony in letters received at this office daily. Pretty good evidence of general approval.]

Literary Notices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenolog-ICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.]

THE AVOIDABLE CAUSES OF The Avoidable Causes of Disease, Insanitr, and Deporating. By John Ellis, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Western Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio; Author of "Marriage and its Violations." A Book for the People as well as for the Profession. Fifth edition. New York: S. R. Wells. \$2.

It always gives us pleasure to announce a book which we regard of genuine utility to society. Dr. Ellis, in the above entitled work, offers the results of much serious thought and careful investigation. His advice is intelligible, plain, and practical, and not couched in professional phraseology. It is adapted to all classes and vocations, "a book for the people as well as for the profession." Taking for his text, for he discourses of the gospel of Physiology, this axiom, "the prevention of disease is more important than its cure," he proceeds, chapter after chapter, to enlighten the ignorant and reprove the careless with reference to those habits and usages which undermine and pervert the human organization. He would exalt the physical tone of society by removing the causes of disease and deformity; he would strike at the root of the maladies and ills under which so large a proportion of civilized society groan and labor, and so ameliorate their condition by a radical improvement. The elements of physical growth are discussed at length, and improprieties of diet, dress, air, education, exercise, and association are specified and their nature definitely elucidated. Beginning with the new-born infant, and advancing to the full-grown man or woman, the prevailing unnatural and injurious customs directly affecting the health are carefully described. There is no volume possessing a medical character with which we are acquainted which is more practically instructing and more interesting than this of Dr. Ellis. The metaphorical "ounce of prevention," which this book more than contains, may, in the hands of the candid inquirer, save many golden "pounds of

THE TEMPERANCE DOCTOR. By Mary Dwinell Chellis, author of "Dea-con Sims' Prayers," etc. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House, at this office. Price \$1 25. For sale

A well-written story of the struggles of a total abstinent physician to ameliorate the condition of his neighbors and patients in a country town much given to intoxicating drink. The personal descriptions and incidents are graphic and life-like. Many temperance books are overstrained and unnatural in the portraitures of character, or at least they do not impress the reader with the force of reality, and so lose the desired effect. Temperance authors, in their worthy enthusiasm, sometimes sacrifice consistency. The "Temperance Doctor" is quite free from such criticism.

THE PUBLIC SPIRIT. A Monthly Magazine for the Million. \$3 a year. The Public Spirit Association, 37 Park Row, New York.

Vol. III., No. 2, of this blood-red (cover), wide-awake, go-ahead candidate for fame and fortune is before us. New vigor of a high intellectual order has been infused into this magazine, and despite "hard times," competition, and other drawbacks,

the Public Spirit is bound to shine, if , young and energetic spirit can make it. It may be had of newsmen, or obtained at 25 cents a number through the post.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EATING. By Albert J. Bellows, M.D., late Professor of Chemistry, Physiology, and Hygiene. Second edition, New York: Hurd & Houghton. Boston: E. P. Dutton & Company. Price \$2.

The industry and zeal exhibited by professional men during the past two or three years in publishing popular books on scientific subjects show an increasing interest on the part of the general public in such matters. Especially have books of a physiological nature been thus circulated. Investigators and medicists, such as Ellis, Macé, Youmans, Jennings, Trall, have contributed in a great degree to instruct the unprofessional majority in those things which so intimately concern man, viz., the proper dietetic and hygienic methods. Dr. Bellows' book is a practical treatise on diet. He presents in a common-sense way the nature and quality of those articles which are generally received as food. Avoiding professional technology, he gives the composition, by analysis, of cereals, meats, and fruits, and clearly demonstrates the greater or less nutritious value of this or that article. The necessity for adapting one's food to the climate, age, employment, and physical state is discussed in a clear and convincing manner. The most approved methods for preparing the ordinary kinds of food and for preserving fruit make an important feature in the work. At the close of the volume are some excellent suggestions with reference to cleanliness, exercise, and fresh air,

THE READABLE DICTIONARY; or, Topical and Synonymic Lexicon: containing several thousands of the more useful Terms of the English Language, classified by subjects and arranged according to their affinities of meaning, By John Williams, A.M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This volume is an acquisition of considerable value to the student of language. The arrangement of words under topics or according to kindred or cognate signification, is an admirable feature, and greatly relieves the study of definitions of the dryness and drudgery usually experienced in the study of an ordinary dictionary. The derivation of terms in common use is also a matter to which the author has given careful attention, so that they who diligently read the book will acquire some knowledge of Latin and Greek, at least as regards the important bearing of those languages on the English tongue. A large proportion of the words defined are illustrated also by brief sentences, and incidents in which their signification is brought out most clearly and pointedly. The completeness of the work is another meritorious feature. While most of the treatises on the derivation and philosophical relations of words embrace but a few of the many thousand terms in use, this work, by reason of its topical and synonymic arrangement. is made to comprehend all those in general use and very many besides of less frequent occurrence, but whose importance is unquestioned. The work is well worth the attention and use of teachers and private

THE NEW YORK COACH-MAKER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May is handsomely illustrated and well printed. This periodical well subserves the interests of the craft of which it is the chief, if not the only representative in American literature. Price \$5 a year. Specimen numbers, 50 cents.

LECTURES ON VENTILATION: being a Course delivered in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia during the Winter of 1866-67. By Lewis W. Leeds, New York: John Wiley & Son. Price,

These lectures possess that attractive quality, clearness, which is most desirable in the treatment of a subject eminently scientific. Their author has the testimonials of experiment and experience to sustain his reasonings, as he was during the war special agent of the Quartermaster-General for the Ventilation of Government Hospitals, and is Consulting Engineer of ventilation and heating for the U.S. Treasury Department. His lectures have received the cordial indorsement of several prominent physicians, and we trust that they will be widely circulated for the general instruction of society on a subject of such vital importance. Consumption is the chief foe which invades and reduces the sanitary condition of the American people, and its inroads are chiefly occasioned by the prevailing disregard of proper modes of ventilation.

Many apt and neatly colored illustrations illuminate the text of Mr. Leeds' book, and render the interesting details still more interesting and vivid.

HIGHLAND RAMBLES. A Poem. By William B, Wright. Boston: Adams & Co.

At the first sight this volume is attractive because of the very neat binding and ornamentation which it displays, though only "cloth." The author has certainly adopted a felicitous method in reciting the experiences of "three strayed spirits, Arthur, Vivian, Paul," while wandering amid the beauties of mountain scenery. Some of the passages approximate classicism, while others please by their rippling sprightliness. Metaphysical, ethical, and esthetic discussions are introduced as occurring between the three wanderers who are fresh from academic halls, and willing to enter the lists of debate whenever occasion may offer. This is a good bit, from a song of Paul's:

bit, from a song of Paul's:

"He stands on the mountains,
He darts through the valleys,
From the foam of the fountains
He laughs and he sallies,
He leaps in the torrent, he speaks in the
thunder,
Gaily flashing and flowing,
His fire and his passion
Lead him on, ever growing
Diviner in fashion,
Arrayed in fresh hues and new garments
of wonder."

of wonder.

The work evinces much thought and care in its preparation, and is infused with much genuine poetic esprit.

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR THE HERREW LANGUAGE, for Schools and Colleges. By B. Felsenthal, Ph. Dr., Minister of the Zion Congregation, Chicago. New York: L. H. Frank, Publisher.

A text-book for students in the ancient tongues should combine the elements of practicality and simplicity. So much pedantry characterizes the major portion of the grammars treating of the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin languages, that when we find one which presents the simplicity of naturalness we rejoice to give it publicity. The Hebrew Grammar above noticed is a simple presentation of the science of that tongue which was consecrated by being made the yehicle of revelation. It is progressive; giving first the principles of Orthoepy and Orthography with brief reading exercises; next, the principles of Etymology and Syntax with the different parts of speech, and the classifications and conjugations of the verbs. To the young student in Hebrew we cordially commend



CONSEILS PRATIQUE DE SANTÉ, et Premiers Secours a donner en cas d'accident avant l'arrivée du medecin. Price, 25 cents. Office, Courrier Des Etats-Unis, New York.

An excellent little hand-book for the use of families and individuals, giving advice with reference to the treatment of sudden indispositions or injuries where immediate attention is requisite or a physician can not be readily summoned.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.
March, Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, Publishers, Chicago. Price, \$1 50 a year.

We heartily approve the arrangement of this magazine for Sunday-school teachers. It furnishes abundant suggestions for the management of a class or Sunday school. The skeletons of lessons are excellent. Every teacher should subscribe for such a periodical.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY. A Baltimore newspaper recently noticed in this Journal has changed its name, and now appears under the title of the Leader. Besides news, stories, art, and the drama, the Leader will be strictly conservative in politics. It will sustain the Right of Representation, the dispensation of Impartial Justice, and the Supremacy of the Law of the Land. It will address itself particularly to the Material Interests of the South, to Local Commercial Relations, Agriculture, and Domestic Economy. It will take pains to note the newest things in Art, show how Society is refined, and the World amused. from a Southern stand-point. We wish its conductors the best success in reforming, and especially in Christianizing not only the "South," but the whole country.

THE NEW ECLECTIC; a Monthly Magazine of Select Literature, edited by Messrs. Turnbull & Murdoch, of New York and Baltimore, has, by its May number, entered upon its second volume. The selections exhibit a good degree of literary taste and critical acumen. Subscription price, \$4; specimen numbers, 40 cents.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN, in all countries of the world, has reached Part XII., and continues the interest excited by the initial numbers. The numerous illustrations which accompany the very entertaining text are graphic and striking. This work promises to be a most valuable addition to anthropology. Price, per number, 25 cents. George Routledge & Sons, New York.

New Books.

Notices under this head are of selections from the late issues of the press, and rank among the more valuable for literary merit and substantial information.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. By
Charles Dickens. Price, 25 cents.

MUGBY JUNETION. By Charles Dickens.

OLD MORTALITY. By Sir Walter Scott. Price, 20 cents.

These are among the latest volumes issued from the fertile press of T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Their cheapness is palpable. Little Nell, in the "Old Curiosity Shop," never fails to excite sympathetic interest. "Mugby Junction" is a late production. "Old Mortality" carving on the Cameronian monuments has been immortalized in the bewitching pages of the great Scotsman.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE have recently issued the following new books:

The Shannons; or, From Darkness to Light. By Martha Farquharson. 336 pp. 16mo. Five illustrations. Price, \$1 25. This book is by a favorite author. It narrates simply, but with thrilling power, the elevation of a family from the degradation and wretchedness which Intemperance entails, to sobriety, intelligence, comfort, and usefulness. For the friends of Temperance and of the Sunday-School it will have especial attractions. The illustrations are very successful.

The following books designed for readers from seven to nine years of age:

THE PET LAMB. 72 pp. 18mo. Large type—with illustrations. Price, 35 cents.

THE BIRD AND THE ARROW. 127 pp. 18mo. Large type — with illustrations. Price, 40 cents.

THE NEW YORK NEEDLE WOMAN; or, Elsie's Stars. 254 pp. 16mo. Three illustrations. Price, \$1. This is a companion volume to the "Shoe Binders of New York," and by the same popular writer. The tale is graphic, touching, lively, and shows that the poor as well as the rich may raise the fallen and bless society. Elsie Ray, the sewing girl, is a fountain of good influences.

Good Stories for little readers.

CLIFF HUT; or, the Fortunes of a Fisherman's Family. 101 pp. 18mo, Large type—with illustrations. Price, 40 cents.

WILD ROSES. By Cousin Suc. 108 pp. 18mo. Large type — with illustrations. Price, 40 cents.

Almost a Nun. By the author of "Shoe Binders of New York," "New York Needle Woman," etc. 398 pp. 16mo. Six superior illustrations. Price, \$1 50. A book for the times. It should be in every Sunday-School library and in every family. The tale is one of extreme interest; its style is vivid; its characters real persons; its chief incidents facts.

Doctor Leslie's Boys. By the author of "Bessie Lane's Mistake," "Flora Morris' Choice," "George Lee," etc. 228 pp. 18mo. Three illustrations. Price, 75 cents.

CARRIE'S PEACHES; or, Forgive Your Enemies. By the author of "Doctor Leslie's Boys." 69 pp. 18mo. Two illustrations. Price, 35 cents. May be ordered from this office.

THE MARRIAGE VERDICT. By Alexander Dumas, Complete in one volume, Price, 50 cents, Philadelphia; T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Those who are fond of concreted sensationalism in novelistic dress can find it in Dumas' production. The above entitled work is on a par with the others. Passion, intrigue, and bloodshed being the argument.

Parts 128 and 129 of Chambers' Encyclopedia; or, Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, contain much interesting matter. The changes in the political and geographical character of Europe brought about by the recent Austro-Prussian war are the subject of an engaging and instructive article. Natural history and mechanics under the heads involving such scientific consideration are attractively illustrated.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, of Chicago, publish the following pieces of new sheet music at 30 cents each, which, having their imprint, must be good.

Do they ever publish any other kind? "Mary of Fermoy," "The Soldier's Last Request," "Loving Thee Ever," "A Little Longer," "Dreaming of Angels," "First Blossom," "White Eagle," "Ida Waltz," "Album Leaf."

GLAD TIDINGS; or, Walks with the Wonderful, etc. By a Lover of the Word. With an Introduction by Rev. Wm. L. Parsons, D.D. \$1 75.

THE LAW OF HUMAN INCREASE; or, Population based on Physiology and Psychology. By N. Allen, M.D. (Repr. from "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine.") 50 cents.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC, combining Analysis and Synthesis, adapted to the best mode of instruction for beginners. By James S. Eaton, M.A. 60 cents.

Harper's Phrase-Book; or, Handbook of Travel Talk. Being a Guide to Conversation in English, French, German, and Italian, on a New and Improved Method. By W. P. Fetridge. Flex. cloth, \$1 75.

Lives of the Twelve Apostles, to which is prefixed a Life of John the Baptist. By F. W. P. Greenwood. Cloth, 70 cents.

THE INVALUABLE COMPANION. Containing the Celebrated \$1,000 Receipt, and 459 Valuable Receipts, with Practical Hints to Housekeepers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, etc. Paper, 45 cents.

THE WATCH: its Construction, Merits, and Defects; how to Choose it, and how to Use it. With an Essay on Clocks. By H. F. Piaget. Second Edition. Cloth, 55 cents.

ITALY, ROME, AND NAPLES. From the French of H. Taine, by J. Durand. Cloth, \$2 25.

FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON. A Descriptive Guide. With Sketches of Cities, etc., on the Route. By H. F. Walling. Maps. Paper, 25 cents.

THE STAR OUT OF JACOB. By the author of "Dollars and Cents." Cloth, \$1 75.

New Grammar of French Grammars: Comprising the substance of all the most approved French Grammars extant, but more especially of the Standard work, "Grammaire des Grammaires," sanctioned by the French Academy and the University of Paris. With numerous Exercises and Examples, Illustrative of every Rule. By Dr. V. De Fivas, M.A., F. E. I. S., Member of the Grammatical Society of Paris, etc. \$1 40.

THE NEW GYMNASTICS. By Dio Lewis, M. D. Tenth Edition, greatly enlarged. Cloth, \$1 75.

My Son's Wife. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Uniform with House and Home Papers. \$1 75.

THE PROGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY, in the Past and in the Future. By Samuel Tyler, LL.D. Second Edition. Enlarged. \$2.

THE READABLE DICTIONARY; or, Topical and Synonymic Lexicon; containing the more useful Terms of the English Language, Classified by Subjects, and arranged according to their Affinities and Meaning, with accompanying Etymologies, Definitions, and Illustrations. By John Williams, A.M. Cloth, \$150.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST. Being a Catalogue of Family Histories and Publications, containing Genealogical Information issued in the United States. Arranged Chronologically. By William H. Whitmore, A.M. Cloth. \$3 50.

Co our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter, if a stamp be inclosed for the return postage. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will respond in the earliest number practicable. As a rule, we receive more than double the number of questions per month for which we have space to answer them in; therefore it is better for all inquirers to inclose the requisite stamp to insure an early reply by letter, if the editor prefers such direct course. Your "Best Thoughts" solicited.

Is Phrenology a Science? To make answer to this question with any show of definiteness we must first understand the meaning of the term "science." Its strict interpretation, in accordance with its generally received derivation, is knowledge. According to Webster, science is defined, "Truth ascertained; that which is known. Hence, specifically, knowledge duly arranged and referred to general truths and principles on which it is founded and from which it is derived." Under the caption of Syn. (synonyms) we find, further, "Science is literally knowledge, but more usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge. In a more distinctive sense, science embraces those branches of knowledge of which the subject-matter is either ultimate principles, or facts as explained by principles, or laws thus arranged in natural order."

Science is especially related to physical things-is founded on experience and observation-and therefore has the character of permanency. Geology, Chemistry, Anatomy, Mathematics, Natural History are denominated sciences, and appear in their general principles and detailed arrangements to respond to the requisitions of the definitions of "science" just given. We are willing to accept them as sciences. It is sufficiently notorious, however, that geologists and naturalists differ greatly among themselves with reference to matters of primary importance, and that much doubt exists in regard to the correctness of certain classifications in their respective studies. Yet no intelligent man would refuse to accord a scientific character to both geology and natural his-

Now, as to Phrenology. In how much accord is it with the dicta of the above definitions? First, it is based or natural phenomena; second, its general principles are accepted by the great majority of learned men, particularly those whose pursuits, like that of the ethnologist, are related to the phenomena, mental and physical, which it has to deal with: third, it is arranged and systematized in a manner truly beautiful. In fact, when Phrenology was yet new to the world of letters, many men of distinction, who did not altogether indorse it, expressed a frank admiration for the harmony of its arrangement and the definiteness of its nomenclature. What more is necessary to sustain the claims of Phrenology to a scientific character? A short time ago we published a brief notice of some proceedings of the French Academy of Medicine, which showed incontestably the favor which phrenological theories find among a body of the most learned anatomists and physiologists of the age. In our May number we adverted to some statements made by

Dr. Dunn, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, which were most explicitly in demonstration of phrenological principles. We could scarcely ask more from the truly learned than such satisfactory indorsements. With such facts before us, can we do otherwise than claim that Phrenology is a science?

REMEDIES (?)—Are specific homeopathic remedies that we see advertised in the newspapers valuable remedies, or humbugs?

INVALID.

Ans. We have no knowledge as to their efficacy, and consequently no faith in them. They may or may not be classed with quack medicines. It will be perfectly safe to—let them all alone.

What of It?—I have a groove running around the back of the head to within an inch of the top of the ears. Is it natural?

Ans. Yes; the cerebellum or little brain protrudes, and this groove marks the division between the organs of Amativeness, in the cerebellum, and the organs of Parental Love and Conjugality in the cerebrum above.

IMPRESSIBILITY. — Is there such a thing as silent soul communion? or can a person impress a subject on the thoughts of another by directing his own to the same subject?

Ans. That such a thing is possible with some persons, under proper conditions, is doubtless true, but not with all; nor can any reliance be placed on how or when it may be expected so to work. See "Library of Mesmerism and Psychology" for a presentation of the whole subject.

WHO IS HOPE ARLINGTON?
-Where does she live? What is her name?

Ans. Ah, what would you give to know? We will tell you just a little if you will ask no more questions. She is a young lady of culture, refinement, and high moral principles. She writes both prose-not prosy-and poetry of superior excellence. She resides in a pleasant town in one of the Western States. She is unmarried. Let not all the young men propose at once, and then challenge each other to mortal combat. Her real name is - F. A. If we should tell the other letter, everybody would puzzle their brains to guess the rest, so we spare them the "puzzle." We are not surprised that all our readers are in love with her, for she is truly most lovable. She is our dear Hope Arlington, of-the West.

Would you advise one to join the Odd-Fellows or the Freemasons?

Ans. First join the Church; then, if you think the Saviour would advise the step you now feel inclined to take, you may do so.

Many correspondents will please accept thanks for kind favors, which we can not print for want of room. We desire, especially, only such scientific matter as relates to our special theme. Questions will be answered at our convenience, when possible, in an early number. Advertisements must reach us a month in advance of the date of publication.

SECOND SIGHT.—"I am troubled in that way, and I suppose it to be hereditary, as my grandmother had visions often. I wish to be free from it, as it is breaking down my health, but I can not shake it off."

Ans. This is, undoubtedly, some affection of the nervous system, which perhaps proper diet, and freedom from care, and abundance of sleep, and proper surround-

ings would obviate. In the "Library of Mesmerism," published by us, price \$4, this whole subject of mesmerism, clairvoyance, psychology, sight-seeing, etc., is explained, and we can not go into an extended disquisition upon these topics in the JOURNAL. We have frequent letters on various phases of psychological peculiarities, and we can but refer to that work, which, we suppose, covers the whole ground.

FEAR OF THE DEAD.—Why is a person timid in the presence of a cornse?

Ans. It may be natural. Even animals seem terrified in the presence of one of their kind which is dead. We suppose that there is a natural feeling of dread in connection with the dead, and on that natural feeling persons who are naturally timid and superstitious have exerted an influence upon children, until half the human race starts back from contact with a corpse.

TOBACCO CHEWING.—What shall a person use in the place of tobacco, who is trying to quit it and yet hankers after it?

Ans. He should use nothing in place of Some resort to the use of cloves, some to chamomile blossoms, some to beer and whisky, some to tea or coffee; but in most respects such alternatives are all of a piece, acting unfavorably upon the nervous system and tending to undermine the health. If a person yearns for tobacco he may take a sip of water, just enough to wet his lips and throat, thus cooling off the fever and allaying the excitement. The best antidote for the use of tobacco is a strong moral resolution, religiously taken, and lived up to. One must not sigh for the forbidden article as the Israelites did for the flesh-pots of Egypt, for that is no way to correct the habit. It is the moral or mental force that gives a man courage under such conditions. The mere animal in man says, give, give; and if men followed the desires and impulses of their appetites and passions in other respects as they do in the use of tobacco, they would descend to the lowest animalism in everything. Some men wind off gradually from using tobacco, using a tenth less each successive week, until the amount is reduced so very low that it has very little influence upon the system; then a moral effort will enable a man to wipe out the residue and stand up free.

Is Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, deceased? Ans. No.

Polar Influences. — The fact that a person subject to nervous excitement can sleep more quietly when his head is toward the north is not sufficiently substantiated to warrant us to assert it. Induction, when applied to this subject. may finally establish it, and we certainly have no objection. We think it would be well for human nature to have a principle, relating to the position of the body during sleep, which will render that sleep more thorough in its recuperative influences. If one would sleep calmly, it is necessary that he should avoid late and hearty suppers, excessive pervous excitement, and that sort of life in general which tends to derange the system.

A. M. C.—The pain that you experience on listening to music, or viewing any beautiful scenery, is caused by an over-excitement of the nervous system. We sometimes weep for joy. Why not sometimes feel pain with an excess of pleasure in any enjoyment?

Why do preachers, nearly all of them, denounce novel reading, and at the same time give novels—Sunday-school libraries are nearly all novels—out to children to read every Sunday? I do not uphold novel reading, but I would like to have a solution to the above, which is to me a puzzle. An answer is requested in your next.—Respectfully, www. oringst.

Ans. My dear William, you will find, by a more extensive experience, that many of the ministers, who don't think as you and I think, are no better than other folks, Some of them preach one thing and practice another. They should do as we do instead. But then, we should be charitable, you know. What's that about the "beam" and the "mote?" As to the propriety of novel reading, the best men differ. We were made no worse by reading "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and-well, Sir Walter Scott wrote some very good things, William, which have been read by good Christian men and women. But of the sensation "blood-and-murder" stories, and the low, sensual French novels, there can be no two opinions among good men. Such are not used in Sunday-schools. Are you a member of any Sunday-school?

Publisher's Department.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER Journals.—Some of our cotemporaries have taken considerable pains to show up comparative statements of reading matter as furnished to their patrons during the past year. The Educator, published at \$1 a year, prints about 5,000 ems monthly; the New York Teacher, published at \$1 50, prints 4,500 ems monthly; the American Educational Monthly, subscription the same as the last, about 6,300 ems; and Hall's Journal of Health, published at \$1 50, prints some 3,000 ems. Our present rate is \$3 a year, and proportionately we should print double the quantity of matter furnished by those three monthlies last Taking the American Educamentioned. tional as a fair standard, we would do our readers full justice by giving them 9,500 ems of reading matter. What, however, is the fact? An examination of our printer's bills enables us to make the astonishing announcement, that in reading matter alone over 15,000 ems monthly are furnished. Verily our recent advance of the subscription price is far within bounds. Our old readers, of course, would rebel at any curtailment in the number of pages. They keep crying out for more, more. Well, kind friends, we fain would meet the demand; and should our circulation reach 50,000, we may make further improvements in accordance with such liberal support.

Half-Yearly Clubs.—We shall now accept clubs for the 48th volume, running the balance of the year, at the same rates as for yearly subscriptions. For example, we will send the 48th volume—from July to January—in clubs of five, for \$6; to clubs of ten for \$10; and to fifteen for \$15, with an extra copy to the agent; twenty copies for \$20, and a copy of "New Physiognomy," worth \$5, as a premium.

"GIVE IT A TRIAL."—There are many families in which this JOURNAL would prove useful where it has not yet been seen. Will not our friends take the trouble to exhibit or lend their numbers with a view to introducing it? We believe many would cheerfully invest a dollar,

"just to try it," on the recommendation of those who can fairly present its merits. Think of it. Ten copies, from July to January, for \$10. Why not get up a club?

TWO VOLUMES A YEAR.—
For the convenience of the subscribers, we divide the yearly numbers of this JOURNAL into two volumes, commencing with January and July. The title and index are published with the December number, to be bound up with the work for the year. Those who prefer can begin their subscriptions with the next July number.

WRITING IN PALE INK AND IN PENCIL.-If a writer would introduce himself favorably to an editor, make a good impression, and not be cast unread into the waste basket, let him not write with a poor pen, in pale ink, nor with a lead pen-The eyes of an editor are sufficiently tired in his ordinary duties not to have these unnecessary nuisances inflicted on him. Good writing materials are now plentiful and cheap, and if one's thoughts are worth recording, they are worthy of being plainly written, on good paper, with good black ink, or brown French inkwhich is still better-on clean white paper. It is a luxury to meet with manuscript "plain as print." We do not ask for extra fine penmanship, nor for perfumed paper, but we beg our correspondents to spare our eyes from the pain of reading letters in pale ink and in pencil.

GEAUTIFUI, WOMEN."—
Besides numerous other attractions, we are now engraving for the July number a large group of European and Asiatic beautics—types of several nations, such as English, French, Austrian, Turkish, Russian, Grecian, Swiss. Polish, Chinese, Swedish, German, Dutch, and Japanese, with some account of their physiognomies, characters, dress, and style. This will interest our young gentlemen readers who are seeking life-companions. So please wait, and not commit yourselves, till after seeing these beauties. Then you can judge where to look for a wife.

P. S.—On exhibiting the drawings of these ladies to our Emma, she promptly remarked, "They are not as handsome as our American girls." Was not that an evidence of jealousy on her part? Our readers shall see, and judge for themselves.

General Items.

GENERAL GRANT AGAIN EN-GRAVED .- Mr. J. H. Littlefield's portrait of General Grant has been engraved by Mr. H. Guggler, who has succeeded in producing a work of the highest order of merit. The style of engraving is very strong, bringing out the features and the expres sions of the countenance with the solidity and prominence of bronze or marble. Art critics generally who have seen it, award it great praise as a work of art. That it is a correct likeness we know, and we can hardly imagine how a better representation of this representative man can be produced. It has received the cordial indorsement of Generals Meade, Howard, Sickles, and Dent, and of Senators and others. The method of line engraving, as brought out in this picture, appears to us to leave nothing to be desired in the way of producing a strong, effective, and expressive picture.

SENT GRATIS.—Our new illustrated and descriptive catalogue of standard works on the science of man



contains a complete list of our publications, with full titles and descriptions; also a complete list of works on Phonography; a list of apparatus and books, with instruction, adapted to physical education; portraits of Longfellow, Rosa Bonheur, Theodocia Burr; a group of eleven most noted poets: six portraits illustrating THE TWO PATHS OF LIFE, the upward and the downward course. These portraits teach an important lesson to the young, and to all, in regard to the results of pursuing the wrong path. It contains illustra tions of the Physiognomy of Insanity and Idiocy, of the miser and the philanthropist; also Comparative Physiognomy, with portraits, showing the resemblance between man and animals. Also two groups, illustrating Ethnology, showing the Caucasian and other races; an illustration from "Æsop's Fables"—the Frog and the Ox; also a chart of the head, with name and location of all of the faculties, with descriptions of the same. All who are interested in the study of MAN in all his relations should have this catalogue for reference; the matter it contains will be interesting to every one. We send it free on receipt of stamp with which to prepay postage. For \$1, we will send it, post-paid, to fifty different addresses. Who will have it? Address this office.

LIBRARIANS AND POLITICIANS will be glad to know that the "Tribune Almanac" has been reproduced in two volumes, covering 1838 to 1868, both inclusive. Those wanting them should order them at once, as only one thousand copies are printed. For terms, see advertisement on last page of this Journal.

GOOD THREAD.—In our notice of Messrs. Brook & Brothers, manufacturers of spool-cotton, in the May number, we inadvertently styled their mills the Waltham Mills, whereas we should have said "Meltham Mills," and are located near a village of the same name.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN EM-BALMING .- In compliance with an invitation from Mr. W. R. C. Clark, of New York, we were present at the autopsy of a human body, which had been preserved from decay seventy-seven days by a new process. There were present, for the purpose of testing the conserving powers of this process, several of our most prominent surgeons, chemists, and medicists, among whom we recognized Prof. Smith, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Drs. Buck, Sands, Doremus, Delafield, Guernsey, and Goulay. The result of the examination was satisfactory so far as the claims of the discoverer of the process go, the subject being apparently as fresh in all respects as a corpse but twenty-four hours old. The process is simply a wash, which is easily and readily applied, no mutilation in any way being necessary. It is said that its preserving effects continue for an indefinite period. There may be occasions when it will be considered desirable to preserve above ground dead human bodies; but we think the sooner they can be disposed of the better. We not in favor of transporting dead bodies long distances. Let them be buried near the place where death came. It is but a foolish superstition of the "Celestials" that induces them to freight ships in California with the corpses of dead Chinamen and transport them to the Flowery Kingdom. This they do after bodies have been dead for years. So, too, foolish Americans disinter decayed bodies and send them as freight for many miles,

to be buried in another place. Why? Is | on, and in a very short space of time. We there any reason in it? In the sight of God, is not one resting-place for the material part as good as another?

The invention may be valuable, never-

COMPOUND SWINDLING -One set of swindlers send out circulars, with tickets, offering to send \$50 gold watches, or other jewelry, on receipt of \$2 40, or such other small sum as the rascals think "greenhorns" will venture to invest. The swindlers receive the money, but do not send the coveted article. The numerous swindled greenhorns becoming uneasy, write to parties here, inquiring about the responsibility of Messrs. Boggs & Co., such swindlers. This suggests a new trick, and the same parties assume a new name and send out circulars, offering to collect bills for a consideration, due on tickets, which they themselves had previously sent out

We have no sympathy for those who are selfish enough to expect the worth of \$50 for \$5. They are as bad as the original rogues, save, in smartness, and are game for the more cunning.

Readers of the A. P. J. are too well informed, too sensible, and honest to be "taken in" after all the warning they have had. When they want watches or jewelry they intrust their orders and money to those of known integrity.

Look out for the quacks, the gift enterprises, the lottery swindlers, Gettysburg asylums-and Gettysburg mineral waters. too. Look out for baggage smashers. swindling hack-men, ticket swindlers, counterfeiters, hair dyes, patent medicines; all sorts of bitters, sarsaparillas, etc., which are composed of whisky and molasses, gin schnapps, and all the vile, medicated stuff good for nothing except to make drunkards. Look out for mock anctions, pocket-book droppers, and the professional beggars, who are usually only thieves and robbers.

A CHAIR FOR INVALIDS .-Mr. Thos. McIlroy, 145 Perry Street, New York, has invented a mechanical contrivance, which is used in our naval, marine, and military hospitals with the most satisfactory results. He will send a circular on receipt of stamp.

EDUCATIONAL.—A new boarding and day school has been opened by the Misses Cooley and Boardman in the rural town of West Springfield, Massachusetts. Besides all the usual English branches, Latin and French are taught, and so is music. But that which we deem of more importance than any other one subject is that of gymnastics, or thorough physical training. If this be made a prominent feature, the girls and boys will learn far more rapidly and be kept constantly growing. In too many schools there is neglect of this, and the poor children pine away for want of air and exercise. Let it not be forgotten that the business of childhood is to grow-to take on constitution as well as to be educated mentally and spiritually. We wish these ladies the best success in their useful enterprise.

LEATHER, LEATHER, NOTH-ING LIKE LEATHER .- Since the great tanners Zadock Pratt and General Grant came upon the public stage, those engaged in the leather business have been "look ing up," and none but political opponents turn up their noses at the smell of leather. Our attention was recently called to a newly patented process for tanning all

have seen leather of remarkable softness and toughness said to have been produced by this new process. Mr. George W. HEARSEY, of Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wisconsin, is the inventor. Those who would know more about it should write for particulars.

GENERAL GRANT.—The large bust of General Grant which is on exhibition in the window of Mr. S. R. Wells' establishment, No. 389 Broadway, New York, is, curiously enough, the first lifesize bust which has been made of the General. It is by a young Italian, named J. Turini .- Evening Mail.

[Copies of this bust may be had for \$12. Packed for shipping \$15.]

A UTAH paper has the following advertisement, by a jolly son of St. Crispin: Jas. Keate, Professor of Snobology * Gentlemen troubled with deficient Understandings can have them dissected, analyzed, and re-created on the shortest notice, and go on their way with their pedal extremities secure against the insinuating influence of water, mud, sand, etc. Departed soles restored.

The various labyrinthian deviations, mystical ramifications, and multitudinous malformations of the Profession have been by me thoroughly analyzed, simplified, and annihilated, and the public need no longer groan under the deleterious effects of bad

"More Fruit and Less Ponk."-This is the motto of the Missouri blackberry men, Messes. Thompson & Myers, who grow the Mammoth Berry, Yes, that sort of diet is just as good for Christians as for Jews. We are in favor of "fruit, fruit, more fruit."

SOAP. - The Persian Pine Tar Soap, manufactured by our missionary friend Constantine, is really a good article, and is constantly growing in public favor. There are intelligent persons who claim for it healing properties; but we say nothing on that score. Our estimate of its merits rests on its cleansing properties, and its cheapness as a toilet An advertisement calling for agents gives the best of testimonials.

FARMS FOR SALE IN MARY-LAND .- An advertisement in our present number describes two farms, one, said to be very beautiful, near the Potomac River. We have the fullest confidence in the statement of the advertiser. From its geographical position, Maryland must ever continue to be one of the most mild and healthful States in the Union. It is now in a somewhat unsettled state, politically and socially. But there is the land, the water, the climate, and all other conditions the most favorable. Besides, it is very near our national capital, which is an advantage. Read the advertisement, and then, if favorably impressed, visit the premises. We may add, Maryland is not only in almost every acre good garden ground, but just the State for the finest

Those of our readers who have children to educate, and desire to do so on a liberal scale, may do well to secure places for them in the seminary for young ladies and misses recently opened by Miss Beechar, in Norwalk, Conn. Send for a circular.

newly patented process for tanning all sorts of hides and skins, with hair off or Webster's Dictionary.

THE DICKENS' MANIA.—An artist friend thus facetiously alluded to the enthusiasm manifested by the citizens of Boston over Dickens, during his recent visit at the "Hub." "The Bostonians have discovered the secret of Dickens' originality and fruitfulness as an author. Being an early riser, he is enabled to practice that kind of exercise that is best adapted to stir up ideas and promote mental and physical equilibrium. After disguising himself as a young vagrant, he rushes to the 'Common,' and turns somersets over its whole length; returning in like manner. Then rushing back to his desk, he delivers his fresh thoughts with great velocity and fluency-his ink flowing in great blots and spatters. It is said that it was some time before the early passers could divine the nature of the strange object-that 'thing of light'-that went whizzing past them on the 'Common:' but when it was discovered to be DICKENS, taking for want of time condensed exercise-a new sensation occurred to 'upper snobdom,' and from busy experiments already making in private gymnasiums, the Boston public must prepare itself to be astonished next spring. by a display on its 'Common' of fair tumblers in bewitching and appropriate costumes. Prominent among these will be that rising crop of literary imitators? who are determined that thereafter they will consign Dickens to oblivion, by their immediate publication of their 'Pick-WEEDS.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—A correspondent writes hopefully of the progress of events in W. Va. He says: "We are greatly in want of a competent school-teacher here. The commissioner frequently gives certificates to persons who never studied geography or grammar, and who know but very little of arithmetic, because he thinks such better than none. There are four old men over seventy years of age teaching in one township this winter. They teach in old style. I wish we could get some of the Connecticut girls out here to teach." Yes but isn't there a "prejudice" against "Yankee school marms 9" Our correspondent is right as to the State from which to draw not only teachers, but also the best wives and mothers. Connecticut can spare a few thousand pretty girls, and have enough left to keep good her excellent reputation. There is a hundred years' work in the South to bring all her people up to the New England educational standard.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Under the auspices of several gentlemen, residents of New York, who have for a long time regarded with pain the corrupting nature of the literature which is usually predominant in what is generally termed "railway reading," a company has been formed with the title "American Railway Literary Union," the object of which will be the improvement of the reading matter supplied by news agents and others to travelers; and also the promotion of "a judicious and profitable reform" among newsdealers generally. Of this Company Mr. Henry Wells is president, and Messrs. J. C. Fargo, Daniel Drew, and Yates Hickley are among the directors.

This is a good movement, and if diligently carried forward will prove a powerful auxiliary in the production of a healthy, moral, and intellectual growth in the general community. The motto of the new Union-"Knowledge and Virtue"-in itself promises much.



Business.

Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME. — At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our circular, Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN.

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular. Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y.

Institute of Practical Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing, at Tolleston, Ind. For Circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN.

Works on Man .- For New Illustrated Catalogue of best Books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology, and Ethnology, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-MAN. - A Religious Family Paper. The Leading Evangelical Organ in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Devoted to the advocacy of Evangelical Truth, against Ritualism and Rationalism; the defense of the "Liberty of Preaching," and the cultivation of fraternal relations with Evangelical Churches

The Editors are assisted by a large corps of clerical and lay contributors in all parts of the United States, in England, and on the Continent.

Published ever Thursday at 633 Broadway, New York,

TERMS: \$4 per annum. To Clergymen. \$3. To Theological Students and Missionaries. \$2. Club Rates: Five copies to one address, \$15; twenty copies, \$50.

SPECIMEN COPIES FURNISHED THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN. Box 6009 P. O., New York.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!! The Carrier Dove, or Mecklenburg Female College Magazine, is offered to you as an advertising medium. It is a Quarterly Magazine of 48 pages, elegantly printed on fine paper, and issued from Charlotte, N. C., at the low rate of \$1 per annum, in advance

It goes to the following States of the Union, viz.: Iowa, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois.

It goes into the hands of that very class of persons whom advertisers wish to reach. Its principal circulation is in the Southern States. Rates moderate

For further information in regard to the Magazine, or in regard to Mecklenburg Female College, send \$1 for one year's subscription to the Carrier Dove, or simply correspond with the undersigned. REV. A. G. STACY,

Charlotte, N. C.

JENKINS' VEST-POCKET LEX-ICON. An English Dictionary of all except Familiar Words; including the Principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Price, in Gilt Morocco, Tuck, \$1; in Leather Gilt, 75 cents. Sent post-paid by S. R. WELLS, New York.

Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for a vertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

SWEDENBORG'S WORKS. -Uniform 12mo edition.

Uniform 12mo edition.

Heaven and Hell, from things heard and seen. 1 vol. 12mo, pp. 379, price \$1 25.

This work unfolds the laws of the spiritual world, describes the condition of both good and evil spirits, exhibits the general arrangement of the inhabitants of both heaven and hell, and the scenery by which they are surrounded.

The Divine Programmes.

which they are surrounded.

THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE. 1 vol. 12mo, extra cloth, beveled boards, gilt top, price \$1 25.

The object of this work is to show that the Divine Providence works according to certain invariable laws; that it is universal, extending to the least things as well as to the greatest; that it has respect to what is eternal with man, and to things temporary only for the sake of what is eternal.

THE FOUR LEADING DOCTRINES. Being those concerning the Lord, the Word, Faith, and Life. 1 vol. 12mo, pp. 390, price \$1 25.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED. 1 vol. 12mo, pp. 206, price \$1 25.

MAN AS A SPIRITUAL BEING.

MAN AS A SPIRITUAL BEING. By Chauncey Giles. 12mo, tinted paper, extra cloth, gilt top, price \$1 25.

The New York Tribune says: "It adheres rigidly to the received principles of Swedenborg's teachings, but it surrounds them with incid illustrations, clears up their apparent difficulties, enforces their logical applications, and exhibits their practical scope and bearing in a style remarkable for clearness of statement, as well as argumentative force."

Well as argumentative force."

The Incarnation and Atonement. By Chauncey Giles. Uniform with the above, price 75cts.; also, in common cloth, 50cts; paper, 25cts.

"Whoever is not satisfied with the commonly received doctrines of the Lord's work, while on earth, should read this little book."

All the writings of Swedenborg and col-

All the writings of Swedenborg and col-Publishing House of the New Jerusalem Church, 20 Cooper Union, New York.

JOS. R. PUTNAM, Manager.

*** Send for a Catalogue.

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JE-

ELECTRO VITAL.—DR. JEmodelical Apparatus, warranted greater
magnetic power of any called magnetic.
The patent labels of the United States,
England, and France are on the machine
itself, as the law requires for all genuine
patentee districts.
"The best yet devised in any country
for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the
patent labels of 1860 and 1866.

Address DR. J. KIDDER,
tf. 478 Broadway, New York.

64 AMER. SCHOOL INST.," founded 1855, is a reliable Educational

For supplying Schools with Teachers; For representing Teachers who want posi-tions;

For giving parents information of good schools;

schools; For selling and renting School Properties. All Teachers should have the "Application Form." All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and

"Amer. Educational" Teachers' Bulletin."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond Street, New York. (Removed May 1st from 430 Broome St.)

FARMS FOR SALE,—Hollywood contains near 400 acres of land, 300 in a good state of cultivation and under good chestnut fence. The remainder is timber land, consisting of a growth of White Oak, Hickory, Pine, Chestnut, Locust, and Cedar, affording an abundant supply for the Parm. This Farm is in the Second Election District of the County, known as the "Factory District," in a pleasant neighborhood, and within half a mile of the Potomac River and in full view of it. It is on Hening Creek, very famous for its abundance of fish, oysters, and wild fowl, which bounds it on the east, south, and west for three miles. I have known one person during the past season to catch with the hook and line, in two hours, 120 fine perch in this creek. We have Rock, Taylor, Trout, Sheepshead, Crocus, and Drum, all in season, besides other small fish which we catch ourselves. By an act of the Legislature, persons owning land binding on this creek have the exclusive right to the creek for the planting of systers, and there are upon this estate some of the finest Cores for planting Oysters, etc.; and there are upon this estate some of the finest Cores for planting Oysters, and the supply around its shores is inexhaustible. This is certainly a great advantage in these times, when oysters are becoming scarce and the demand for them is so great. Here you have the oysters of the creek belonging exclusively to you, and no one—not even citizens of the County—can catch them with out your consent. FARMS FOR SALE.—Holly-

lave the oysters of the creek belonging exclusively to you, and no one—not even citizens of the County—can catch them without your consent.

This Estate has on it a good Dwellinghouse, with eleven rooms, including Nursery and Kitchen, all under the same roof; a large yard, inclosed by a good, substantial, and ornamental fence; a Garden of one acre; an Orchard with a fine variety of good fruits—Peaches, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, etc., etc.; a good brick dairy in the yard, and a well of good water at the door; also as fine a spring as can be found in the State. It has all necessary out-houses, including Ice-house, Stables, Carriage-house, three Barns, Overseer's House, also a new Cottage, with five rooms. I have this Estate divided into five fields, with good water in cach.

As an evidence of the productiveness of this land, I will mention the amount of crops grown upon it one year, just preceding our unfortunate civil war. Of Corn, 1,500 bushels; Wheat, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 750 bushels; Tobacco, 34,000 lbs.; besides Turnips and Potatoes in the greatest profusion. There is a Grist Mill three quarters of a mile from the house, Protestant Episcopal Church a quarter of a mile, Catholic Church one and a-half miles, Post Office one mile (a daily mail); two Steamboat Landings within five miles, with three and four boats a week, one of the Landings being the famous watering-place, Piney Point. Point Lookout is within sixteen miles of the Farm. There can be found no more desirable situation than this, both as a pleasant residence and for the productiveness of the land. We have found no more desirable situation than this, both as a pleasant residence and for the productiveness of the land. We have great sport in the field with dog and gun, hunting Partridge, Snipe, and Squirrel. In the winter, the Redneck, Flock, Fowl, and Canvas-back Duck are most abundant.

A more extended description is deemed

dant.

A more extended description is deemed unnecessary, as the purchaser will of course visit the premises before buying. I will take for this Estate Sixteen Thousand Dollars, one half cash, and the deferred payments secured by Deed of Trust on the premises.

I have also a very desirable Estate on the St. Mary's River, containing 500 acres of land, lying immediately upon said river for a distance of one mile. Has on it a comfortable Dwelling, a very fine Barn, and necessary outhouses. About 175 acres are cleared and under a good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation.

This is a high and airy situation, being some hundred feet above the river, and is very healthy. It has on it a large quantity of Chestnut Timber, also Oak, Pine, and Cedar, and delightful springs of water. I will take for this Estate Ten Thousand Dollars. For further particulars address, THOS, A. LYNCH, Great Mills, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL
DISCOVERY—THE NATURAL ALPHABET, for Printing and Writing ALL
LANGUAGES. Based upon an Original
and Comprehensive Classification of the
Elementary Sounds,—Address, inclosing
50 cents, J. MADISON ALLYN, Principal,
Industrial Institute Ancora, Camden Co.,
N. J. 11.*

PATENT OFFICES. — Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., Editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A Pamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis.

The Anadeome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Census by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address MUNN & CO.,

3t 37 Park Row, New York. PATENT OFFICES. - Inven-

DAVIES & KENT, Printers, Stereotypers, and Electrotypers, No. 183 William Street (cor. of Spruce), New York, Note, Circular, Bill-Head, and Card Printing neatly and promptly executed.

BOOKS BY POST AT HALF PRICE! We have a few copies or remnants of Editions which we will sell at one half the regular prices, and simply adding postage. This offer will hold good during the present month, or till all shall be sold. The books will be sent, postage prepaid by us, on receipt of the smallest price named.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SACRED HISTORY Considered in Relation to Human Aliment and the Wines of Scripture. By Sylvester Graham. Regular price, \$3; present price,

THE POWER OF KINDNESS; Inculcating the Principles of Benevolence and Love. 75 cents. By first post 40 cents.

Familiar Lessons on Astronomy. Designed for Children and Youth, in Schools and Families. \$1 50. We send it for 75 cents.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY. With more than One Hundred Engravings; with a Floral Dictionary or Language of Flowers. \$1 50. Only 87 cents.

THE FAMILY DENTIST; a popular Treatise on the Teeth, with various Recipes for their Preservation. \$1 50. We send it for 87 cents.

The Physiology of Digestion, with Experiments on the Gastric Juice. By Wm. Beaumont, Surgeon in U. S. Army. Very scarce. \$1 50. We send it at 87

HYDROPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE. With plain observations on Drugs, Diet, Water, Air, and Exercise. With Notes and Observations by R. T. Trall. 150. By post, 87 cents.

THE WATER-CURE MANUAL. The various Modes of Bathing Illustrated, and Curative Effects of Water Treatment given. \$1 50. Now only 87 cents.

THE WATER-CURE IN AMERICA. Over Three Hundred Cases of various Diseases Treated with Water. §1 75. We send it for 87 cents.

Dr. Alcort on the Use of Tobacco. 25 cents. By post, 15 cents.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MESMERISM. By Dr. Dods. 50 cents. We send it for 30 cents.

Science of the Soul, Physiologically and Philosophically. By Dr. Haddock. 60 cents. Only 30 cents.

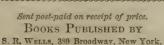
The Philosophy of Electrical Psychology; being a Course of Twelve Lectures. By Dr. Dods. \$1 50. We send it tures. By D for 87 cents.

CHEMISTRY and its applications to Physiology, Agriculture, and Commerce. By Prof Liebig. 50 cents. We send it for 30 cents.

THE PRACTICE OF WATER-CURE, with Evidence of its Efficacy and Safety. By Drs. Wilson and Gully. 50 cents. We send a copy for 30 cents.

It is not probable that other editions of these works will ever be printed. Those who wish copies should order them at once from S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

FREE! Our new Catalogue of Improved Stencil Dies. More than \$200 a month is being made with them.
S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.



WORKS ON PHRENOLOGY. Annuals of Phrenology, 4 years, 1 vol. \$0 60

WORKS ON PHYSIOLOGY.

NEW HAND-BOOKS.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL. Any book, magazine, or newspaper, no matter where or by whom published, may be ordered at publisher's prices, from S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

FREDRIKA BREMER.—HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome St., New York, have just published the

LIFE, LETTERS, AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS

FREDRIKA BREMER.

Edited by her Sister, Charlotte Bremer. One volume, crown 8vo, cloth, price \$2.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"In this handsome volume we have a fitting memorial of one of Sweden's most gifted writers,—a woman who labored for many years to improve the condition of her sex in Europe. Miss Bremer's character, as shown in her sketch of her own life, and in the interesting biography written by her sister, is one which womankind everywhere will do well to study. It is not without angularities: but it is an admirable illustration of steady working for a certain result, and that result—good to its kind. Her letters, which fill 151 pages of the volume, are replete with rich thought, and should be read by all mothers and daughters. It is through them that we get the best insight into the Swedish authorses's life, for they are what letters between friends always ought to betranscripts of the life and thought. Her sketches are instructive as well as pleasing; and the book, as a whole, is a very acceptable addition to our memorial iterature."—Rural New Yorker.

"The biography of one who did so much for the elevation of the women of her own country, and wished to do as much more, is especially timely and interesting now when the 'woman question,' with its various phases, is occupying so much of the public attention."—Springfield Republican.

"The double biography is delightful, chiefly because it shows Fredrika in the bosom of her family, from earliest childhood, and may be said to trace the history of her mind."—Philadelphia Press.

"The letters, which constitute the greater part of the volume, are its greatest charm."—Albany Express.

Albany Express.

Copies of this charming book will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, \$2.

Nearly ready.

A SKETCH OF THE OFFICIAL LIPE OF JOHN A. ANDREW, as Governor of Massachusetts, to which is added the Valedictory Address of Governor Andrew upon retiring from office, January 5th, 1866, on the subject of the Reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion. In one volume, 16mo, with photographic portrait, price \$1 25.

The Charities of New York, Compiled by Messrs H. J. Cammann and H. N. Camp, with illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo.

*** A limited edition only is issued of this work.

LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN THE DAYS OF THE TYRANTS; or, Civilization and Barbarism, from the Spanish of Colonel Sarmiento, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author. By Mrs. Mary Mann. In one volume, crown 8vo.

REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals. 1 vol.,

FIOR D'ALIZA. By Alphonse de Lamartine. 1 vol.. 16mo.

*** A simple, charming story. It is highly praised by the Saturday Review, and Leon de Gazlon pronounces it the "Paul and Virginia" of the Nineteenth Century.

THE NEW YORK SUN.—An Independent Daily Newspaper, giving All the News in a fresh, readable, attractive manner, condensed so that a business man can find time to read the whole. CHARLES A. DANA, Editor and Manager. Price: \$6 a year: \$1 50 for three months.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Prepared with great care for country subscribers. Farmers' Club fully reported. Markets accurately given. Horticultural and Agricultural Department edited by ANDREW S. FULLER. Great variety of interesting miscellaneous reading, making it a first-rate

GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Price: \$1 a year; 20 copies to one address, \$17; 50 copies to one address, \$35. Subscribers to the Weekly Sun who wish also to receive the Rural New Yorker—one of the best agricultural and literary journals in the country—can do so on very advantageous terms. The two papers will be sent for one year to any one remitting \$3 25.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Same size and character as the Weekly, but furnishing twice as much reading matter, and giving the News with greater freshness. Price: \$2 a year; 10 copies to one address, \$18; 20 copies to one address, \$35; 50 copies to one address, \$80; always in advance. THE SUN, New York City. Apr. 3t.

THE SUN, New York City.

THE ROUND TABLE; A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART, is offered to the public as a publication which has labored vigorously for national literature, for fearless discussion of political and social problems, and for the promotion of a higher type of journalism than in general has flourished among us.

Money and labor have been unsparingly used to make The Round Table a credit to the metropolis and the country. It has been conducted with energy and perseverance, has aimed steadily at improvement in every department, and has now won a substantial position which, in a business point of view, is undoubtedly stronger than that of any similar journal yet founded in this country.

The Round Table has achieved cosmopolitan success, and has been recognized by the leading journals of both our own country and Europe as the ablest paper of its class in America. In addition to its large circulation in the metropolis and in all the leading cities of America. The Round Table has subscribers in every State in the Union, in the Canadas, West Indies, in the principal countries of Europe, in China, Japan, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, etc., etc. It exerts an influence equaled by that of very few publications, daily or weekly, in the United States.

Subscription price of The Round Table \$6 a year.

The Round Table \$6), and the Phrenological Journal (\$3), to one address for \$7 50 a year.

Office of The Round Table Association, 132 Nassau Street, New York

EDWARD O. JENKINS, Steam Book and Job Printer, and Stereotyper, No. 20 North William Street, New York, announces to his friends and the public that his establishment is replete with Presses, Type, and material for the rapid production of every description of printing.

GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE OREATEST CURTOSITY OF THE
19TH CENTURY!—WONDERFUL ELECTRIC FISH. It pleases all. By mail for
10 cts. and stamp; 3 for 25 cts. Address
the inventor, NATHAN HALL, Providence, R. I. Agents wanted in every
part of the world. ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA.
This College Holds Three Sessions each

This College Holds Three Sessions each Year.
The First Session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January.
The Second Session, commencing Feb. 1st, continues until the beginning of May.
The Third Session continues through the summer months.
It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and serve department of Medicines and

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly tanght.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

Joseph Sites, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Henry Hollemback, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Joseph P. Fitler, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.

John Buchanan, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Institute of Medicine.

William Clark, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

Medicine

Medicine.

Mill.

Medicine.

Medi

James Cochran, M.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. D. McMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of Surgical Anatomy.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction is afforded. Free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided. Dissecting material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60; no other expenses.

For particulars, address JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Dean, Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. — THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JURNAL, OF PRINASYLVANIA. Published.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL
JOURNAL OF PENNSTLVANIA. Published
Monthly. 48 Pages. Price \$2 per annum.
The most original and progressive Medical Journal in the United States. All articles original and thoroughly practical.
Splendid inducements to subscribers for 1868. Premium engravings, valued at \$3, given to each subscriber. Specimen copy sent free.
Address, JOHN BUCHANAN. 297 North

nt free. Address, JOHN BUCHANAN, 227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. CONSTANTINE'S

PERSIAN HEALING on PINE TAR SOAP. Patented March 12th, 1867. For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath this Soap has no equal. It Cures Pimples, Rash, Chapped Hands, and all Diseases of the Scalp and Skin. Is a good Shaving

the Scalp and Skin. Is a good Shaving Soap.

WHAT THOSE SAY WHO USE IT.

Buldness Cured.—It is bringing my hair in beautifully. I consider it the best hair renovator in use.—M. H. Combs, 218 Atlantic St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have used it for catarrh in the head, making a suds and snuffing it through the nose, and it has eured me. I use it constantly for the toilet, and consider it the best soap for that purpose.—G. R. Benson, Office of the U. S. Life Ins. Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

I have used your Persian Healing Soap in my practice extensively, and it has

St., N. Y.

I have used your Persian Healing Soap in my practice extensively, and it has proved the best healing soap I ever used. It has no equal as a soap for washing the heads and skin of children.—L. P. Alduich, M.D., 19 Harrison St., N.Y.

I had salt rheum badly fifteen years, Your soap has made a complete cure.—G. M. Balt, 119 West St., N.Y.

I use it for the toilet and bathing, and prefer it to any other I have ever known.—J. H. T. King, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

I have used it for soldier's itch. The scalp was badly diseased, resembling scaldhead. A cure was effected in a few days.—T. S. P. Lord, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

It is the best medicine we have ever seen for cutaneous eruptions of every kind, and every family should have it.—American Baptiss.

It accomplishes all it claims.—R. Hamliton, M.D., Saratoga, N. Y.

The wife of Rev. Dr. King, Missionary at Athons, Greece, writes: "I have used your Persian Healing Soap for rheumatism, and find it exceedingly good."

Agents wanted. Send 50 cents for sample, or 3 cents for circular

A. A. CONSTANTINE,

1



Removal !—The Office of the "American School Institute" will be removed in June, 1868, to new and permanent quarters in that first-class locality. No. 14 Bond Street, a few doors east of Broadway. All who have educational business of any kind are invited to call. In the new location there will be additional facilities for conducting the rapidly increasing business of this useful "Bureau of Educational Information."

"American School Institute," founded 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau: 1. To all who seek well-qualified teachers; 2. To represent teachers who desire positions; 3. To give parents information of good schools; 4. To sell, rent, and exchange school properties. J. W. Schemmerhonn, A.M. Actuary, 14 Bond Street, New York; M. J. Youno, Secretary; F. M. Brown, Treasurer.

"The right teacher for the right place." Thirteen years' trial has proved the "American School Instituters" a useful and efficient auxiliary in the Educational Machinery of our country. Its patrons and friends are among the first educational and business men. REMOVAL!-The Office of

and friends are among the first educational and business men.

Principals, School Officers, and others, should give early notice of what teachers they want. The "Teachers' Bulletin," published in the American Educational Monthly, will be sent on application.

All Teachers should have the Application Form. Early applications for positions are desirable.

A circular containing Testimony for the "American School Institute" will be sent to those wanting it.

AMERICAN ARTISAN

AMERICAN ARTISAN AND
PATENT RECORD.—New Series.
The American Artisan, now in the fourth
year of its publication, is a Weekly Journal, devoted to fostering the interests of
Artisans and Manufacturers, encouraging
the genius of Inventors, and protecting the
rights of Patentees.
Each number contains numerous original
orgravings, and descriptions of new ma-

rights of Patentees.
Each number contains numerous original engravings and descriptions of new machinery, etc., both American and Foreign; reliable receipts for use in the field, the workshop, and the household; practical rules for mechanics and advice to farmers; "Mechanical Movements," and other useful lessons for young artisans; the official list of claims of all patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office; reports of law cases relating to patents, etc.
Each number of the American Artisan contains sixteen pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the arts and sciences is recorded in familiar language. Twenty-six numbers form a handsome half-yearly volume. The columns of the American Artisan are rendered attractive by articles from the pens of many talented American writers upon scientific and mechanical subjects.
Terms of subscription: Single copies, by mail, per year, \$2 50 in advance.
The publishers of the American Artisan.

vance.

The publishers of the American Artisan are also extensively engaged as Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and will promptly forward to all who desire it, per mail, gratis, a pamphlet, entitled "Important Information for Inventors and Patentees". Address

ees." Address
BROWN, COOMBS & CO.,
Proprietors of the American Artisan,
Mch. tf. No. 189 Broadway, New York,

THE MASONIC HARMONIA; ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

For the use of the MASONIC FRATERNITY.

BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER, Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc.

Chor, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St.
Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.

Price, §1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masouic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on application.

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Instruction given by Mail in this beautiful and useful Art. For Terms, Specimens, etc., address, with stamp, WM. A. PEER, Boonton, Morris Co., N. J.

Boarding in New York.— Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 Laight Street. Turkish Baths, Elec-tric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those desiring su such. MILLER, WOOD & CO.

THE MONTHLY PHONO-GRAPHIC MAGAZINE.—Terms, \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. This is the only periodical printed in Phonography published in America. Two numbers now ready. Address, JAMES E. MUNSON, tf 117 Nassau Street, New York.

THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.-The following Works are used in the different Medical Schools, and may be obtained at this office at prices annexed.

To LECTURERS, TEACHERS IN COLLEGES, ETC .- We can supply

he best Frence articulated, etc.
fuman Skulls, Articulated \$25 to \$35
fuman Skulls, 5 to 15 Human Skulls Do. (inferior) from.....

WORKS USED IN ALLOPATHIC COLLEGES.

Beck's Materia Medica	\$4 50)
Gray's Anatomy	7 00)
Churchill's Midwifery	4 50)
Erichsen's Surgery	7 00)
Watson's Practice	8 00)
Dalton's Physiology	6 00)
Fowne's Chemistry	2 25	5
Dungleson's Dictionary	7 50)

With such others as Professors may recommend.

WORKS USED IN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGES.

Surgery, Druit Erichsen's	\$4 50
" Erichsen's	7 00
Anatomy. Gray	7 00
Physiology, Carpenter	6 50
Physiology. Carpenter	6 00
Materia Medica. Hahnemann's	10 00
Hull's Jahr Symptomatology	7 00
Hempel. Materia Medica. 2 vols	13 00
Obstetrics. Cazeaux	6 75
" Bedford's	5 50
Chemistry. Draper	1 75
Medical Jurisprudence. Beck	13 00
BOOKS OF REFERENCE	

That in the New York Hadronethia

Used in the New York Hydrops	tl	nic
College.		
Chemistry. Youmans' \$	9	OΩ
Draper's	ĩ	75
" Fowne's	2	25
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Ĩ	140
Pereira 1	4	00
Pereira	П	
Dungleson	7	50
Anatomy, Gray	7	00
" Wilson	4	50
	2	25
Physiology. Dalton	6	00
" Draper	5	50
Draper	6	50
Pathology, Gross	4	50
Rokijansky	8	00
Hydropathic Encyclopedia. Trall Graham	4	50
Graham	3	50
Medical Institutes. Paine	5	
Surgery. Erichsen		00
AALIL		50
000ptt		00
	5	50
CARCINIA,,	6 5	75 50
Discourage of Women Weell	5	00
Diseases of women. Tran	6	00
GCallZOIII	5	00
" Scanzoni " Scanzoni " Simpson " Bedford	5	00
Elocution. Bronson	2	00
" Rush.		00
Gymnastics. Lewis	1	
Trall, do	î	
Dictionary. Dungleson	7	
" Cleveland	i	
" Gardner	$\frac{1}{4}$	00
" Hoblyn	1	75
0.7 1.17 11 7.4 0		77

Orders should be addressed to S. R. WELLS 389 Broadway, New York.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Unless the editor speedily makes up his mind to stop it, he is in danger of soon having the best magazine in the country.

—The Round Table.

It has no superior .- New Haven Register.

The high character of the magazine is recognized by all.—Boston Ev. Traveller.

Lippincott's gets better and better.— Phila. Public Ledger.

It is evidently destined to take position in the foremost rank of literary serials in America.—Baltimore American.

Worthy to be classed with the best literary monthlies of England and this country.

—Phila. Ev. Bulletin.

Lippincott's Magazine for June contains an original Poem of 324 lines, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, written expressly for their Magazine.

Contents of June Number.

Dallas Galbraith. VI. Day Dreaming, American Forests. Popular Novels.

Popular Novels.
Across the Sierra Nevada.
The Wind's Reply.
Siena.
To Please Aunt Martha.

Conversion of the National Debt into 9. Conversion of the Nati Capital. 10. American Culture. 11. A Strange Passenger, 12. The Home of Burns. 13. Major Noah. 14. Our Monthly Gossip. 15. Literature of the Day.

For sale at all the Book and News stores throughout the country.

Single Number, 35 cents. Yearly Subscription, \$4. Liberal Terms to Clubs and Address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

OHIO EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.

I am glad to see that your journal is so vigorously conducted and so well sustained.—Henry Barnard, Nat'l Com'r of Education. WHAT EMINENT EDUCATORS THINK OF IT.

Education.

It is not surpassed by any other educational journal published in this land in the ability, variety, and practical character and value of its articles.—Hon. B. G. Normhror, Conn.

It takes up the live questions of the times, and no others, and discusses them with marked ability.—Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Penn.

Penn.
It stands in the very front rank of its class of magazines.—Supt. John D. Philbrick, Boston, Mass.
The Ohio Educational Monthly is a model magazine.—Pres. Richard Edwards, Ill.
I read the Monthly (Ohio) with more pleasure and profit than any other educational journal.—Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, Minn.

Minn.
The best educational paper now published in this country.—E. A. Sheldon, N. Y.
No other contains so practical and professional articles.—A. S. Kissel, Minn.
The ne plus ultra of educational periodicals.—R. W. Stevenson, Norwalk, O.
The very best educational journal published in this country.—Prof. John Ogden,

Tenn.
It is certainly one of the best educational It is certainly one of the best educational monthlies in our country.—Prof. D. N. Camp, Editor American Journal of Education, Conn.

I prefer it to any other of the educational periodicals that I have seen.—B. Mallon, Supl. Pub. Schools, Savannah, Ga.

I think your journal is unrivaled.—H. F. Fillerton, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is no better educational periodical published.—ALEX. FORBES, Cleveland, O. The Monthly is the best of the many educational papers we are taking.—W.

The Monthly is the best of the many educational papers we are taking.—W. WATKINS, Supt. Pub. Schools, Marion, O. The OHIO ED. MONTHLY has no superior.—J. G. LAIRD, Ind.

** Subscription price of MONTHLY, \$1 50 per annum; five or more copies at the rate of \$1 25 a copy. Sample copy sent on receipt of postage stamp. Subscriptions begin in January or July.

Address the Publisher:
E. E. WHITE, Columbus, Ohio.

RINK'S ORGAN SCHOOL

RINK'S ORGAN SCHOOL
Carefully Revised; with the German Directions and Terms translated into English, and the Pedal Part written on a Separate Staff. The whole edited by W. T. Best. A new and valuable edition of the most thorough and systematic System of Instruction, for the formation of a correct style of Organ playing, and the mastery of the instrument in all its varied resources. Price, in Six Parts, each \$1.50; in One Vol., cloth, \$6. Mailed; post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE BOOKS - for all

Mrs. Hale's Poetical Quotations.....\$3 50 Life and Speeches of Andrew Johnson. 2 75 Poetry of the War. By Richard Grant White.... 2 50 Youmans' Hand-Book of Household Science 200
Youmans' New Chemistry 175
Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art. 2 volumes. 7 50
Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words. 2 50
Trench on the Study of Words. 1 25
Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Rules 1 25
Flowers of Elecution 2 00
Man, Moral and Physical 1 50
The Iron Furnace of Slavery. 1 25
Chambers' Information for the People. 2 volumes 10 00 S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE WORKS ON DE-SCRIPTIVE DRAWINGS, ETC., for Students, Draftsmen, and Artisans.

Draftsmen, and Artisans.

Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Two hundred
Plain Geometrical Problems. 1
vol., 12mo, cloth.

Warren's, Prof. S. E.—On Drafting
Instruments and Operations. 1
vol., 12mo, cloth.

Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Elementary
Projection Drawing, with Practical
Applications. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth.

Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Elementary
Linear Perspective. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. \$1 50 1 50

1 75 1 25

Cloth ...
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Descriptive
Geometry. 1 vol., 8vo, with numerous large plates, cloth.
Warren's, Prof. S. E.—Shades and
Shadows. 1 vol., 8vo, large plates, 5 00

Published and for sale by S. R. WELLS,
389 Broadway, New York.
Prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

BOOKS BY RETURN MAIL.-DOOKS BY KETURN MAIL.—
Any Book, Map, Chart, Portrait, Album,
Magazine, or Paper, sent "by return of
first Post," at Publishers' Prices. All
works on Phrenology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics,
Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Encyclopedias,
and on the Natural Sciences. Address
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. New
York. Agents wanted.





ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Receive their Teas

BY CARGO. THE

KROM THE REST

Tea Districts of China and Japan,

AND SELL THEM IN

QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS

AT CARGO PRICES.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments-and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in the lines, at a prefit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselveswhich, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our Warehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution-each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Ware-

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb. MIXED (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per 1h

Young Hyson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. GUNPOWDER (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best, 40c., per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to \$1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

> GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 VESEY STREET. Post-Office Box 5,643, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor.

Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry, D.D., Editor.

Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D., Editor. Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy,

D.D., Editor. Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G.

Craighead, Editors. Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright, Editor.

Christian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, Henry C. Bowen, Publisher

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor. Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y., D. D. T. Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greelev, Editor,

We call attention to the above list as a positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, July 25, 1867. GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours, LORENZO WESTOVER.

DEARBORNVILLE, MICH., July 6, 1867.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of

It may be proper here to state that the tea received gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order. AMOS GAGE.

Respectfully yours,

BRUNSWICK, Mo., March 26, 1867. To the Great American Tea Company, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor. compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

N. B.-All villages and towns where a large number reside, by clubbing together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are bogus or imitations. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.-Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. Direct letters and orders to the

> GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 83 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.





FULAH WARRIORS.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Each subscriber is supposed to know, without special notification, when his subscription ends. The Journal is continued only for the time paid for.

Renewals are now in order. If they be prompt, full and complete sets for binding will be obtained. But if they delay too long, we may not be able at the end of the year to supply all the back numbers.

Liberal premiums will continue to be given for clubs. We give sewing machines, melodeons, libraries, tool chests, etc. Enterprising persons interested in the JOURNAL will talk up the subject to their friends and neighbors.

Clubs may be made up at one or at different post-offices.

In remitting, it is best, when possible, to send P. O. orders, checks, or drafts, payable to the order of the editor. If greenbacks be sent, it should be in registered letters.

Finally. It must be apparent to every reader, that the work of disseminating new and unpopular truths must, in the nature of things, be an "up-hill work." Only brave and courageous hearts will engage in it; hearts not daunted by the sneers of prejudice, or by the bigotry of superstition and ignorance. Let each judge for himself what is his duty and his pleasure.

If the world is to be regenerated; if bad habits are to be overcome; and if the race is to be elevated physically, intellectually, and spiritually, the means must be used. We claim but a very moderate share in this work; but, so far as it goes, it is important. Others work well in other fields; let us work well in this. If it would be an aid to personal improvement

to have the JOURNAL read in every family; then, reader, we ask you to help place it there.

Science and religion may—should—go hand in hand, and the whole world brought into happy harmony and concord. If we ever come to know ourselves thoroughly, we shall be most thankful for the knowledge, and this will, no doubt, make us more charitable in judging others. Then let us all join in the good work of self-improvement.

THE FULAHS.

These people constitute one of the most important tribes of Western Africa. The region inhabited by them is that watered by the two great rivers Senegal and Gambia. The face of this large region, which extends interiorward to the distance of six or seven hundred miles, is generally flat and monotonous. The Senegal, which is under the control of the French, is navigable for small-sized vessels some five hundred miles; the Gambia is navigable for vessels of the largest size some thirty-five or forty miles, and for ordinary merchant vessels, to MacCarthy's Island, two hundred and fifty miles from the sea-coast.

Similar in many physical respects to the Abyssinians, the Fulahs differ greatly from the ordinary negro races. They have long been known to traders in Western Africa.

In 1534 commercial relations were commenced by the Spanish government through De Barros. In personal appearance and mental capacity they greatly exceed the neighboring tribes. In fact, they have attained to some degree of civilization, which is a matter of astonishment to European travelers when their rude and barbarous surroundings are

considered. They cultivate the soil, forge in iron and silver, work skillfully with leather and wood, and manufacture cloth to some extent. They also have schools in which their children are instructed according to the precepts of Mohammedanism, the prevailing religion.

The Fulahs are a warlike people, and the dominant tribe in Senegambia. In stature they are of middle size, limbs delicate in mold but well formed and graceful. As described by M. Golberry, a French traveler, they are "fine men, robust and courageous, They have a strong mind, and are mysterious and prudent; they understand commerce, and travel in the capacity of merchants, even to the extent of the Gulf of Guinea: they are formidable to their neighbors. Their women are handsome and sprightly. The color of their skin is a kind of reddish black; their countenances are regular, and their hair is longer, and not so woolly as that of the common negroes; their language is altogether different from that of the nations by whom they are surrounded-it is more elegant and sonorous."

The subject of their origin is a matter yet undetermined. Some ethnologists claim the Fulah as an offshoot from the Polynesian race, on account of the analogous sound existing between several words of the Fulah and Polynesian languages. Prichard considers them a genuine African race.

The Fulahs have a tradition that they are descended from Phut, the son of Ham. (Gen. x. 6.) The prefix of the word Futa to almost every district of any extent which they have occupied, is singular.

The recent Abyssinian difficulties which have brought that people into conspicuous notice, may stimulate African exploration to a degree which will bring to light many interesting facts related to the Fulahs and associate tribes. There is a good prospect for Ethiopia now that scientific men are becoming deeply interested in her obscurities.

A True Man. — Shakspeare's estimate of true manhood is not more definite and beautiful than suggestive:

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles, His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate; His tears pure messengers sent from his heart; His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth!

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

Is devoted to The Science of Man, in all its branches, including PhrenoLogy, Physiology, Physiology, Prysiology, Prysiology, Prysiology, Ethiology, Sciology, etc. If furnishes a guide in Choosing a Pursuit, and in judging of the dispositions of those around us, by all the known external "Signs of Character."

Published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Now is the time to subscribe. A new volume begins with the July number. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere.

Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR, 389 Broadway, New York, U. S. A

and Management of Fruit Trees.

By Thomas Gregg. Muslin.

ning New and Useful! Conant's Binder for the Phrenological Journal.—
It is a perfect Binder all the year round, and the Journal can be bound as fast as received. Price, by mail, post-paid, 75 cents. Something New and Useful!

Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

LIBRARY AGENCY

ECONOMICAL PURCHASE OF BOOKS

For College, School and Town Libraries,

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, FAMILY BOOKSHELVES,

Still continue to make it a special and important part of their business to attend to orders for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS and INDIVIDUALS who desire to have accurate information and suggestions as to the best books and the best editions, and to purchase what they need, whether in thousands or a single book, in the most economical way.

N. B .- Orders for American or Foreign Books of every description, whether for whole libraries or for single books, are carefully and promptly executed at the above Agency. The experience acquired by thirty-five years' study of this specially on both sides of the Atlantic, will, it is believed, be useful to book-buyers with reference to choice of the best books and the best editions, and also with reference to ECONOMY.

Messrs. Putnam & Son propose to give personal attention to all commissions entrusted to them, and to purchase books on very favorable terms for our correspondents. Cash remittances should be made either by drafts on New York, or by Post Office orders. Strangers can have parcels, large or small, sent by express, payable on delivery.

G. P. PUTNAM & Son will also make purchases at any of the Library Auction Sales. At their rooms, as above, will be found specimen volumes of the choicest books of the time, which can be examined at leisure.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.



The Journal is invaluable to the Capitalist, Miner, and Mechanic.

Represents the Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper. Coal, Iron, Slate, and Oil Interests. Terms \$4 per annum; 10 cts. per copy.

WESTERN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Two Seasons yearly, commencing in October and February.

Makes provision for a thorough

Medical Education by scholarship without the necessity of office pupil-

FOR ANNOUNCEMENT.

Catalogue of Eclectic Books and specimen Numbers of " Eclectic Medical Journal."

Address,

JOHN M. SCUDDER, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WEBER



NOFORTES.

Are pronounced by the Musical Profession, the Conservatory of New York,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured, Because of their immense Power, Equal-ty, Spectness and Brilliancy of Tone, Etastic Touch, and great Durability.

A Descriptive Circular sent on application, WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL.

Any Book, Magazine, or Newspaper, no matter where or by whom published, may be ordered at publisher's prices, from S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

It is edited by ALFRED L. SEWELL, and EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Address, ALFRED L. SEWE

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners those Wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to ADVERTISE in

HEW YORK EXPRESS,

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms:

THE EVENING EXPRESS.	
Single Copy. 4 cen City Subscribers, served by Carriers, per week. 24 "	ts
Mail Subscribers, one year	DU
	00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.	
One Copy, one year, (104 issues) \$4 81x months. 2 Two Copies, one year 7 Five Copies, one year 15 Ten Copies, one year 23 Twenty-five copies one year to address of one person. 50 An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten and over.	50 00 00
WEEKLY EXPRESS.	
One copy, one year, (52 issues)	
	00
	00
Ten Copies, one year	
Fifty copies of Weekly to address of one person	00

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY EXPRESS FOR 50 CENTS.

be sent to every club of ten.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to December 1st, 1868. We are advised by our friends throughout the country that determined efforts are making (and with some success) to push into circulation Radical journals, in the interest of the present Rump Congress, and believing that the circulation of half a militon copies of the Persut Express during the coming year, would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters (by opening the eyes of the people to the issues of the present crisis) than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Democrat knows honest Republicans, who need only to be undeceived, to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with the Werkly Express. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent. Friends who propose to co-operate with us, please send your orders as promptly as may be. ADDRESS-J. & E. BROOKS, Nos. 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.

Read-Subscribe-Circulate.-Presidential Campaign 1868.

The importance of the crisis of 1868 to the saving of the Government of our fathers—the re-establishment of the constitution and restoration of the Union, and the recessity of a more healthful and steady business to the people, demands of all Democrats and Conservative citizens and people in the country, some efforts to counteract the immense exertion of those who are using the spoils of office and fortunes acquired by war, to maintain the present disorganized state of the country. In view of the present exigency, of public affairs, and in order to spread political information as widely as possible, and at the mere cost of paper, during the coming campaign, at the solicitation of friends in the State and country, we now offer the following premium to agents:

Fer	everv	Club	of	25	Weeklies,	at \$	1 p	er	copy.	\$.5
	Do			50	do		do		201	10
	Do			00			do			20
	Do			15	Semi-Wee	klies	, at	\$2	do	5
	Do			25	do		do			10
	Do			50			do			20
	Do			5	Dailies, at	9.50				8
	Do			10	do		do			16

These Premiums will be paid for all Clubs sent us from this date until May 1st. We hope at least to add 10,000 to our list of Weekly subscribers between this time and the Democratic nominations on the 4th of July.

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenogical Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms

Phrenological Journal a Riverside Magazine								
							 2 0	01
American Agriculturist	64			- 66			 2	5
Phrenological Journal a	nd S	omt.Wookly	Fynrass	for a	One we	0.00	25	90
Riverside Magazine	66	46	66	64	66		 5	04
	66	44	46	66	46		 4	00
Riverside Magazine American Agriculturist	66	46	66	66	66	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 5	

Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

J. & E. Brooks,

No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York

Monuments, MANKIND; or ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCHES based upon the Ancient Paintings, Sculptures and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical and Biblical History, illustrated by Selections from the Papers of Samuel George Morton, M.D., (late President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia). By J. C. Nott, M.D. and Geo. R. Glidden. Sent by Express, Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by Skilled Workmen from the Best Materials obtainable. They are SUPERIOR in all the requisites of GOOD TOILET SOAPS, and consequently have become the STANDARD among Dealers and Consumers. Sold East and West, North and South. YATE'S GREAT NOVEL. FIDMUND Is now being published in the NATIONAL; the most brilliant Novel offered to the public in years. This story is simply the life-history of a great, The Greatest Prima Donna. The NATIONAL is an illustrated journal of 16 pages. The most entertaining stories, the best poetry, are always to be found in its columns. Whilst the matter is of the most interesting kind, yet nothing that can offend the taste of the most delicate and refined lady will be found in its pages.

LADIES! Eight pages of the NATIONAL are gotten up each week to please you. If they do not suit you, write at once and the change you desire SHALL BE MADE. We give the most magnificent list of premiums ever offered to the public! News Dealers should send for list of premiums offered them,

ORIGINAL DECIMAL SYSTEM OF PREMIUMS,

Giving to every tenth \$4,00 subscriber, who sends the money direct to this office, three dollars in silver; to every hundred \$4,00 subscriber, fifteen dollars in gold; and to every hundred to do this from the fact that hundreds of our subscribers live where a Club would be out of the question. No subscriber who sends less than four dollars, or fails to send that sum direct to our office, by Postal Order, by Draft, by Check or by Express, will be entitled to the benefits of the Decimal System.

This is the only Paper in the United States having the Decimal System of Premiums.

10th Subscriber, U. S. Standard weight. \$3 00 in Silver to every 100th 15 00 in Gold

All letters will be opened in the order in which they come, and the premiums will be awarded in accordance therewith.

Premiums sent by express at our risk. Write your Name, Town, County, and State in full.

Clairvoyance, and Methe Soul, treated Physiolegically

sychology. Com

and

All Checks and Bank Drafts payable to the order of the NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Express Packages to this office, 432 Broome Street, New York City.

Terms \$4 per annum, in advance.

Address Letters,

P. O. Box 5903,

NATIONAL & FREE MASON

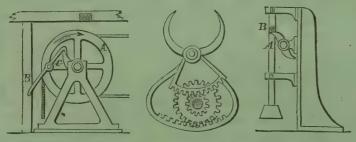
NEW YORK CITY.

Temperament and uslin \$5; heavy calf, with me

in the Human AGENTS WANTED

In Press, and will be Published on or about May 1

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN



MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS

EMBRACING ALL THOSE WHICH ARE MOST IMPORTANT IN

Dynamics, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Steam Engines, Mill and other Gearing, Horology, Presses and Miscellaneous Machinery; including many movements never before published, and several which have only recently come into use.

BY HENRY T. BROWN,

Editor of the "American Artisan."

This table of "MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS," which has appeared in the pages of the several volumes of the American Artisan, is the largest and most comprchensive ever published. It will be issued in book form, with the engravings and letter press arranged in an entirely novel manner, affording great convenience for reference; and it will be found invaluable to the Engineer, the Machinist, the Draughtsman, the Inventor, the Student of Mechanics, and to Manufacturers and Artisans generally.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR; SENT BY MAIL FOR 15 CENTS EXTRA.

BROWN, COOMBS & CO.

Fublishers of the "AMERICAN ARTIBAN,"

No. 189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The American News Company, New York, are Agents for the Trade.

TO POLITICIANS AND LIBRARIES. AN

IMPORTANT STATISTICAL

Reproduction, by Photo Lithography, of

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I. contains from 1838 to 1844—both years included VOLUME II. contains from 1845 to 1868—both years included

Sun-Light, the Camera, and the Lithographic Stone and Presses used to Reproduce a Book in Facsimile at a cheaper rate than it could have been done by Types in the ordinary way

Two Volumes of about 1,800 pages of closely printed matter. IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR \$10.

The following is the Advertisement as printed in the First Volume, with the type-print Photo-Lithographically reproduced. Mr. Greeley's; manuscript copy of the same is also produced in the manner, in facsimile:

In the Fail of ISST—years before the establishment of The Triburs—the October Elections having developed a popular uprising against the Jackson-Van Buren dyi asty which had for ten years reemed invincible—I was moved to issue a POLITICAL REGISTER for 1898 intended mainly to embody the Election Returns of that year, and compare them with those of some preceding year. The reception of that little annual was such as to justify its reproduction for each succeeding year—that of 1842 only excepted—until the issue for 1868, will complete a series of 30 Annual Registers of Election Returns, with ther use ul political statistical matter, afforded for a trifle to each render, though the preparation of enca issue now involves a total cost of more than \$1,000. This Annual has been known successively as THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER, WHIG ALMANAC, and TRIBUNE ALMANAC, under which last name I has been issued for several years past. The stereotype plates of the earlier issues baving been consumed in the fire which destroyed The Tribune Building in 1845, it has for some years past been impossible to procure I disease of the work at any rate, and the imperfect sets from time to time thrown upon the market have commanded fabulous prices.

At last the new art of PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY—as yet in its infancy, butgiving promise of great results in the future by no means distant—has rendered it possible to reproduce the old issues at a moderate cost; and it was resolved that a limited number of full sets of the work—at least, so far as its contents were not ephemeral—should be photo-lithographed and offered to the public. Of that resolve, the work herewith presented is the fruit. As it will be wholly unique, and of great interest to historians and politicians, I trust that most of the sets may be promptly secured for Public Li raries,

The complete sets of The Register and Almanae are comprised in two neatly bound volumes and are now ready. Price for the two volumes, \$10.

Those withing to secure these interesting Political Statistics should send in their orders immediately, as only 1,000 ceptes are printed.

Each order must be accompanied with the cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New Yor k.

Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y. Established 20 years. Price List sent on application. American



Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Education, and to all those progressive measures calculated to Reform, Elevate and improve Mankind socially, Intellectually and Spiritually. Embellished with numerous Portraits from Life, and other Engravings. Published the first of every month.

General Intelligence, especially to

For a Single Copy, a year, - \$3.00

For Five Copies, a year, - 12.00 For Ten Copies, a year, - - 20.00 And an extra Copy to the Agent. For Fifteen Copies a year \$30, and a copy of 'New Physicenomy.' Twenty Copies a year, \$40, and a "Student's Set," worth \$10. Subscriptions will be received for one, or for five years, at the above rates. S. R. WELLS, 389 B'dway, N. Y.

The AMERICAN BAPTIST, which for Twenty-five years has been pleading Equal Rights for all Men. The only Radical Paper in the Baptist denomination. Published Wockly, 37 Park Row. Edited by Rev. N. Brown and J. Duer. \$2 a year.

NEW YORK Commercial Advertiser,

AND

New York Spectator and Weekly Commercial Advertiser, No. 1 BARCLAY ST, and 56 WILLIAM ST.

The above named well-known and long-established journals, edited by ${\tt THURLOW\ WEED}$ are published at the following prices:

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Single	copy			cents.
Mail S	ubscribers,	one	year	.\$11 00
4.6	6.6	six	months	6 00
46	6.5	one	month	1 00

SPECTATOR AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,

One year, one copy\$2	00
" " four copies 7	00
" " seven copies)0
and in proportion for larger lists.	

The Commercial Advertiser is published daily at 2, 2.80, 4, and 5 P.M.

In its several editions it contains the latest Telegraphic News from Europe and from all parts of the United States; correct reports of the markets of New York and the principal cities of the Union; trustworthy reports of the Stock, Bond, Money, and Gold Mark ts, and carefully compiled news received by mill. Especial attention is paid to Literacy Criticism and News, the Drams, Art, and Music, and the greatest variety and freshness are given to the selected matter.

To readers both in city and in country, and to transient sojourners at the Watering Places, the Commercial Advertiser is indispensable. Merchants and Bankers in all parts of the country will find its Commercial, Dry Goods, and Financial Reports full, reliable, and complete.

The Spectator and Weekly Commercial is published every Thursday. It is a large sheet, and contains all the news of the week up to the hour of publication. To Farmers, and to persons in the country, it is a most desirable paper. Its Agricultural and Horticultural Inte ligence is carefully prepared and its whole reading matter is especially inviting, entertaining and instructive. Address,

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets, New York City.

600 MILES

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ARE NOW FINISHED, AND THE

WHOLE GRAND LINE; TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870.

The means provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD, are now offered at PAR. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and have thirty days to run before maturing. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 Nassau street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall st., and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP for 1868, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York May 25, 1868.

THE ROUND TABLE

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF

Politics, Finance, Literature, Society & Art.

The spontaneous growth of *The Round Table* has been such that it will shortly enter upon its Eighth Volume with not only a larger subscription list than it has had at any previous period, but with a much larger one than has ever been enjoyed by any American Journal of its character; one in which are represented all the States of the Union, as well as many readers in Eugland and on the Continent, and even in Liberia, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific.

Money and labor have been unsparingly used to make **The Round Table** a credit to the metropolis and the country. It has been conducted with energy and perseverance, has aimed steadily at improvement in every department, and has now won a substantial position which, in a business point of view, is undoubtedly stronger than that of any similar journal yet founded in this country.

The Round Table has labored vigorously for national literature, for fearless discussion of political and social problems, and for the promotion of a higher type of journalism than in general has flourished among us. Its efforts have been warmly appreciated; the ablest Journals at home and abroad have pronounced the ROUND TABLE to be the ablest publication of its class in the United States, as the following from among a multitude of encomiums will show.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

THE ROUND TABLE has become such a weekly journal as has been for a long time needed in the United States—a journal which has the genius and learning and brilliancy of the bigher order of London weekli's, and which, at the same time, has the spirit and the instincts of America.—New York Times.

We so seldom have an opportunity of fully agreeing with *The N w York Times* that it gives us great pl asure to be able to endorse the above. We find a great deal to differ from in The ROUND TABLE. Its principles and sympathies, in many respects, are alien to ours; but it is really the only literary and critical weekly, worthy of the name, that comes to our office.—*Mobile* (Ala) Adve tiser.

THE ROUND TABLE has achieved a cosmopolitan success. It is to the metropol's and provinces what The Saturday Review is to London and Great Britain's wilderness of parishes. Extracts from The ROUND TABLE figure weekly in Public Opinion, published in London, and made up of the best clippings from the best papers in the world.—New York Leader.

THE ROUND TABLE Is the ablest publication of the kind we have ever had in America.—The Boston Post.

It is certainly the best thing of the kind ever attempted in this country, and should be encouraged by all who have any taste in literature.—The Publisher's Circular (Phila.)

"The ROUND TABLE has a field of its own, and the field it made itself, by its dashing way of dealing with men and things, literary, moral, scientific, and indeed with whatever came in its way. All in all, it is the most entertaining weekly printed for well-read, thinking, cultivited people who care to get under the surface of things, and who do thinking on their own account.—Troy Times.

That it is conducted with great ability no one can deny, and it ranks to day as the best literary weekly that ever appeared in this country.—The Philadelphia Age.

It is the best exponent of cultivated American thought that has yet appeared among the weekly Press. It is a literary (in the best sense of the term) and a critical journal of which no American taste need be a ham d, and in the light of our past 1. terary history, that is saying a good deal.—The Cleveland (O) Herald.

As a thoroughly independent journal THE ROUND TABLE has no superior. It does not fear to deal frankly with any of the social or political issues of the day; and upon every subject which it discusses, holds and maintains a firm and decided opinion.—Oharleston (S. C.) Mercury.

THE ROUND TABLE is the best literary paper published in the United States.—Trubner's Literary Record (London).

It comes nearer to the standard o' excellence attained by the chief London weeklies than the New York daily press does to that of the loading London dailles. It is character zed by the strongest and freest expression of truth; commenting without fear on social, political and moral de.inquencies.—The Anglo-American Times (London).

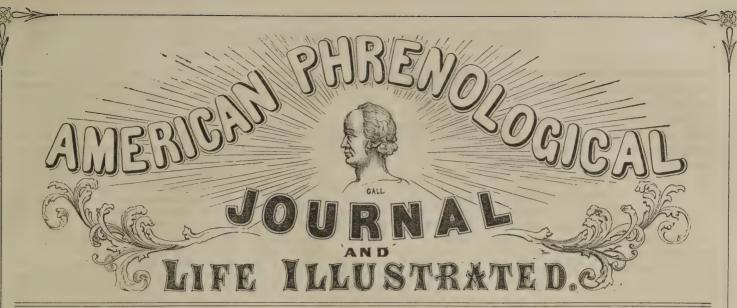
In entering upon the publication of the Eighth volume, the publishers desire to state that no effort will be wanting on their part to sustain the reputation the ROUND TABLE has already gained, and to extend as far as possible its sphere of usefulness as an advocate of principles tending to the moral and social elevation of the people.

Subscription price of the ROUND TABLE, \$6 a Year, \$3.50 for 6 months.

The ROUND TABLE \$3, and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL \$3, to one address for \$7.50. Any of the leading Magazines may be had along with the ROUND TABLE at a similar reduction, from the subscription price of coals.

Office of the ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY: embracing Electro-Physiology and Electricity as a Therapeutic, with special reference to practical Medicine; showing the most approved Apparatus, Methods and Roles, for the Medical Uses of Electricity in the Treatment of Nervous Discusses. By A. C. Garratt, M.D. Revised and Illustrated. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N.Y.



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, JULY, 1868.

[Vol. 48.—No. 1. Whole No. 355.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the Editor, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents Peter Von Cornelius...... 1 Free Schools. 22 The Day. 22 The Day. 22 The Day 25 The Development Theory. 4 Voters in America Oregon...... \$0 Spirit Greetings. 18 Literary Notices. "Lady Dafferty". 18 To Our Correspondents. "No Cards". 19 Publisher's Department. National Types of Female Beauty.

The Journal.

ypes of Female General Items 34
The Conl-Mines of England 40

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man.—Young.

PETER VON CORNELIUS.

THE EMINENT GERMAN ARTIST.

This is an imposing face. The great size of the cerebrum at once strikes the attention. The prominence of the perceptive faculties, the apparent breadth of the forehead, and the fullness of the side-head anteriorly, impress us with the strength and accuracy of his observation, the scientific compass of his analytical judgment, the force and fertility of his imagination. Appreciation of forms and proportions, the ready comprehension of mechanical relations and the laws of construction, the facile adaptation of means to proposed ends, and remarkable inventive and artistic discernment, were qualities which the great German painter and designer possessed to a surprising degree.



PORTRAIT OF PETER VON CORNELIUS.

He was by no means deficient in those | organs which inspire perseverance, selfreliance, and aspiration; the elevated crown shows great Firmness and strong

Self-Esteem, while the adjacent organs, Approbati: eness, Conscientiousness, and Cautiousness, swell grandly on the view. Although of Teutonic stock, yet the

temperament was more thoroughly infused with the forceful impulse of the motive than is usually the case with the pure Teutonic type. His nature was a practically imaginative one; not a metaphysically imaginative one. His views of a profession purely esthetic in its character were not, as is usually the case, and consistently, too, visionary or speculative, but utilitarian, objective. His wonderful capability to design allied itself with those faculties which appreciate tangible purposes and realities; and all that he wrought out has in it the elements of social utility, social culture. The world is the better off for having had such a man as Cornelius to labor in the noble realm of art, and leave behind him consummations which must refine and edu-

BIOGRAPHY.

cate the observer.

The first and greatest reformer of German painting-Peter von Cornelius-died at Berlin, on the 17th of March, 1857, in the eightieth year of a glorious and honored life. Commencing his career when German art had become degraded by foreign and frivolous elements, he sought to awaken and regenerate the slumbering art-spirit of his country; and at his death he was the recognized founder of a school which now claims as its followers the most distinguished German artists of the present day. Like the noble Goethe in literature, he sundered the bonds that held down the true spirit of art, and infused life where had before been decay and death. The great motto which inspired all that he did was comprised in that word life. "I despise every composition, and recognize nothing as art," he said, "that does not live; but the degrees of life in art are as infinite as in nature itself; and when I can love the meanest life with tenderness, so will I therefore not go astray in the highest and most perfect claim of human artistic ability.'

Cornelius was born on the 3d of September, 1788, in Düsseldorf, the son of the inspector of the Gallery of Paintings there. He early found opportunities to become acquainted with the choicest works of art; even the play-hours of his boyhood were passed in the galleries that contained the masterpieces of Rubens and the old German school. As a mere child, he continually exercised himself in the imitation of beautiful forms, and his eminent talent soon became remarked. His father gave him the first directions in the path of his artistic destination, and also provided the means for his further improvement in the Academy; but he died suddenly. His mother, though in somewhat straitened circumstances, was advised to place her son apprentice to a goldsmith, but she had already perceived the extraordinary inclination of her son for art, and declared her willingness to suffer privation sooner than take him away from his studies. In later years, her son often boasted of this, and confessed that the confidence of his mother had infused into his spirit a still stronger enthusiasm for his chosen pursuit.

In the Academy of his native city the young and gifted boy rapidly improved under the guidance of Langer. He was himself fully aware of his own power and aims; and became early noted for his spirit of personal freedom and independence, and for an earnest striving after truth in all that he did. His first studies were in drawings from Marc Antonio's engravings, from the antique, and from the works of Raphael, the latter of which he endeavored to copy entirely from memory. At twelve years of age he commenced upon his own compositions, and was soon able to contribute to the support of his family by illustrating almanacs, painting banners, and other general work. He received his first important commission when he was nineteen years old, to paint the cupola of the old cathedral at Neuss with colossal figures in chiaroscuro; which was necessarily a somewhat crude performance. He had now to depend entirely upon himself for support; and, with a deep religious spirit, he aimed to fulfill the highest requirements of his chosen profession.

Cornelius always looked to Rome as the proper theater for his studies: he had already become inspired with the grand idea of regenerating German art. In 1811 he reached the Eternal City from Frankfort on the Main, where he had been engaged on a series of illustrations to Goethe's "Faust;" which are considered among the most original and successful of his designs. In Rome a new world enchanted him. Here he formed an intimate acquaintance with Overbeck; and these two, with other congenial spirits, formed themselves into a little brotherhood, and occupied a part of the old convent of St. Isodore as their studio. So eagerly and absorbedly did they pursue their studies, that they soon drew upon themselves the attention of other congenial souls; among whom were Goethe, Schlegel, and Niebuhr, who were in full sympathy with their well-known and settled purpose of replacing the pedantry and irksome rules of the academies by a return to the truer and nobler spirit of the old masters. The little band found abundance of employment. Among the chief works of Cornelius at this period are two frescoes, which he executed for the Prussian consul-general: "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," and "Joseph Recognizing his Brethren." These immediately brought him in high favor. He was also commissioned by the Marquis Massimi to decorate the walls of his palace with frescoes from the Divina Commedia of Dante, but he only completed the designs (which were subsequently engraved by Schoefer) for this work, having received an invitation from the Bavarian court to aid in the decoration of the Glyptothek at Munich.

Cornelius left Rome in the year 1819, and soon afterward commenced his labors in the Glyptothek, where he was employed for ten

years, with the assistance of a large number of pupils. In the mean time, in 1828, he had also reorganized the Academy of his native city of Düsseldorf, of which he was appointed director. In Munich he had two halls devoted to his own decoration. The Hall of Heroes he decorated with the history of the demi-gods and heroes who contended in the Trojan War; the other, the Hall of the Gods, with scenes representing the whole of the Grecian mythology. This work was one of the most remarkable of our times. The figures are of colossal proportions, and are as equally distinguished for their grandness of conception as for their exceeding simplicity in execution. While in Munich he also undertook the general decoration of the corridors of the Pinakothek, and commenced a series of symbolical frescoes for the ornamentation of Ludwig's Church, comprising the chief features of the contents of the Christian confession of faith, from the "Incarnation of Christ" to the "Last Judgment." The last-named picture, measuring 64 feet by 30, is the largest painting in the world, exceeding even that of Michel Angelo on the same subject. In merit, too, it is well worthy of comparison.

In 1841 Cornelius' fame had spread over Europe, and both royalty and fortune smiled upon him. He was consulted by the British Government with reference to its new Houses of Parliament. The King of Prussia also invited him to become director of the Art Gallery in Berlin; which honor he accepted. While here, he painted a portion of the frescoes in the Campo Santo, the cartoons of which are well known by the published plates. One of these, representing the "Four Horsemen" of the Apocalypse, is generally considered as his most powerful and original conception. He furnished the design for the baptismal "Shield of Faith" which King William presented to his godson, the young Prince of Wales. He also made several other beautiful designs for medals. In 1853 he commenced another remarkable painting, for the decoration of the Berlin Cathedral, entitled the "Day of Judgment," visiting Rome several times before its completion. His later works are quite as vigorous in spirit and life as the conceptions of his younger days. Indeed, he improved rather than degenerated up to the day of his death.

When Cornelius had finished the frescoes in the Ludwig's Church in Munich for King Ludwig I., king of Bavaria, the latter was displeased with some of the paintings which the great artist himself had executed. Cornelius felt deeply grieved by the manner of the king, and requested his release, so that he might leave Bavaria and find a more congenial home elsewhere. An artist relates that the king called him to his cabinet and asked him what he thought of the frescoes which Cornelius had painted in the Ludwig's Church. The artist extolled the work of Cornelius, but Ludwig interrupted him abruptly by saying: "But the painting! The painting is worth nothing! A painter must be able to paint!" The artist replied: "But Cornelius is more



than a painter,—he is an artist, and one of the greatest in the world!" "And yet he is no painter," said the king, excitedly. "He wants to go away! Let him go! I will not detain him!" "Your majesty," said the artist, " it will be a sad day for Munich and for us all, and you, your majesty, will lose in him a gem from your crown." These last words aroused Ludwig to a high degree: "What!" said he, "who is Art in Munich? Is it Cornelius? I! the king!" But Ludwig found out his loss afterward, and deeply regretted the slight that he had given him; but all his efforts to re-establish the old friendly relation between them were futile, for the noble spirit of Cornelius was as independent as it was gigantic.

Cornelius had long been the acknowledged and honored master of German art when death called him so suddenly away. His life-long enthusiasm had not been confined to his own soul, however; but by word and deed he had kindled it in the hearts of all who knew him. If his motto was, that art should represent life, he took care that his should not represent common life, but human life and human nature in its highest and noblest potencies. He himself had wandered through the whole history of man; he had studied him as he found him personified in Faust, in the Olympic paganism of the Greeks, in Homer's ideal songs, and among the wild romantic legends of his fatherland; and everywhere his lofty spirit appreciated whatever had the true ring of humanity; that represented man in his most exalted truthfulness: and these he wove into epic and dramatic scenes which are not less remarkable for their pureness of embodied thought than for their idealistic enchantment. His works are stamped throughout with the genius of originality; his spirit was full of the deepest poetic feeling, and from the fountain of his inexhaustible imagination his creations became ever newer, more elevated, and more beautiful.

Though Roman Catholic in religion, he was truly catholic in spirit; and whether in decorating the churches of the Protestant capital of North Germany, or the halls of Catholic Munich, he strove only for truth, and nothing but the truth—for a mind like his could not be bound by any narrow dogma of faith. In the annals of the history of German art his name will stand forth for all time among the greatest of German painters.

Theory of Transmission.—The physical characteristics, the intellectual traits, and the moral qualities and proclivities descend from sire to son. Upon seeing a man's children we instinctively begin to trace the resemblance to the father and mother, and sometimes discover a remarkable likeness to some grandparent or perhaps great-grandparent. That was the first series of observation in this line. Subsequent comparisons of phenomena established what is now generally accepted as the law of the transmission of mental and moral qualities.—C. F. Deems, D.D.

A FRENCH EDUCATOR ON AMERI-CAN FREE SCHOOLS.

The intelligent reading classes in America are so much accustomed to seeing our systems of education censured and depreciated when reviewed in comparison with the English foundations and the French academies, and that, too, in newspapers and periodicals boasting the highest literary excellence in both the editorial and contributorial departments, that they have generally become convinced that the methods in common use for training the young idea are faulty and even pernicious.

If we were to believe the strictures on American education which we recently read in a prominent New York weekly, we would denounce our prevailing system as superficial and fragmentary in its practical results. But we countenance no such view. The grand system of free education, which is one of the noblest outgrowths of our democratic republican policy, commands our warmest approval, and must be acknowledged by every candid mind as the surest way vet discovered to the education and improvement of an entire nation. In literature, science, and art, it must be acknowledged that old Europe is somewhat in advance of young America. Our literature, i. e., the perfected expression of cultured minds, is young; it has no centuries of learned authorship to refer to as have the literatures of Germany, France, and England; yet it has already challenged the respect of foreign literati, and its vigor, boldness, ambition, and ardent hope are the earnests of future growth and excellence. The public school has proved, and will prove, a potent auxiliary to its growth, awakening to powerful endeavor, not a few scattered intellects, as in the case of schools on a private footing, but many, which are necessarily brought into conjunction and competition by a universal free system. But are American schools so faulty, so ill organized, and superficial? Let foreign testimony have its weight in answering this question, especially if such testimony be based on the only practical basis of comparative investigation. It will be scarcely necessary to remind our readers that at the Paris Exposition of 1867 there was a school building, with all the interior arrangements and apparatus generally found in American public schools of the primary grade. It was, in fact, "an exact reproduction of one of numerous free primary schools" of the West. This "curiosity" attracted no little attention, especially from the Continental educators and savants, and led to the publication of a very interesting paper on the American public school system in the Manuel General de l'Instruction Primaire of Paris, the chief French educational organ, by M. H. Ferte, late Chief of Instruction in Paris.

After a brief statistical review of the state of educational matters in Illinois, in the course of which he calls particular attention to the fact that a large portion of the teachers employed are females, "a singularity of which France

offers no example," attributing to this organization of teaching the well-known manly intellect for which the present generation of women in America are distinguished, M. Ferte proceeds to consider the general school system of the United States. The high-ceiled, commodious, and well-ventilated school-buildings, with their convenient furniture, challenge his admiration. The arrangement of the windows, so that a part of the sash can be readily opened to admit fresh air without creating a strong draft, the plan of the desks, and the adaptations of the maps, globes, books, and other apparatus are pronounced vastly superior to those in common use in France. To use his definite language: "While we have long tables, accompanied by long benches, for accommodating ten or twelve pupils, who crowd, elbow, and hinder each other, in this American school we find the desks or tables neatly arranged for either one or two scholars, with a seat having a support for the back of the pupil. The teachers who read this will understand at once the advantages of such an arrangement. Does a scholar need to leave his seat, he can do so without disturbing his neighbor, or without being obliged, to the great detriment of discipline, to pass before seven or eight of his fellow-students, who never fail to make good such an occasion for mischief. It would be highly desirable to have these American desks introduced in our schools. The discipline would be benefited by it, the children could prosecute their studies without disturbance, and be very much more comfortable. We wish the same for the introduction of the inkstand, with which each table is provided. The calculators, geometrical figures, globes, charts, and other school apparatus, resemble much those in our best schools.

"Among the books we have examined, we find many deserving of high commendation. We notice improved methods of teaching penmanship, excellent and simple spelling, reading, and drawing books, quite superior in every respect, and also conveniences for cleaning black-boards, carrying books, and methods of object-teaching, quite unknown with us."

The sheets of moral mottoes hung up on the walls are regarded as no inconsiderable feature of the school apparatus. The essence of civil virtue and integrity contained in them exerts an influence most favorable to developing in youthful minds those principles which, if practiced, can not fail to make the children good men and women and worthy citizens.

The effects of such universal education are thus grandly described:

"The free primary school in America is truly the common center whence have sprung up the greater number of the men who have shed luster upon the commonwealth. It is there that were formed those energetic nations who have developed, in such a prodigious manner, the power of the United States. It is there that were blended together the Saxon, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other races

which people the New World. Each one, on landing on these remote shores, brought his own manners, his language, his national spirit, his opinions and tastes. All these unevennesses and differences disappear in the new educated generation, to form only one great nationhomogeneous in its patriotism, persevering and enlightened in the accomplishment of its political and other duties, audacious and powerful in the realization of its gigantic purposes and destiny.

"All these wonderful results are due in a great degree to the primary school, where the young generations are molded and where they have learned that equality and liberty can live together in perfect harmony."

M. Ferte goes on to describe the higher departments of free education as they are graded in most of the States, viz., the grammar-school, the high school, showing that not only does America aim to afford a substantial basis for the mental development of all her citizens in the way of a thorough primary education, but she also seeks to cultivate a general taste for a high intellectual culture by providing liberal means for "all, without reference to race, color, or religious opinions," who may desire to improve themselves.

The equality of the sexes in mental culture as promoted by the free system is commented upon in the following terms:

"The American system can not be blamed for keeping females in a deplorable inferiority, as is often witnessed in the Old World. Far from it; instead of having not enough knowledge, men of sense have held the opinion that the American ladies have too much, and that they neglect, for abstract sciences, those home and house duties which in a woman ought to receive the first consideration.

"Experience, however, shows that American women are excellent mothers and devoted wives, no less than the women of the Old World; indicating, in another view, that the education so free, universal, and ample, exerts its beneficial influence upon all classes of society. It is the sanctuary of the family which becomes so admirable in America, and is another school where the young girl learns by her mother's side the lessons of domestic economy which go hand in hand with her school privileges, and which secure such capable and intelligent women as reflect great honor upon the American country and its institutions."

Those things which M. Ferte thinks amenable to improvement are the privilege exercised by teachers or single schools in selecting text books for use, and the almost exclusive adoption of American works in the school libraries. The former practice he regards as conducive to irregularity and detrimental to progress, though some benefit may result from such experimenting; the latter he considers unhappy, because so many valuable foreign authors are not brought to the notice and appreciation of American youth.

The methods of discipline and order are

highly commended, and on them, it is remarked. depends in a great measure the rapid progress made by children in their studies. The closing paragraphs of M. Ferte's review, which are a summary of what has been said, are worthy of reproduction as he framed them.

"It is found that the average expenses for the education of each child in the United States amounts to about sixty-two and a half francs (or \$17 currency) per annum. Five hundred thousand teachers, male and female, spread in these vast regions the benefits of education to millions of children.

"This immense army of instructors is far from being composed, as a rule, of men. Women occupy the first rank in their number, devotion, and talent. Their salary is not large, but in return, the teachers (both male and female) enjoy a respect and esteem which adds very much to their moderate compensation. They are welcome among the wealthy and most respectable families, who extend to them every social advantage and consideration. This distinction is conferred with high satisfaction as a tribute to instruction, which is considered the basis of the social edifice. Professorships are esteemed so highly, that the most substantial families allow their sons and daughters to hold the position, and numerous persons occupy the place of teachers during preparation for college or a profession, while large numbers rise to eminence from beginning as teachers in the primary schools.

"The changes which are thus influenced among teachers must result in many abuses, which would not occur if the teachers found in their occupation an object for its permanent adoption as their definite career. But in the United States, as everywhere, teaching is, and will always be, a condition requiring great sacrifices in return for very small compensa-

The youth among this enterprising and ambitious people are more able amid the carelessness of material interests given by the hope of a long life to offer the commonwealth the ardor and abnegation which are the necessary conditions of good teaching. Everything is then for the best in this apparent disorder, and without admiring all that pertains to primary instruction in America, we can not help praising a system which from so many heterogeneous elements has been able to form such a great nation."

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—The following is an estimate of the books, pamphlets, etc., published in this country during the year 1867:

Vols,	Vols.
Fiction 741	Sociology and House-
Religion and Theology 257	holds 32
History107	Amusements 17
Poetry120	Philosophy, Morals, Tem-
Law121	perance 25
Medicine 70	Science 21
Travels and Geography, 74	Government 38
Belles-lettres, etc 80	Biography and Genealo-
Fine Arts 31	gy103
Arts, Trades, Occupa-	Learned Literature, etc. 25
tions142	New Periodicals 11
Education	Other Books 34

THE DEVELOPMENT THEORY.

[A Lecture delivered at Washington by Dr. Theodone GILL, of the Smithsonian Institution, and expressly reported by SAMUEL BARROWS, phonographer, for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.]

THE TWO SCHOOLS DEFINED.

In considering this subject, it is first necessary to take cognizance of the two different schools which exist among naturalists. One may be called the Creatory school, and the other the Development school. Of the Creatory school, the most prominent advocate is Professor Agassiz. Of the Development school, the chief, as you are well aware, is Mr. Darwin. By the Creatory party it is generally maintained that all animals, as well as plants, have been created as they now are. The Development theory requires the belief that all animals, as well as plants, have sprung from one or few primordial germs. Most of the advocates of the Creatory theory further believe that all animals and plants have sprung from a pair or a combination of sexes; but it is not by any means granted by all who oppose the Development theory that this is the case.

AGASSIZ' OPINION.

Professor Agassiz is the one who carries to the greatest extreme this Creatory theory, and, it may be added, carries it to its logical conclusion. He maintains not only that all animals and plants are descended from like ancestors, but that they have descended from communities; that, for example, man did not come into existence as a single pair; but that when the fiat of the Creator was given, he sprang upon the earth in communities such as we now find them. As Mr. Agassiz may be considered the chief representative of the Creatory theory, and has very clearly presented the alternatives of belief and non-belief thereon, I may be permitted to read his views on that subject as published in Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind," for they have relation to the subject of preceding lectures. Treating of the word species, and accepting the definition of Dr. Morton, that species are primordial forms, he says: "I am prepared to show that the differences existing between the races of men are of the same kind as the differences observed between the different families, genera, and species of monkeys or other animals, and that these different species of animals differ in the same degree one from the other as the races of men; nay, the differences between distinct races are often greater than those distinguishing species of animals one from the other. The chimpanzee and gorilla do not differ more one from the other than the Mandingo and the Guinea negro: they together do not differ more from the orang than the Malay or white man differs from the negro."

"I maintain, distinctly, that the differences observed among the races of men are of the same kind, and even greater than those upon which the anthropoid monkeys are considered as distinct species." At another place he resumes: "The coincidence between the circumscription of the races of man and the natural



terized by peculiar distinct species of animals, is one of the most important and unexpected features in the natural history of mankind which the study of the geographical distribution of all the organized beings now existing upon the earth has disclosed to us. It is a fact which can not fail to throw light at some future time upon the very origin of the differences existing among men, since it shows that man's physical nature is modified by the same laws as that of animals, and that any general results obtained from the animal kingdom regarding the organic differences of its various types must also apply to man."

"We find upon Borneo (an island not so extensive as Spain) one of the best known of the anthropoid monkeys, the orang-outang, and with him as well as upon the adjacent islands of Java and Sumatra, and along the coasts of the two East Indian peninsulas, not less than ten other different species of Hylobates, the long-armed monkeys, a genus which next to the orang and chimpanzee ranks nearest to man. One of these species is circumscribed within the island of Java, two along the coast of Coromandel, three upon that of Malacca, and four upon Borneo. Also eleven of the highest organized beings which have performed their part in the plan of the creation within tracts of land inferior in extent to the range of any of the historical nations of men! In accordance with this fact we find three distinct races within the boundaries of the East Indian realm: the Telingan race in anterior India, the Malays in posterior India and upon the islands, upon which the Negrillos occur with them."

In closing he says: "Now there are only two alternatives before us at present-1st. Either mankind originated from a common stock, and all the different races with their peculiarities in their present distribution are to be ascribed to subsequent changes, an assumption for which there is no evidence whatever, and which leads at once to the admission that the diversity among animals is not an original one, nor their distribution determined by a general plan, established in the beginning of the creation: or, 2d. We must acknowledge that the diversity among the animals is a fact determined by the will of the Creator, and their geographical distribution part of the general plan which unites all organized beings into one great organic conception; whence it follows that what are called human races, down to their specialization as nations, are distinct primordial forms of the type of man. The consequence of the first alternative, which is contrary to all the modern results of science, runs inevitably into the Lamarkian development theory, so well known in this country through the work entitled 'Vestiges of Creation,' though its premises are generally adopted by those who would shrink from the conclusion to which they necessarily lead."

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE STATED.

Such are the alternatives presented, and fairly presented, I think, to us. Whether the community of origin of man and the alleged consequence — a Development theory—or a

Creatory one is most accordant with "all the modern results of science," is the question for examination. The advocates of the Development theory, as I have before said, instead of admitting that all men descended from a single pair, or instead of supposing, like Professor Agassiz, that all animals and plants are descended from communities or aggregations of individuals, insist that all animals and plants are descended, with modifications, from few primordial types. Although there are certain gradations of belief, vet they are not held by men most eminent in science. There are those who are willing to admit that all of the equine or horse tribe, for example, may have descended from a single horse-like animal, or all the feline tribe from a single cat-like one; vet the naturalist of wider experience, conversant with the classification of organic beings, contemplating all the conditions of existence, and going back to the times of the past and recognizing the fact of development among animals and plants, is logically and almost inevitably forced to the conclusion, if he admits these variations at all, that all are descended from a few primordial types.

THE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT.

A statement of a few arguments for this belief may now be submitted. It has been shown in previous lectures that there is an identity of plan among all animals; that the plans are few in number; that there is also a regular subordination; that we find species that agree with each other in almost all essential characteristics, but differing in different ratios; that these species are combined into genera, these genera characterized, as is generally said, by ultimate modifications of structure, and differing also in various degrees. These genera are likewise combined into other groups, into subfamilies and families, characterized in a greater or less degree by fundamental similarity of form, and these families are combined again into orders, these orders into classes, these classes into branches, of which we have admitted five. In the vegetable kingdom we find nearly the same gradation, but with different names attached to some of the groups.

In examining these groups, we find as we ascend from the simple to the more comprehensive that it becomes more and more difficult to find distinctive characteristics for them; that is, it does in the main: there are excen-Although these different categories, these different combinations of individuals, of species, are recognized by the naturalist, it is by no means the case that they are clearly and distinctly defined in nature. Every practical naturalist is well aware of that, and the history of science shows well what a conflict there has always been, and still is going on, as to the limits of species and the limits and variations of groups. Take, for example, man himself. It is generally admitted that man forms one species; but Professor Agassiz will maintain that there is an indefinite number of species, for he is not decided upon the number, reserving the question for further study. But though we may variously estimate the varieties or

species, calling them three, accepting the views of Blumenbach; or five, accepting the views of Cuvier; or eleven, with Pickering; or many, with Professor Agassiz, it is impossible to give to each one of those species characteristics which will differentiate them from all others. If we look at the skull, we will find in the same race in the same tomb-yard those which are characterized by both brachycephalous and dolichocephalous forms. And take what character you will and run it through a long series of skulls, and it is impossible to find any one character which will hold good as defining any race. We can call in hybridity to account for this, but the facts exist nevertheless.

Take also the monkeys of the genus Hylobates. We find that Professor Agassiz admits ten species, while it is generally supposed that there are not more than seven or eight. There is, however, a reason for this latitude of opinion. These species of Hylobates are related together in various degrees. We have one type very distinct from any of the others. We have that one group equivalent in its value, although containing only a single species, to another containing, we will say, seven species, and those seven species so related to each other that they can be variously combined. The differences existing between the most nearly related of these aggregates of individuals have in one case been considered specific, and in the other varietal or individual. There is a difference of opinion also regarding the number of species of the orang-outang, or the genus Simia. Some say there are two, some three, and some that all are only varieties of a single species. With regard to the chimpanzee, some say there are three species, others that there are two, and others, again, that there is only one. There is also doubt about the value of the characters differentiating this animal from the gorilla. Some say that the characters are of generic value, others that they are only of specific value. In this case, likewise, difference of opinion prevails with regard to the interpretation of value rather than to the exact form of difference. It is acknowledged by all that difference exists. There is no doubt that the chimpanzee is separated from the gorilla by its smaller size, its less robust frame, its more rounded cranium, the number of the ribs, and the relative size of the incisors. There is no doubt that these differences exist; the only difference between naturalists relates to the interpretation of their value. So, in the same way, there is no doubt of the distinctions between representatives of the groups to which the name of genera, families, orders, and classes have been given; but there are doubts as to the interpretation which is to be given of these differences. Again, we see that although the differences between certain animals are extremely wide, there is still a recurrence in these extremes of the same elements: and though it. becomes difficult in extreme cases for one who has not made a thorough study of comparative anatomy, of embryology, and geology to see these similarities, yet to one who is acquainted with these sciences, and who is endowed with



6

a proper scientific spirit, it is easy to see the transitions from one to the other. But if we limit our studies to one homogeneous group, it becomes easy to institute a comparison. A mere tyro in anatomy can institute a comparison between the various forms of the mammalia. It will be easy for him to recognize in the lowest forms the same bones that are developed in the highest; he will be led to observe the perfect identity of type in animals most widely separated externally.

THE TYPES IN NATURE.

The great types in nature generally recognized are five. These five, as I have said, are distinguished by difference of plan from each other; but even here we find it difficult to say how great is the value of those differences. In the highest forms there is no difficulty whatever in perfectly appreciating the great distinction existing between the groups; but when we descend in the scale, when in every group or branch we go from the high to the low, from the complex to the simple, then distinguishing characteristics become one by one so diminished there is an atrophy of certain organs, or the differentiating characteristics are not manifested on account of the simplicity, that it is difficult to ascertain what are the great groups and branches to which these lower forms belong. At present there is no doubt concerning the vertebrates; that group is well defined. There is no transition between the vertebrates and any other of the branches. But there is difficulty concerning the articulates, and the mollusks, and the radiates. The manner in which the relations of the lowest forms to their respective branches is ascertained is rather by a series of consecutive inductions than by the perception of any single character.

Another matter to be taken into consideration, and which logically follows the consideration of conformity to type, is the existence of rudimentary organs. As has been shown in former lectures with reference to the different forms of the vertebrata, all the important bones are represented to a greater or less extent; but there are some of the benes which are represented in a very rudimentary condition. Take for example the horse. We find that his feet end in single hoofs. We find two small slender bones, one upon each side of the carpal and tarsal bones, that are not apparent externally, which are called the splint bones. Now these bones are nothing but rudimentary metacarpal and metatarsal bones. The single hoof is not the homologue or correspondent of the dauble hoof of the cow, or the double hoof of the pig. It is rather the homologue of the external of these, and it is the homologue of the third digit in the hand and foot of man; and the two splint bones on each side are respectively the homologues or the representatives of the second and fourth. Now there is no transition in living forms between that type and the type with multiplied hoofs. But let us go back into the past. We find in the early tertiary an animal which in

the general features of its skeleton almost completely resembles the horse; but on each side of the metacarpal and metatarsal bones, instead of small splint bones existing, there are larger and quite well-developed bones which are evidently metacarpal and metatarsal bones, and these are capped by phalanges with hoofs. The rhinoceros on comparison with this animal (which is called hipparion) is found to exhibit the same number of bones in the feet. but then there is a greater hypertrophy of the splint bones of the horse, for instead of being small comparatively, as in the hipparion and the related types, they are very large, so that a hoof with three well-defined toes is the result. Now there is a striking affinity between the equine race and the rhinocerotal race. But if we study the group to which these forms belong in the living world, we find only the tapir, the rhinoceros, and the horse tribe, representing compact, strongly-marked families; but when we examine the animals of the past we find that between these familiestrenchant as are their differences in the living world—there exist so many intermediate types that their close affinities can not for a moment be called into question. And this is only one out of many examples. Few groups can be named which can not be taken up in the same

AFFINITIES OF SPECIES.

Let us take another illustrating the presence of rudimentary parts. Among the animals of the present day we find that there is a division of ungulate animals into the two groups of the Astrodactyles and the Perissodactyles; that is, those having the hoofs in even number, as the cow and pig, and those having them in odd number, like the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros. If we go back into past times, we find that these forms are not so well defined as in those of the present day. In examining those of our own day, we find that those animals having the toes in even number are again divisible into two well-defined groups, ruminants and nonruminants. Of the ruminants, the cow is a good example; of the non-ruminants, the pig. These groups among existent animals are strongly distinguished. One of the distinguishing characters, in addition to that of the structure of the stomach and intestinal canal, is the presence or absence of teeth in the upper jaw. All those animals that have a stomach and intestinal system adapted for rumination are likewise distinguished by an atrophy of inciser teeth in the upper jaw; the camel is a partial exception, and retains the external incisors. All those that have a simple intestinal canal have incisor teeth in the upper jaw as well as in the lower. The pig is a well-known example, and to the same group belongs the hippopotamus. Now if we examine the animals of past days, we do not find that these combinations of characteristics exist. Of course we can not know the condition of the intestinal canal; it is only by analogy from comparison of the skeletons that we are able to judge. But the comparison that we are able to make between the skeletons shows quite a regular gradation of characters from one to the other. Bearing in mind also what has been said of rudimentary organs, in examining these animals of the ruminants, we find that in the young cow or the young sheep there are front teeth developed in the upper jaw, but they do not become functionally developed, and are early absorbed in the gums.

In embryology we have another series of facts which it is important to take into consideration. We find that the animal of a high type, man for example, goes through a series of changes, and that those changes assimilate him for the time being to the various animals which are below him in the scale of nature in a certain ratio to their rank and conformity with type. We do not find, however, exact similarities, and we should not expect to find them: for if Darwinism is true, we should rather expect that there should not be a gradation through a single series, but that there should apparently be divergences from a common type, and that these divergences should increase in ratios approximate to the dissimilarities of the adult forms. Such we find to be the case. The fœtus of man at one time is very similar to that of the dog, hog, or porpoise, but not to the adult animals.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF BRAIN.

We compared, on a former occasion, the condition of the brain of man with those of the ape and the lower animals. We see in the marsupials that the corpus callosum is almost entirely wanting, that functionally it might be said to be insignificant; that there is, however, a great commissure which takes its place functionally. Now, if we could examine the brain of fætal man, we should find that almost the same characteristics are represented in him. The brain, instead of being connected by a well-developed corpus callosum, is similarly connected by a rudiment of the corpus callosum, as in the marsupials; and the anterior commissure, as in the marsupials, is likewise well developed. But the resemblance would be still greater between the brains of the young of both forms; the more advanced development, however, causes the likeness to be lost in the adult man. You may also observe the difference in the combinations of bones. In the lower forms the elements of the occipital bone and the elements of the temporal bone of man are separated in all periods of life and persist as true independent bones. In man these elements combine at a very early period and form single compound bones.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES.

Now let us take into consideration a few facts with reference to the geographical distribution of animals. In the first place there is a distinction of types in proportion to the isolation of areas. We find that in America we have one combination of animals, in Europe we have another; that as we go from the warmer regions of those countries—from this portion, for example, of America, and from England in the Old World—as we go upward

toward the northern regions, we find that the animals there become less numerous, but that there is a greater number common to the two regions, so that when we ascend into the polar regions, almost all the animals of one portion of the world are the same as those in any other portion of the same latitude; that is, in the Arctic regions animals are common to the whole areas of Europe, Asia, and America. Descending again, we find that those species that are common become very rapidly lost sight of; that the areas which they inhabit are soon passed and new species are found, in almost all cases different from those which are found in the corresponding latitudes of the other continents. As we go southward the distinction of types becomes greater and greater. In the regions that we should start from-the latitude of Washington-we find that the number of species common to the several countries was very small, but that there was at the same time a great similarity between many of the species of the two continents, that the species, although not identical, were at least representative, that they belong, in other words, to the same genera. But as we descend farther south we find that the differences become still greater and greater, and that generic differences are often lost sight of, and species become differentiated into subfamilies and even into distinct families. There are, for example, in the tropical regions of the New World, monkeys of two different types (the Cebidæ and the Mididæ); the sloth, the ant-eaters, and the armadilloes among mammals; and among birds, the humming-birds (for the humming-birds form a family with all their numerous groups entirely confined to America), the toucans, and numerous others. But when we institute a comparison between these animals of the tropics, as regards the different continents, we find that although they have now become differentiated beyond the bounds of genera, and as families in many many cases, still there is analogy between them. Although the family of humming-birds is entirely peculiar to America, still it has, in one respect at least, representatives in the Old World in the group called the sun-birds.

Another fact of geographical distribution is the ratio, exteris paribus, of entities in ratio to the isolation of areas. North America, in its whole extent north of Mexico, has little more than two hundred species of land shells, that is, the whole extent of America from a little south of the political boundary of the United States up to the Arctic regions. If we go to the West Indian Archipelago we shall find that that number has almost or quite trebled for single islands. We shall find that Cuba or Jamaica alone has about three times as many species as the whole of North America. In North America we find that its species are distributed over a very large portion of its area; that many of the species extend over the whole area east of the Rocky Mountains, and from the extreme north of at least the temperate region to the Gulf of Mexico. But in

examining the shells of those West Indian islands we find that not only are there great numbers of species, but that those species are not shared by the different islands. Most of the shells of the island of Cuba are peculiar to it, a very small percentage of them being found elsewhere. The same is true of Jamaica; and to a less extent the same may be said of the other islands, the number of species though not being so enormously great. The same facts also appear, but to a more limited extent, with regard to the Philippine Islands. Intermediate regions have intermediate types. If we again avail ourselves of the same shells, and examine those that are found in Texas and those found in this latitude, we find that though some of the former region are different from any found in the latter, more of the species are common to both; but between some of these different species even there are forms which show that there is a tendency to combine. And in the case of others, if a naturalist had but a few specimens from these areas only, he might consider them as very distant species; but when he began to get more, the characters used to differentiate them would be found inconstant, and they would necessarily be considered rather as varieties of the same species than as forms representing several species.

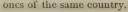
Hence follows another proposition: that the forms scattered over wide areas are variable in approximate ratio to the area.

FOSSIL REMAINS, AND THEIR TESTIMONY.

Let us go from the present world into the one immediately preceding. If we institute a comparison between our living marine shells and the Pliocene, that is, those immediately preceding the present, we find that there is a great similarity between the two. Going back into the Miocene age, we find as we compare it with our own age that the number of species common to the two is less; that the extinct species by far preponderate; and as we go back to the Cretaceous, we find that we have entirely lost all of the living species. But I must explain that although it is generally admitted that there are among Pliocene forms a number that are identical with those of the present day, still there are some naturalists who maintain that no two species have crossed the boundaries between the two formations; and that while naturalists and geologists are now almost entirely agreed that there are no cataclysms in nature, and that there have been none, such maintain that there have been cataclysms, and that there has been an entire extinction of the forms of one formation, and that they have been entirely replaced by those of a subsequent formation. By almost all, however, it is admitted that there is a transition of the animals of one formation into another, and various degrees of persistence in life of such. From the cretaceans found, it has indeed hitherto been generally agreed that there is no such transition; that all species of the Eocene formation are entirely distinct from those of the highest Cretaceous; but of the truth of this view there is great doubt. There is a gentleman in this audience (Professor Blake) who has come from California, and who could tell us of beds found there that restore the lost link between the animals of the Eocene and the Cretaceous formations. There has lately been some dispute in regard to those beds of California, but the only effect it has upon my mind is to leave the impression that the difficulty is to find where the two formations, the Cretaceous and the Eocene, may be separated.

But from the Secondary Cretaceous, if we take a step backward into the strata of the same period, we find as we go farther back that the forms become more and more dissimilar from those of the present day: but that the transition into proximate beds is gradual. If we go into the Permian we find types of peculiar form; and the Permian was formerly regarded as a formation whose animals indicated that it belonged rather to the Secondary than to the Palaeozoic, and the Carboniferous formations were likewise associated with it in the Palaeozoic. But in this country we have been able to give most convincing proofs of the gradual transition of the Carboniferous (which is now universally admitted to belong to the Palaeozoic period) into the Permian; for when we go out to the West and examine the coal fields and superincumbent beds of Iowa and Nebraska, it is almost impossible to say where the one begins and the other ends. Any line drawn between those two systemsthe Carboniferous and the Permian-is completely arbitrary. And if we visit New York or Pennsylvania we shall be convinced of the transition of the Carboniferous and Devonian. So in regard to the relation of the latter and the Silurian, and between the Upper Silurian and the Lower Silurian, until we finally come down to the base of the system. Now, if we take this lowest formation and compare the animals of that period with the animals of the present, we find that they are almost entirely dissimilar, and only have relations with each other as members of classes. But although we have this differentiation of types as we go back into the past, still we find that there are associated with forms entirely dissimilar to any now living certain forms which are like some that still exist; that is, there have been forms persistent through a long series of ages as far

Now, if we compare the extinct animals of the different portions of the world, we shall find that they are combined in geographical areas as they now are, and that as we come upward again in point of time, the combinations assimilate themselves more and more in their mutual relations to those which now exist, till finally the element of time in differentiation becomes subordinate to area, and from this we deduce the proposition, that the relations of animals to time and to space are in inverse ratio to each other. For instance, we should find that the animals of the Tertiary of this country were more like those now living in this country than to those of the same age in Australia, but if we examined comparatively those of some older Secondary or Palaeozoic formations, the reverse would be the case; that is, there would be a greater resemblance between the organisms of the respective formations than between the extinct and living





TRUE NOBLEMEN.

THE noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
When, backed by no ancestral graves,
Mow down the woods and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working men, whate'er their task,
To carve the stone or bear the hod—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are the drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain—
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them! for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE AND ZADOK PRATT:

OR, CITY SUCCESS AND COUNTRY SUCCESS.

Some of the most thoughtful men of the country have remarked with expressions of concern and regret the growing distaste of our young men for rustic pursuits. East of the Alleghanies two thirds of the bright-minded youths have their faces set toward the cities and the large manufacturing towns. At the West there is the same drift of young manhood toward Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and the other inland cities. And yet how often are these mistaken aspirants informed of the fearful hazards of commercial life; how frequently are they told that only one man in a hundred who enters upon a life of traffic gets rich by it; that for every millionaire, the pavements of Broadway and of Wall Street are white with the bones of bankrupts! The glittering success of a Stewart, a Vanderbilt, and a Belmont, and the princely surroundings amid which the latter years of the lives of such men flow on, blind our young men to the facts of the case and prevent their seeing the hundreds who, at the age of sixty, are still chained to the desk and counter, spending three dollars out of every four they can earn for daily subsistence. In order to add the voice of the Phreno-LOGICAL JOURNAL to this general note of warning, we have selected two characters, both alike in one respect, in that they began poor and made themselves rich; the one by legitimate commercial enterprise-the other by rural industries, equally legitimate and equally successful.

Abbott Lawrence, the most brilliant and polished of American merchants, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1792, and died in Boston at the age of sixty-three. Up to the age of forty his pursuits were strictly mercantile; for the last twenty years of his life he was a public man, statesman, and diplomatist. His ancestors were people in humble circumstances, who for a century and a half had tilled their farms in Groton, and his father, Major Samuel Lawrence, served with honor in Prescott's regiment at Bunker Hill, and in many of the severest battles of the Revolutionary war. His



PORTRAIT OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

educational advantages were quite limited, and in his sixteenth year he went to Boston with less than three dollars in his pocket and became an apprentice to his brother Amos, then recently established in mercantile business. When he reached majority he was taken into partnership with his brother under the firm name of A. & A. Lawrence, and for many years they conducted a prosperous business in the sale of foreign cotton and woolen goods on commission. After 1830 they became largely interested in Lowell manufacturing companies, and subsequently Abbott Lawrence participated extensively in the China trade. In 1834 he was elected to Congress from Suffolk District, embracing Boston, and as a member of the committee of ways and means showed considerable financial ability. He was prominent in adjusting the Northeastern boundary, and more is due to him than to any other member of the commission for the successful accomplishment of the negotiation. He was an active supporter of Mr. Clay in the presidential canvass of 1844; and in 1848 he came within six votes of being a candidate for the vicepresidency. He was an earnest supporter of Gen. Taylor for President, and was offered a seat in his cabinet, which he declined. From 1849 to 1852 he represented with credit the United States at the Court of St. James, but was recalled at his own request. During the rest of his life he was devoted to his private business. One of the most admirable traits in his character was his benevolence, manifesting itself in daily alms-giving and public charities. The man can be easily read from the face which heads our article. The brain is not large but very well balanced, and the harmony between the developments of the nose and the brow indicates a steady and graceful energy. Such a man is not likely to plan what he can not carry out, nor project anything impracticable. That sort of a brow signifies, in

general, a judicial turn of mind. He was adapted for forming and expressing a clear and sound opinion upon any question of justice, propriety, or expediency which was submitted to him; and during the latter part of his life such questions were being constantly revolved in his mind. This has stamped the face and made it what we see in the engraving. His character in its outline resembled his face. He was a fair, tasteful, graceful, and polished man, incapable of great or original thought, of vigorous or emphatic action, but careful of the feelings and rights of others, a person to whom every species of vulgarity was especially distasteful. He, by his original make-up, and by the habits of a lifetime, was a believer in social distinctions, and a natural aristocrat. We have produced very few persons in this country better adapted for moving in kings' courts than Mr. Lawrence. The atmosphere of St. James was to him native air. But we never look in such harmonious and handsome features for evidences of superior force, originality, or that hardy, irrepressible, masculine vigor which makes the deepest impression upon the age in which it is exercised. Such a man is the flower of the counting-room. It is the best specimen of manhood that traffic alone can produce for us. The wholesale house and the bank, the factory and the committee-room, can make the gentleman of polite exterior, graceful carriage, and faultless dress, the elegant routinist, and the successful negotiator; but the desk and the counter are incompatible with originality, freshness, and versatility.

Turn from this harmonious, bland, affable countenance to the rugged, energetic, original physiognomy facing it; one expresses talent and fine principles—the other, ideas and energy; one is the elegant representative of systematic routine and city polish—the other the embodiment of freedom from conventionality, the incarnation of boldness, of enterprise, fertility of invention. The outlines of his face are as rugged as the mountains of his native country; and the underlying granite of the hills he roamed over in boyhood is scarce firmer than the constitution he inherited from a robust and hardy ancestry. In every feature and on every line of this face is engraved as with steel upon flinty rock the action and purpose that must accomplish his ends. This man could follow in the wake of no other man's thought. He must by the force of his own vital power pioneer his way by new paths to assured success. He does not measure what can be done by any achievements of the past, but carefully surveying the field before him, he sees the possible results, and undaunted by opposition, regardless of difficulties insurmountable to weaker wills, with the goal ever in view he presses on to final victory.

Zadok Pratt was born October 30th, 1790, at Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York. His father was a tanner, and of him Zadok learned the trade. During his leisure hours he braided whip-lashes, and thus earned quite



a sum. He was then apprenticed to a saddler, with whom he continued till his time expired, when he worked for his father for a year at ten dollars a month. He then commenced business for himself. His first project was to build a shop of his own, eighteen by twenty; and after this was completed and he had moved into it, "I felt then," said he, "half rich." He worked on an average, at this time, fifteen or sixteen hours a day. During the first year of his business life he commenced keeping an exact account of all business transactions, every year making an inventory of his possessions and calculating his profits, which system he adhered to ever afterward. The first year he made five hundred dollars, the second year twelve hundred, which continually increased till 1815. He now sold out his store and went into partnership with his brothers in the tanning business. Conducted with his fine judgment and rare energy it proved highly remunerative to all concerned. In 1820 he sold out his interest and went to Canada to traffic in furs. Only an iron constitution could have endured the cold and exposure he underwent, but he was successful in the object of his mission, and returned with a large purse full of golden "mint drops." Some years previous to this, just to test his powers of endurance, he walked forty miles without tasting food or drink. In 1825 he established among the wilds of Windham, at the foot of the Catskills, his gigantic tannery, the largest in the world. The immense fortune he accumulated, the thriving village that grew up around him, sufficiently attest the success of his enterprise. During these years he gave with unstinted hand to churches of all denominations and to charities of all sorts. His donations amounted to over twenty thousand dollars, and he paid over five hundred thousand dollars as security for friends.

In 1836 Mr. Pratt entered upon his career as a public man and a statesman, being one of the electors of the President and Vice-President of the Democratic party and Representative in Congress of the Eighth Congressional District of New York. In his new sphere he displayed the same traits that in business life were so signally rewarded. He familiarized himself with the duties of his office, and then taking a broad survey of the wants of the country, he set himself to supplying them. We give a few of the results of his labors. His record shows him to be in the best sense a public benefactor. He originated the measure for reducing the postage. He proposed the plan of encouraging and elevating agricultural pursuits, by obtaining various kinds of the best seeds and plants, and distributing them gratuitously to the farmers of the country through the Patent Office. He showed the inadequacy of the material of which the public buildings at Washington are constructed, and moved that granite or marble should be used in their stead. To Zadok Pratt we are indebted for the plan of the General Post Office and its erection in marble. The Dry Dock in Brooklyn and the



PORTRAIT OF ZADOK PRATT.

branch of the Mint in New York were built at his suggestion. The burea of statistics and commerce was established at his instance and under his direction. The National Monument at Washington was the conception of his brain, and constructed according to plans submitted by him. He first presented to Congress a memorial showing the importance of a national railroad to the Pacific. In 1845, at his instance, delegations were sent to Corea and Japan to remove prejudices against trading with foreigners, and to extend American commerce. To him we are indebted for the benefits conferred upon agriculture and the mechanic arts by the Smithsonian Institute. He is the author of the movement to engrave patents and distribute them all over the country, to suggest thus by different improvements and models new trains of ideas which may become the germs of future inventions. These are some of the results of Mr. Pratt's public life. All of them look toward the improvement, the enriching, and elevating the great masses of the American people.

In 1846 he closed his extensive tannery at Prattsville, after tanning nearly a million sides of sole leather, using one hundred and fifty thousand cords of bark from ten square miles of bark land, one thousand years of labor, and six millions of dollars, without a single case of litigation.

The wide area of land which had been cleared of hemlock trees by the demands of the tannery was now converted into a large dairy farm. Colonel Pratt kept eighty cows. His stock was of the common breeds of the country, and he endeavored, not so much to see what can be done, as to prove what the common farmer can do. The farm under his management was in many respects a model. On the rocks opposite the gateway he has had cut this inscription: "On the farm lying on the opposite side of the road, 224 pounds of butter

from each cow were made from eighty cows in a season."

Mr. Pratt still lives, with his faculties bright and active as ever; the keen, black, glittering eye shows no dimming of mental vision, and the same restless energy that characterized him in his prime makes him, even now that nearly four-score winters have snowed upon him, still irrepressibly active in social and private life.

There are two or three lessons of great importance that may be derived from the lives of these men. While traffic tends to the growth of cities, centralization, and aristocracy, the country is fertile with democracy and democratic ideas. The city values a man for what he has made—the country for what he can do; hence, as a great number of persons can do useful things, but can not make fortunes, the countryman's estimate of men is more just than the city man's. For that reason he makes the best natural ruler and administrator. In the past history of the United States, the North has been mainly commercial and manufacturing, while the South and West have been chiefly devoted to agriculture; and the men whose ideas and character have governed America, represented agricultural populations. Virginia was the mother of Presidents. In the West, Henry Clay, Stephen H. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, were as strictly the products of rustic growth as a broad-spreading elm or a giant oak. Look at those statesmen who have made their mark on American society and in American history-Silas Wright, De Witt Clinton, Sam Houston, Thomas Benton, Andrew Jackson, and the public men whose names are mentioned above-none of them came from cities. They were not developed by urban society, they were not types of commercial culture.

The mistake which our young men make is in supposing that a posted man is an intelligent man, and one whose ideas are valuable. To know the precise hour and minute when trains leave their dépôts: how to get from one part of the city to another in the most expeditious manner; where to find the best dinner for the least money; which is the best hotel; what tailor will give you the most fashionable cut of pantaloons; the arrival and departure of foreign steamers; the price of gold; how "Gould & Curry" is selling; the merits of the Drew and Vanderbilt controversy; the calculation of interest and percentages—this is not wisdom; ideas of this class do not make the individual strong or able, they do not make communities powerful or nations great. He is the true and permanent benefactor of society who leaves a hundred acres of land in a better condition after fifty years of tillage than they were when he took possession of them; who knows how to grow wheat rather than how to sell it; who understands the relations between supply and demand; who appreciates the value of railroads to farming communities; who would give the poor man, instead of three narrow, illventilated rooms in a tenement-house, at an unrighteous rental, one hundred and sixty broad acres for his perpetual homestead; and the tendency of whose system is not toward piling wealth within the walls of five-story palaces, but sowing it broadcast like the sunshine and the rain of heaven.

On Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of Ms.—Chanis.

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. - Hosea iv. 6.

APPETITE PERVERTED.

BY DR. BUTOLPH.

ALIMENTIVENESS is the faculty which confers the desire to take food and drink. Man is possessed of an organized animal body, which requires food and drink for its growth and sustenance. To secure the introduction of proper and sufficient nourishment to meet the needs of his system and prevent the waste and decline of his bodily powers, and through them of the mental, a portion of his brain has been endowed with the capacity of perceiving or feeling the wants of his system; and as if to make assurance of his compliance with his animal wants doubly sure, the delicious sense of taste has been superadded. So far, however, he is only on a par with animals having appetites for food and drink, and nerves of taste to enjoy them.

To enable him to judge rightly in regard to the character and extent of his wants in these respects, and to secure him against mistake in all cases, intellectual faculties have been given him, which, when enlightened, are capable of ascertaining his bodily necessities and of determining the quality and quantity of nutriment which his animal nature requires.

Now, with all these advantages and safeguards, it would seem almost impossible for him to err in a matter so unequivocally plain; and yet the history of the race of man, from the tasting of the fatal fruit by our first parents in Eden down to the present hour, is largely composed of accounts of the disorderly and excessive action of this faculty of Alimentiveness. As before stated, its primary office is to confer a desire and relish for food and drink, and thus insure attention to man's wants as an organized animal; and yet, strange as it should appear to rational beings, and would appear to brutes, could they comprehend the nature and extent of human excesses, man often makes its exercise and gratification the chief object and aim of his earthly existence. Instead of partaking moderately, like quadrupeds, of simple nourishing food from nature's storehouse, and of the clear limpid fluid from her sparkling fountains, man, in his supremacy as a biped, gorges his body with unwholesome food to the bursting, deluges it with artificial drinks to the drowning point; and then, as if his original compliance with the suggestions of that archfiend, the serpent, to sin through this greedy faculty did not sufficiently attest the supremacy of his tempter, he resigns the use of legs altogether, and in his debasement imitates both the posture and motion of his reptile counselor; yes, he even exceeds the brutality of the former, and marks his rolling, writhing track, with his own overflowing gore. This form and degree of excess, however, occurring occasionally, nay, even frequently, is not usually regarded as an indication of insanity, though the loss of balance in both mind and body, through the excessive functional activity of this organ would seem to dictate some such charitable conclusion.

The perverted faculty under notice still goes on in the occasional indulgence of disorderly excesses of this kind for brief periods, permitting its possessor to simulate the character of a man, and then again prostrating him in the dust, until, finally, as if in despair at the degradation to which they are subjected, all his higher human powers yield to the sway of appetite, and he becomes a senseless, useless thing of earth, having the form of a man, the habits of a reptile, and the spirit, only, of a demon or a bottle.

Such are the abuses to which this appetite is subject; and such the sad results to which they inevitably tend in untold numbers of our race; and yet the appointment of a legal guardian to check and restrain the excesses of this body-and-soul-destroying faculty when it had become perverted, is considered a direct infringement of its freedom and vested rights! "Oh, shame, where is thy blush?"

If, however, the destruction of the possessor was the only misfortune attending the excessive functional activity of this organ, the picture of human ill, thus darkly drawn, would be much less painful and revolting; but be it remembered, that the poverty and crime induced by its disorderly action blasts the earthly prospects and deranges parts of or whole families to which such slaves of appetites belong; and thus the evils of which we speak are transmitted to and directly interfere with the health and happiness of generations yet unborn.

TOBACCO.

BY EMMA AUGUSTA THOMPSON.

Now, perhaps, some confirmed lover of the "weed" will elevate his lordly brow and wonder what we have to say about his favorite; and he fortifies himself with a fresh cigar, his way of saying he "don't care a snap." Or if he happens to be of an ill-natured turn of mind, he may grumble out something about "motes" and "beams," "women always harping about men's faults" (poor souls), "don't know that it hurts them any if men do use tobacco," etc. Now, it makes no difference to us who you happen to be-a "retired merchant," a millionaire in a "coach-and-four," an ex-Congressman, or an "ex" anybody else, we beg leave to differ from you. Nay, we do differ from you, sir, plainly and pointedly, without your permission, and not merely for the sake of controversy, but with good reasons. Why, we are the very half of humanity who suffer from your disgusting tobacco chewing! Do you know that you are the terror of every neat housekeeper, as well as of every feminine nose of refined sensibilities? Did it ever occur to

you that your most valued lady friend feels glad, sometimes, when you take yourself and your tobacco together out of her front door? And have you any idea how many household blessings are sent after your retreating footsteps, and how many times in an imaginary way your filthy habit is scrubbed out of you under her skillful brush, and its very back-bone snapped up, twisted around, and squeezed out of you through her relentless mop? As much as she may value your friendship, believe me, she despises your pernicious habit.

We have often watched with an amused kind of pity an inveterate tobacco chewer who has entered a neatly-furnished room. How sheepishly he looks about for a spittoon, a seat by an open window, or a convenient corner by the hearth, to empty his mouth of its disgusting contents! And it never fails to remind us of the way little boys look when they are caught in a neighbor's hen-roost. Of course we speak to an intelligent public through the JOURNAL, so we will not address any remarks to the ignorant or besotted wretch, in broadcloth or rags, who never discriminates between a Brussels carpet and a bar-room floor, a lady's dress and the pavement; whose very skin and clothes seem to be saturated with tobacco odor, whose very perspiration seems to be distilled tobacco juice, who makes a match safe of his vest pocket, and a stove pipe or a mortar of the mouth God gave him for a better purpose. We are not writing these things at random, merely for the reader's amusement or disgust, as the case may be, but because they are facts, and show the deplorable effects of this beastly habit. My dear young lady, you do not know but that your perfumed Leander, in patent leathers and lavender kids, who smokes his fragrant Havana so daintily and drinks your precious health so gracefully among his boon companions, may one day personate this fearful picture! We can offer you no assurance to the contrary, for what has happened a thousand times may happen again. The "honeymoon" may hardly get to be an old song when those marvelous preparations for "purifying and sweetening" the breath, so indispensable to the lover, will be considered a superfluous item in the domestic catalogue, and what you at first thought to be only a harmless pleasure will after a while become a source of perpetual annoyance in your household and a "skeleton in your cupboard."

Much has been said and written upon this subject, but it is not "threadbare" yet, and never will be so long as tobacco grows. Besides, we have a kind of individual right to speak of it, for among our very earliest "adventures" comes the dropping of a great coal into our baby bosom from the paternal "meerschaum," balanced above our little brown, curly head resting in fancied security against the paternal vest pattern. We might be cheated into the belief that it was only an ugly dream, but the scar remains to "tell the tale!"

We would say a few words to our boys, our dear young boys, who are to be our men some day, and the husbands, fathers, and grand-

fathers of future generations; but more particularly would we address those who expect to depend upon their own exertions for support. and with their own strong right arms and brave hearts carve out a name and "make a mark." Just as soon as you begin to feel that life is to you no holiday, and that there is something for you to do, then you are beginning to individualize yourself, to form your habits, and to make of yourself what you will be in all your after-life. Then you shoulder the knapsack of your own responsibility and set out upon the great highway of life to seek your fortune.

At this very period boys are apt to think it looks "manly" to smoke a cigar or take a chew of tobacco. Manly! There never was a greater mistake. We do not like to say it looks dishonest to see a boy chew tobacco, but we will say that a cigar in a boy's mouth, or the smell of tobacco about him, is not a recommendation. Why, if we happened to be the noted merchant "Mr. Stewart" or "Mr." somebody else, controlling a large business, and a boy should present himself to us to obtain employment, holding up his head as though he were not ashamed of his business, and say in a tone with a ring of true coin in it, "I never use tobacco, sir," would we examine the texture of that boy's clothes, or take into account the patch on his elbow? Would we expect to find the germ of a drunkard or a thief, or a lazy, idle, good-for-nothing lout inside of that boy's jacket? No, indeed! There is the self-denial of true "manliness." There is the spirit that will rise above circumstances and privations, the germ that will unfold the strength and vigor of true manhood. We would ask no better recommendation. We would find something for that boy to do, and hold out our hand in kindness and encouragement to bid him God-speed.

It is simply disgusting to see a man chew tobacco, but it is melancholy to see a boy. We can hardly help picturing him an easy prey to other temptations, and associating his future life with other more appalling evils. It suggests nothing pure, nothing elevating. Never begin it, boys. If you have money to spend, buy books, and cultivate the higher and nobler part of your natures. If every boy can't be a lawyer or a senator, every boy can be a MAN. So when you pack up the knapsack of your future self, set tobacco in your "catalogue of negatives;" set your boy's boot upon it with a good firm stamp that will keep you free from its polluting touch, and mature age will find you a healthier, wiser, and richer man.

PRESERVING YOUTH. - Cardinal de Salis, who died 1785, aged 110 years, said: "By being old when I was young, I find myself young now I am old. I led a sober and studious, but not a lazy or sedentary life. My diet was sparing, though delicate; I rode or walked every day, except in rainy weather, when I exercised within doors for a couple of hours. So far I took care of the body; and as to the mind, I endeavored to preserve it in due temper by a scrupulous obedience to divine commands."

"LIKE BEGETS LIKE."

"The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children."

BASKET in hand, I entered the store, and asked for nuts (I was buying for Christmas), without noticing a boy who sat upon a barrel near me, until he exclaimed, "Nuts! nuts! what do you want of nuts?" Poor boy! he looked as if no one ever bought nuts for his Christmas. He had a difficulty of vision painful to behold-it seemed an effort to look you in the face. It was not from shame or modesty, for the boy was a vagabond, but evidently a constitutional defect. Without raising his head, his eyes were elevated with a leer so like a drunkard's, with an expression so far beyond his years, that I was struck with the expression. Upon a slight examination of his head and physique, I could discover no such defect as would account for the eccentricity. In pity I gave him an apple, when the storekeeper told him to "cluck and crow" for it. Turning his back to me I heard an old hen's clucking as if in search for a soft, downv spot for her unlaid egg: then, standing upon his feet, he faced me, pulled his hat down over his eyes, raised himself upon his toes, slapped his sides with his hands as a rooster would flap his wings, and crowed after the fashion of the genuine shanghae. It was done so naturally, that it were easy to fancy oneself in the barnyard. Afterward he told me his name, and that his "father and mother had turned him out doors" - one, or both, being drunk, I knew something of the family. Of eight children, half are in the "county-house," from whence this boy had run away.

What a sad life he has before him!-the curse of the drunkard's obscured mind stamped upon him at its birth. When I looked upon my own two-year old a few hours afterward, I thanked God that its father's beverage was "pure water." A. B. C.

THE SANITARY INFLUENCE OF LAUGHTER. -" Laugh and grow fat" is an aphorism which needs little argumentation to sustain it. To be happy we must be cheerful; and to render that cheerfulness truly enjoyable, one must now and then yield to mirthful impulses. As a healthful agent, a full-chested, "hearty" laugh is unrivaled. When his patient smiles, the doctor takes hope.

A clerical friend, at a celebrated wateringplace, met a lady who seemed hovering on the brink of the grave. Her cheeks were hollow and wan, her manner listless, her steps languid, and her brow wore the contraction so indicative both of mental and physical suffering, so that she was to all observers an object of sincere

Some years afterward he encountered this same lady, but as bright, and fresh, and youthful-so full of healthful buoyancy and so joyous in expression—that he began to question if he had not deceived himself with regard to

"Is it possible," said he, "that I see before

me Mrs. B., who presented such a doleful appearance at the springs a few years ago?"

"The very same."

"And pray tell me, madam, the secret of your cure? What means did you use to attain to such vigor of mind and body-to such cheerfulness and rejuvenation?"

"A very simple remedy," returned she, with a beaming face. "I stopped worrying and began to laugh-that was all."

OUR HAIR.

Is it actually the truth that the elaborate foundations whereupon the women of the year 1868 build up the superstructure of their tresses are masses of loathsome torpidity - we can scarcely say of life? We are compelled to answer, yes. Seeing is believing, and we have seen—through a magnifying glass, darkly!

And what was it that we saw? The hair, magnified to resemble small ropes, each studded with clustering masses, perhaps two or three on a hair, like swarms of bees as they hang from trees, or the unsightly excrescences called "Black Knot" that deform our plum and cherry orchards. A hair plucked direct from the head of the horrified wearer of "gregarines" presented a smooth surface, perfectly free from these hideous parasites.

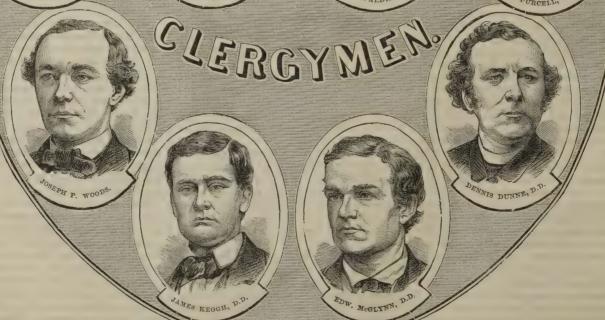
"Why?" we gasped, almost unwilling to believe the evidence of our own senses-"why is it that 'curls,' and 'switches,' and 'foundadations' are all so infested?"

"Much of the imported hair is brought from graveyards," was the reply of our scientific authority. "The dead are rifled for the sake of the living, and the hair that has long lain in coffins can hardly be a healthful appendage to living cerebellums. A great deal, moreover, is cut from the heads of Circassian women, who are—well, they are certainly not celebrated for their personal cleanliness!"

Well, what are we to do, thus confronted with bare, indisputable facts? The fact that these insect millions—for each one of these excrescences is said to contain something like ten hundred thousand gregarines—are in a state of torpidity, requiring such heat as only is evolved from chemists' furnaces to quicken them into life, is very little comfort. Boiling will not kill them-baking only starts them into vigorbrushes are powerless upon them. The hairs which we saw magnified had previously been repeatedly rubbed and wiped upon pocket handkerchiefs without being able to remove the clinging swarms!

What are we to do? Are we to heat our brains with piled-up cushions of "Circassian" hair and graveyard spoils? Are we to make ourselves hideous, simply to be in the fashion? Forbid it, good sense, cleanliness, self-respect. Sooner would we shave our heads and go about with pates like Franciscan monks! Let us have a new state of things! let us wear our hair as Nature intended it should be worn, pure, clean, and graceful! For once, let Fashion and Reason coincide. A LADY.





EMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CLER-GYMEN.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, WITH PORTRAITS.

On the opposite page we publish our ninth group of representative American clergymen. The denomination which these reverend gentlemen advocate and earnestly seek to advance in number and influence is already one of the most powerful on this continent; while in the United States proper the religion of Rome, fostered by universal toleration and disseminated by the multitudes of immigrants from countries essentially Roman Catholic, seems in a fair way to attain ere long among us a position second to no other denomination. Its rapid growth is marked by the numerous church, educational, and charitable edifices everywhere erected or being erected. Especially is its strength and extension marked in the States of the West, where the finest buildings for religious and educational purposes are in nearly every instance the property of zealous, enterprising Catholics. The Cathedral of St. Paul and St. Peter in Philadelphia is probably the largest church edifice in the United

According to the *Catholic Almanac* for 1865, there were in this country seven archbishops, thirty-seven bishops, five vicars apostolic, three mitred abbots, and about 2,400 priests, with a Roman Catholic population of nearly 4,500,000. At present the number can not be far from 5,000,000.

In considering the portraits composing our group, we are struck by one expression common to all-it is a deep, settled gravity. In some, to be sure, this expression is more strongly marked, and appears the outgrowth of natural or acquired asceticism. In nearly every instance the intellectual faculties are well developed, and that species of intellectual force prevails which inclines one to close study and meditation. Probably the most practical "Father" of the group is Rev. Sylvester Malone, who seems at the same time to possess an exuberant good-nature and strong social qualities. Rev. J. P. Woods exhibits considerable breadth of forchead, indicating good reasoning ability, unusual vivacity, and a strong appreciation of the humorous and comic. Tune is also large with him. We infer from the photograph that Archbishop Spalding possesses an excellent memory of details or minor facts. Benevolence is largely shown in most of the portraits, especially in those of Archbishop Spalding, Bishop Lynch, and Revs. Thomas Farrell, I. T. Hecker, Thomas Preston, and James Keogh. Among those who are distinguished for strength of will, and for those forceful elements of character which impart boldness, opposition, or aggression, we may specify the archbishops, and "Fathers" Malone, Farrell, and Hecker.

It is to be lamented that several of our portraits do not fully meet our wishes, owing to the inferior photographs which were the best we were able to procure.

THE MOST REV. MARTIN JOHN SPALD-ING, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in Kentucky, early in this century. He graduated at the Propaganda in Rome, and after being ordained priest, served in that capacity for several years. On the 10th of September, 1848, he was consecrated Bishop of Legone, and coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Flaget, Bishop of Louisville: in 1864 he was, in accordance with a papal bull, appointed to succeed the late Archbishop Kenrick in the see of Baltimore, and on the 1st of August, 1864, he was consecrated for such position with the usual ceremonies. On the 25th of July, 1858, the Congregation of the Propaganda, by a decree which was confirmed by his holiness Pope Pius IX., granted the prerogative of place to the see of Baltimore, thus making the Archbishop of that see the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and thus giving him the seat of honor above all other archbishops, without regard to promotion or consecration. In accordance with this decree, Archbishop Spalding presided over the Council of Catholic prelates that assembled in Baltimore last year, and delivered the opening address, which was extensively copied by the press of the country at that time; the address was a brief and remarkably lucid and able review of the Catholic Church, together with a resume of its progress in America. The Roman Catholic Church in the United States has never probably possessed a prelate of greater ability, and one more untiring in his efforts to promote the cause of his religion. An accomplished scholar and a profound theologian, he long since became widely known through his writings on religious subjects. Commencing first as a writer of reviews, he soon attracted considerable notice by the vigor with which he attacked those authors who differed from his Church, or who attacked its infallibility. His "History of the Reformation," published in two large volumes, is one of the most searching and exhaustive accounts of the great schism from the Catholic Church that has ever been written, and is ranked among the standard theological works in America. He also published "Evidences of Catholicity," "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky," "Miscellanea," together with other works, all of which have commanded large circulations, and are still regarded as among the ablest defenses and expositions of the Roman Catholic religion.

THE MOST REV. JOHN McCLOSKEY, D.D., second Archbishop of New York, was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the year 1810. At an early age he studied for the priesthood, and in January, 1834, was ordained priest by Bishop Dubois. Soon after his ordination he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church in New Yerk. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop, and appointed coadjutor to the Archbishop of New York, and in 1847 he was transferred to Albany when that city was erected into a new diocese, and on the 21st of August, 1864, was installed with the usual ceremonies Archbishop of New York, to succeed the late lamented Archbishop Hughes.

Archbishop McCloskey is considered one of the most polished orators in the Catholic Church in the United States. In his private character he is known as possessing all those virtues which endear man to his fellowman; possessed of a kind and charitable heart, he is constantly engaged in the endeavor to alleviate suffering and to elevate the moral and social standing of those intrusted to his care.

MOST REV. JOHN BAPTIST PURCELL, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, was born in Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, about the year 1798, and came to the United States while yet a boy. After receiving a preliminary education here, he was sent to finish his studies at the famous seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, where he graduated with high honors; he was ordained priest, and returned to the United States about the year 1822. He was soon after appointed president of the well-known Catholic College and Seminary of Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md. In accordance with a special bull from the Pope, he was appointed Archbishop of the see of Cincinnati, and consecrated Bishop, October 13th, 1883. About the year 1840 he became well known by his controversial letters (which were published in two volumes) with the famous Dr. Campbell, founder of the Campbellites, on "Catholicity vs. Protestantism." During the late war he took a prominent part in sustaining the Government, both by voice and pen; he was also among the first to urge through his official organ (the Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati) the abolition of slavery in the Southern States.

THE RIGHT REV. P. N. LYNCH, D.D., Bishop of Charleston, S. C., was born in South Carolina about the year 1812. After receiving a preliminary education in the United States, he went to finish his ecclesisatical studies at the College of the Propaganda in Rome, where he was ordained priest. He then returned to the United States, and labored in South Carolina as a zealous priest. On March 14th, 1858, he was appointed and consecrated Bishop of Charleston, to succeed the late Bishop Reynolds.

At the commencement of the late war, Bishop Lynch became well known throughout the country by his correspondence with the late Archbishop Hughes, in which he championed and advocated the "justice of the Southern cause," and tried to controvert the well-known Union views of Archbishop Hughes. In private life, Bishop Lynch is beloved for his many noble traits of character, especially for that of benevolence. He showed much kindness to Union prisoners of war in Charleston. As a preacher, he is well known for his eloquence. After the close of the war he preached in nearly all the Catholic churches in New York in aid of the destitute poor of Charleston. His goodness and piety have endeared him to the Catholics of America generally.

VERY REV. DENNIS DUNNE, D. D., Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Chicago, born in Queens County, Ireland, February 24th, 1824. Early in the following year his family emigrated to Miramichi, in the northern part of the Province of New Brunswick, where, under the guidance of pious parents, he early evinced a decided disposition for the priesthood. At that time there were but few Catholic collegiate institutions even of a preparatory character, either in the United States or the British Provinces. That in Prince Edward's Island, founded by the late lamented Bishop McDonald, was the most distinguished for affording to the student a thorough knowledge of the classics, mathematics, etc., necessary to form the foundation of a sound and wholesome theological education. Under the tutelage of the celebrated John Slattery, who afterward entered the Society of Jesus, and was one of the best classical teachers and critics of his time, the young Dunne quickly acquired the knowledge necessary to fit him for the study of the higher branches. As a school-boy, he manifested those qualities of sound judgment, and that peculiar tact for conciliating his fellowstudents, without offending any but attracting all, which have since been frequently applauded by the men of stronger passions and sturdier intellects whom he has been commissioned to direct.

Having finished his preparatory studies, he entered the theological department of the University of Laval at Onebec, from which in deacon's orders he went to Chicago, his family having in the mean time emigrated thither. During the vacancy in the diocese caused by the death of Bishop Quarter, he was ordained priest by Bishop Lefevre, of Detroit, and immediately entered upon the ardnous duties of a missionary in the diocese of Chicago; this was in 1848, when that unexplored diocese had but few priests, and their perilons labors were almost unknown beyond their extensive sphere. After the transfer of Bishop Vandevelde to the diocese of Natchez, his successor, Bishop O'Regan, aware of Mr. Dunne's zeal and influence among the energy and of his administrative talents, promoted him to the position of vicar-general, which he still holds, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his subordinates. His labors in the cause of Catholic charity as well as of philauthropy are visible in the institutions which for the protection of the orphan and the reformation of the juvenile delinquent he has founded and fostered in the Garden City of the great West. He was the first in the United States to reduce to practical form the idea of those peculiar institutions which have since flourished so effectively under the zealous direction of Father Haskins at Boston, and the lamented Dr. Ives at New York.

At present, during the protracted absence of Bishop Duggan, the entire burden of a large diocese comprising

106 priests according to the Catholic Almanac, rests upon his shoulders, and by every one his administration is acknowledged to be most satisfactory.

A most determined opponent of slavery as he is of tyranny, at the commencement of our national struggle he vigorously esponsed the cause of the Union and freedom. By his own exertions he placed in the field, fully armed and equipped, the gallant 90th Illinois infantry, so famous in our war history on every field from Vicksburg to Mission Ridge, where by companies, including their brave Colonel O'Meara, they freely poured out their life-blood to uphold and advance the flag of their adopted country.

In person, the Very Rev. Dr. Dunne is tall and dignified, with a face expressive of qualities eminently social and attractive, and withal of unmistakable firmness.

REV. THOMAS FARRELL was born in Longford, Ireland, in the year 1820, and came to the United States while yet a child. He received his ecclesiastical education and graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., and was ordained priest in the year 1847. He engaged at first in missionary labor; then became pastor of St. Paul's Church, Harlem, and afterward at St. Mary's Church, Grand Street. In 1857 he was appointed pastor of his present church (St. Joseph's, corner of Sixth Avenue and West Washington Place), one of the oldest and most influential congregations in New York.

During the late war Mr. Farrell was well known for his earnest and uncompromising advocacy of the "cause of the Union," and was a consistent and steadfast opponent of human slavery, believing firmly in the rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. During the dark days of the rebellion our Government had among the clergy North no more steadfast champion, and republican institutions no firmer and sincerer friend than Thomas Farrell. As a scholar and theologian, he is ranked among the foremost divines of the Catholic Church in the United States. As a preacher, he belongs more to the solid than to the brilliant order. As a great lover of truth, he is known and beloved by men of all denominations for his noble qualities of heart and mind. Among his brethren of the clergy he is looked up to with the greatest respect and affection, so much so, that it is remarkable how many go to him for counsel and advice, and what implicit faith they place in his judgment and understanding.

REV. ISAAC THOMAS HECKER Was born in New York, Dec., 1819. He received his education in this city, and entered into business with his brothers in the well-known milling and baking establishment of Hecker Brothers. He passed the summer of 1843 with the Association for Agriculture and Education at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Mass., and subsequently spent some time in a similar institution in Worcester Co., Mass. He returned to New York in 1845, and became converted to, and received into, the Roman Catholic Church. Soon after taking this step he determined on entering the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and after making his novitiate at St. Trond, in Belgium, was admitted to the order in 1847. On the completion of his ecclesiastical studies he was sent by his superiors to England, and in 1849 was ordained priest by the late Cardinal Wiseman. He passed two years in England, engaged in missionary work. In 1851 he returned to New York, in company with several members of his order, and for the next seven years was constantly employed in missionary labors in various parts of the United States. In 1857, having visited Rome, Father Hecker with some of his colleagues were released by the Pope from their connection with the Redemptorists, and in 1858 he founded with his companions a new missionary society under the name of the Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, whose church and monastery are at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Father Hecker is the author of "Questions of the Soul" (1855), and "Aspirations of Nature" (1857). While in Rome he published two papers on Catholicity in the United States, which were translated into several languages, and extensively read in Europe and America. About two years ago he started in this city the Catholic World, a monthly magazine of great literary ability, devoted to the interest of the Catholic Church. He is also well known as an able and eloquent lecturer on religious and secular subjects.

REV. SYLVESTER MALONE was born in Meath. Ireland, in the year 1821, and emigrated to the United States when but seventeen years of age. yet a mere boy his heart yearned for God's holy sanetuary, and accordingly he entered St. John's College, Fordham, where he graduated. He was ordained priest in 1844, and sent to the eastern district of Brooklyn, then known as the city of Williamsburg. The population then was only 10,000, and there was no Catholic place of worship there. The energy and zeal of Mr. Malone soon showed itself; he had been there but a short time when he had built one of the handsomest and most substantial churches in the diocese, well known as Sts. Peter and Paul's Church. It may be here remarked that Mr. Malone was the first priest to introduce the Gothic style of architecture into the building of Catholic churches in this country, and his architect (P. C. Keely) has since designed over three hundred in that style. The Williamsburg that he knew with no Catholic church now has twelve. all grown out of his parish, to testify to his zeal and earnest work as a faithful minister. In the twenty-four years that he has resided in Brooklyn there is no name more honored and esteemed and spoken of with more affection by men of all creeds than the name of Rev. Sylvester Malone. As a pulpit orator, he is eloquent and fervid; his sermons are all extempore, and of a pure, elevated style. During the late civil war his patriotic record will long be remembered by every lover of free institutions. Perceiving at once that the dissolution of the Union would be the end of self-government everywhere, he threw all his influence, moral and social, on the side of our Government: his whole instincts yearned for freedom, and no man's heart, beat gladder than his when it was announced that American slavery was at an end. When the great fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission took place, he was one of its most active supporters. When his ward committee were trying to raise their quota for the army, he, unsolicited, generously gave one fourth of his salary for a year for that object. It may truly be said of him that "he is more American than the Americans themselves." As a minister, he is distinguished for an intense desire to instill and disseminate the principles of Christian charity, avoiding all sectarian controversy, and illustrating the truth of his religion by a life replete with good deeds to his fellow-

REV. THOMAS S. PRESTON Was born in the State of Connecticut in the year 1824; was educated and graduated with distinguished honors at Trinity College, Hartford, and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1846. He became assistant minister of the Church of the Annunciation (Dr. Seabury's), of New York city, and afterward in St. Luke's Church, the well-known Rev. Dr. Forbes being at that time pastor. The great tractarian movement of Dr. Pusey, which was then in agitation, and which brought so many inquiring Protestants within the Catholic Church, had its effect on the subject of this sketch, who, with his associate, Dr. Forbes, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and were received into its communion in 1849. In 1850 Mr. Preston was ordained a priest, and appointed an assistant pastor at the cathedral. In 1855 he was appointed Chancellor of the diocese-a position of high honor-which he still continues to hold in connection with the rectorship of St. Ann's Church, to which he was appointed in 1861. Father Preston is known as a ripe scholar and dogmatic theologian, and an eloquent divine. As an author, he has published several religious and devotional works, among them "Controversy of Reason and Revelation," "Lectures on Christian Unity," a Volume of Sermons, etc.

The Rev. Joseph P. Woods was born in New York in the year 1836, educated under the Jesuit Fathers, and graduated with the highest academic honors from St. Francis Xavier College. He then entered St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Fordham, and was elevated to the priestly office about the year 1857 by the late Archbishop Hughes, who appointed him assistant pastor of the cathedral. Here he made hosts of friends. He loved the work of the ministry, finding in this highest and purest joys, as well as his severest trial. He showed himself the sympathizing friend of the people, studying their characters, that he might the

better know how to correct them. After four years' arduous labor in the cathedral parish he was appointed pastor of St. Augustine's parish, Morrisania, extending from Harlem bridge to Fordham, where he is the idol of his people, and ever spoken of with respect and esteem. In stern religious and moral feeling, in moral courage, in honesty, in fidelity, in charity, in patience, he holds in supreme contempt all arts to obtain popularity; independence and integrity are to him of priceless worth.

"His honor, his life both grow in one; Take honor from him, and his life is done,"

The mental qualifications of Father Woods are of a high order, and, moreover, they are under the rigid discipline of a strong understanding. He is an occasional contributor to some of our weekly and monthly magazines, and we hear that he is engaged at present preparing a religious work for publication. Kindness constitutes a prominent element of his nature. Music and the fine arts have always been cherished and cultivated by him with the greatest affection. Not only does he perform himself, but he is endowed with a rich voice. In the pulpit this gentleman is at home. His preaching is more instructive of late years than rhetorical; the ardor of poetical fire is tempered into the genial glow of a healthful enthusiasm. The fluency and beauty of his language, his earnest manner, his action, conspire to make him an effective speaker. He is all nerve-each sense, each faculty is absorbed in the great subject of his thought. His memory supplies quotations learned and to the point; his imagination calls each poetic fancy quick to his aid, and his love of music attunes itself to all the varied tones of his discourse, awakening in every breast the sentiments and impressions of his own. In delivery he is bold and commanding, and some of his best and most happy addresses have been extemporaneous flashes. Father Woods is considered one of the most promising and rising divines in the Catholic Church in this diocese.

REV. EDWARD McGLYNN, D.D., was born in New York in the year 1837, attended the public schools of that city, and graduated from the Free Academy. He then determined to prepare himself for the priesthood, and went to finish his ecclesiastical studies at the American College of the Propaganda in Rome, where he graduated with distinguished honors, and was ordained priest in 1860. During the war he served as chaplain in one of the army hospitals for three years. In 1865 the late Rev. Dr. Cummings requested the appointment of Dr. McGlynn as his assistant, which was granted, and after the death of Dr. Cummings, Dr. McGlynn was appointed pastor of St. Stephen's Church, of this city, one of the wealthiest and largest congregations in the United States. In preaching, Dr. McGlynn belongs to the solid and persuasive school; his language is pure and elevated. He is alive to the genius of American institutions, but no less active in extending the influence of the Catholic Church in America. We might instance several of his lectures, especially one which he delivered in Cooper Institute about a year ago, advocating the progressive character of the Catholic Church, in which he displayed sound reason and good judgment. In private life Dr. McGlynn is admired and beloved for his genial and social qualities-in a word, he is the incarnation of sincerity.

REV. JAMES KEOGH, D.D., was born in Ireland, and is now about thirty-five years of age. During his infancy his parents emigrated to the United States, and when ten years old he was sent to receive his preliminary education from an aged clergyman in Pittsburg, Pa. The young student displayed unusual talent; in fact, when but fourteen years old he was considered quite a prodigy, because of his proficiency in classical studies. He was soon after sent to the College of the Propaganda in Rome, to finish his theological studies. He graduated with high honors. At the end of his theological course, when but eighteen years old, he prepared a thesis treating of mental philosophy. Being yet too young, according to canonical usage, to be ordained, he remained in Rome continuing his studies. In November, 1856, he delivered a public defense or thesis from "Universali Theologia" in the presence of his holiness Pope Pius IX., the cardinals, and other dignitaries of Rome. In consideration of the



manner in which he acquitted himself, Pope Pius IX., by his own hands, presented him with a valuable copy, in mosaic, of Raphael's "Madonna of the Saggiola." He was then ordained priest, and afterward returned to the United States, since which time he has chiefly been engaged as Professor of Theology in the Catholic seminaries of Pittsburg and Philadelphia. At the great Catholic Council held in Baltimore last year he was one of the chief lights. Some months previous to the meeting of the Council, by appointment of Archbishop Spalding, he, in conjunction with Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of North Carolina, was engaged in preparing the Latin volume which was the basis of the discussion of the Council. As a preacher Dr. Keogh is judicious and happy. He has a prodigious memory, and probably will be better known as a teacher than an orator. He is also editor of the Philadelphia Standard, the official organ of the Catholics of Philadelphia.

CARDINAL DOCTRINES.

The Catholic Church teaches that there is an all-perfect, eternal, spiritual Being, called God, who is possessed of infinite intelligence and free will, and who has of His free will created all other existences, both spiritual and material, out of nothing, with natures and substances totally distinct from His own, and not by any mere development or emanation from the Divine nature.

In this one God there are three persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; each with one and the same divine nature.

That the human race was from the beginning elevated beyond its natural deserts to a condition of grace and communion with God, the consummation of which was to be a more perfect and everlasting communion with Him in the beatific vision which is called Heaven. That by violating the Divine law the race forfeited these gratuitous gifts, which were supernatural, without losing anything that its nature absolutely requires; so that man could have been created as he is now born: but that the individuals of the race incur, moreover, a penalty for their individual sins. Thus, those who die unregenerate, are excluded from heaven, and condemned to suffer the consequences and penalties of their personal sins, in that condition of being which is called hell, and which, as well as heaven, is, from the immortal nature of the soul, everlasting; and even the infant who dies unregenerate, no matter what degree of natural beatitude it may enjoy in the next life, has no right to, and will not attain to, the superior happiness of heaven.

That to restore man to the grace of God and the promise of heaven, and to atone for sin, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity became man, was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and suffered and died on the cross. He (Jesus Christ) is true God and true man, having two natures, the divine and human, in but one Divine Person, Christ's humanity never having had a mere human personality, as it was from the first instant of its existence made His own by the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Christ is the new Adam, the Father of the order of regeneration. He came to regenerate men, in a manner adapted to their intelligence and free will, by teaching a system of truth and guiding and disciplining their affections: and hence He requires of us faith in His teachings and obedience to his ordinances. Besides the atonement, which Christ consummated on the cross, the other essential part of His mission, viz., the application of this atonement, and of His doctrine and ordinances to individual souls, He but began during His mortal life, and continues through a corporate Society which He has established for the purpose, and which He called His Church, and commissioned to teach, and gather into one fold, all nations, and with which He and His Holy Spirit are to abide to the end of the world; so that Christ is the Church, "His Body," as it is called by St. Paul, is living, and teaching all other ages and nations, with the same authority and explicitness with which He taught the nation and age in which He lived His mortal life. He has made His Church the depositary of His doctrine and ordinances, and has given her a well-defined constitution, power, mission, and means for its fulfillment, which she has no power to change, being the creature and not the creator of this divine constitution. which Christ has declared should last till "the consummation of the world."

The Apostles and their successors, the Bishops, are the teaching and governing body of the Church. One of the Apostles, Peter, was made by Christ chief and head of His Church (Matt. xvi.) and chief shepherd of His whole flock, (John xxi.) He (Peter) made Rome his See, and his successor, the Bishop of Rome, inheriting his authority, is the chief bishop, the center of Unity, and visible head of the Church, of which Christ is the invisible head and the Holy Ghost is the animating spirit. It is not the mission of the Church to invent or reveal new doctrines, but simply to transmit, expound, and define the original deposit of faith. This deposit of faith she does not gather from the Scriptures alone, the authenticity and inspiration of which she upholds, but from her own self-consciousness and her universal teachings, traditions, and practices; she being in her corporate capacity a cotemporary of Christ and His Apostles, as well as of every subsequent age, and an eye-witness and ear-witness, appointed for the purpose, of the teachings and ordinances of Christ. The living Church is really Christ's last will and "testament" to the world, of which the written book is on its face and by its own confession (John xxi.) but an imperfect fragmentary record. It is the mission of the Church to enforce Christ's law and apply His ordinances, chief among which are those solemn religious rights called sacraments, which are the outward visible signs and channels of the inward spiritual grace of Christ to those whose minds and hearts are properly prepared by faith and repentance to receive

There are seven sacraments established by Christ, viz., 1. Baptism, the sacrament of regeneration and initiation into the Christian Church. 2. Confirmation, in which a special gift of the Holy Ghost is received to perfect and confirm the Christian character in baptism. 3. The Eucharist, or sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood—the food of the spiritual life. 4. Penance (the spiritual medicine), for the forgiveness of sins committed after baptism. 5. Extreme Unction, to comfort and strengthen the dying. 6. Orders, for imparting the priestly and episcopal power. 7. Matrimony, for the confirming and sanctification of Christian marriage; the bond of which when once consummated the Church declares to be absolutely indissoluble.

The consecration, offering, and receiving by the priest of the Eucharist constitutes the Eucharistic sacrifice, which is commemorative of the sacrifice of the cross (1 Cor. xi.), and which, with the accompanying prayers and ceremonies, constitutes the solemn religious rite which is commonly called the Mass, from an old Latin word which occurs at the end of the service. The Church teaches that, by the power of the Almighty, at the word of consecration the bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ, the forms and appearance only of bread and wine remaining as before. This change is called transubstantiation.

The ordinary condition precedent for the receiving of the sacrament of penance is, besides faith and repentance of sin, with purpose of amendment, the confession of one's sins to a priest, whose absolution constitutes the essential rite of this sacrament. (John xx.)

The Church teaches that works of self-denial, such as fasting, must be practiced, to discipline the lower appetites, and to do penance, or satisfaction, even for sins that have been absolved; and that there is a middle state of souls departed in the grace of God called purgatory, in which they are for a time excluded from heaven, either because of minor imperfections that will there be corrected or purged out, or because they have not yet fulfilled the measure of penance which the Divine justice exacts even of the sinner to whom the eternal guilt has been remitted. The Church teaches that not only are its members benefited by the prayers and good works of one another in this life, but that this communion extends beyond the grave, that the souls in purgatory are benefited by the prayers and good works of the living, and that the living may ask and enjoy the prayers and efficacious sympathy of those who have died in the grace of God.

The Church is partial to symbolism, and to an imposing and beautiful ritual in her worship, and believes that it is salutary to enlist in the service of religion and morality the natural instincts that make men treasure the portraits and every memorial of the departed objects of admiration or affection. It is in this spirit that she loves to adorn her churches and the homes of her members

with pictures and images of Christ, the Blessed Virgin, and other Saints, and places the relics of Christian martyrs under her altars. She believes that all the nobler capabilities of man should co-operate in fostering and giving expression to religion, which is the noblest of them all, and hence she calls to her aid in the expounding of her doctrines and the services of her ritual, philosophy, oratory, poetry, music, architecture, sculpture, and painting, the greatest masterpieces of which have been inspired of her genius.

While teaching that Christian marriage has the dignity of a sacrament, the Catholic Church enjoins absolute perpetual celibacy and chastity upon her clergy and upon others, both men and women, who dedicate themselves voluntarily by solemn vows in certain religious communities to works of charity and religion; which practice of celibacy and esteem for virginity she derives from the apostolic age, and commends by her experience of its utility in giving to her ministers a singlemindedness and devotion that were otherwise unattainable.

The highest authoritative utterances and enactments of the Church are those of her general councils of bishops, presided over by the Pope in person, or through his delegates. There have been eighteen general councils. The first was held at Nice, in Asia Minor, in the year 325, the last in Trent, 1545–1563.

The essential difference between the Roman Catholics and their separated brethren appears to be that the former believe in the indwelling of the Holy Ghost in the Church as a successor to Christ to infallibly teach the truths of faith and morals; whereas other Christian denominations profess to believe that the individual, aided by the illumination of the Holy Spirit for the searching mind, finds the truth of faith and morals in the Bible. The Catholic Church maintains in individual moral responsibility, whereby the individual who denies the authority of her teaching power is bound before God and man to leave her communion. The Catholic Church maintains the freedom of man, and his individual moral responsibility, which involves his capability of selfgovernment and adaptability to republican institutions. She also maintains the sacredness and inviolability of conscience, and refuses to admit to her communion those who do not sincerely believe and honestly accept her teaching.

SAINT PETER.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

WE have lately received the following letter:

"Editor Phrenological Journal—In our Sunday-school class, the phrenological character of St. Peter, as shown in his life, was lately brought up as a topic for consideration. Will you please give us your opinion on the subject?"

We have always fancied that, if accustomed to drawing heads, we could portray St. Peter pretty nearly to the life. He must have had a stout, robust body, and have been broad in the shoulders, deep in the chest, brawny in the arms, broad in the back, with a plump abdomen, rather high cheek-bones, but a round, broad face notwithstanding, with a great, square manly chin, a firmly set and rather high nose with large nostrils, a square forehead, a head broad between the ears, strong in the occiput or social region; large in Approbativeness and Firmness; large in Combativeness, and not very large in Self-Esteem. His complexion we judge to have been bordering on the florid, with dark brown or black hair and beard, the latter slightly tinged with red, with a gray eye bordering on the blue. This would give him an impulsive temperament, great ardor, earnestness, and courage, and general enthusiasm and magnanimous manliness, which in many instances are clearly defined in his character. When his Master said to him,



"Simon Peter, lovest thou me?" his answer was, "Yea, Lord." His Master replied, "Feed my sheep." He repeated the question, and the answer was repeated. It was asked a third time, and Peter's full heart was touched; his strong Friendship and Benevolence and Approbativeness were awakened as well as his faith when he responded with emotion, "Lord, thou knowest all things—thou knowest that I love thee!" The Master answered, "Feed my lambs." Such a colloquy would have been impossible with the Apostle Paul.

When Peter saw his Master walking on the sea, he was the only one who cried out, "Bid me that I come to thee." This was eminently characteristic of him. It showed his faith, his enthusiasm, his affection, and his impulsiveness; and when his large Cautiousness became excited by the novel dangers of the scene; when his reason began to teach him that he was walking on an unnatural foundation; when he began to consider the perilous condition in which he was placed, his faith wavered and he began to sink, and his impulsive, affectionate, confiding faith, as well as his fear, were instantly expressed—"Lord, save, or I perish!"

When the Master suggested that his disciples would leave him, Peter spoke up bravely and yet impulsively, "Though all forsake thee, yet will I not." When enemies offered bold and manly opposition, Peter could draw the sword and defend the cause at the expense of the ears of the high-priest's servant; he was ready to battle for his Master.

On the Mount of Transfiguration, Peter, James, and John being present, Peter's affectionate heart began to glow; his brave and enthusiastic spirit burst forth and said, "Lord, it is good for us to be here. If thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles—one for thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias."

At the trial of Christ, before his crucifixion, a maid of the high-priest came to Peter and said, "And thou also wast with Jesus of Nazareth;" and he denied it, saying, "I know not, neither understand I what thou sayest;" and a second maid saw him, and began to say to them that stood by, "This is one of them!" And he denied it again. This was done, not so much from a want of integrity, but through excessive Approbativeness, and that kind of gallantry for woman that can not bear to have her ridicule and laugh at him. Millions of followers of Christ have denied him in various ways from excited Approbativeness, who, like Peter, have gone out and "wept bitterly" when the excitement of that feeling had subsided, and when Conscientiousness and Veneration and Benevolence had an opportunity of coming into action. There is no feeling which it is so exceedingly difficult to withstand as that of mortified Approbativeness. Shame, of all the emotions, unless it be remorse, cuts the deepest. Had Peter been endowed with larger Self-Esteem and less Approbativeness, he would not have denied his Lord, nor would his Lord have prophesied such a result. Peter has been made the subject of ungenerous comment for many centuries; but we can well understand how, without any serious moral obliquity, even a strong, bold, courageous man like Peter, when assailed on this tender point of Approbativeness, could break down and for the moment even deny his Master. We should try to avoid doing the same thing; but if we chance to fail in our faith and courage at the trying moment, let us remember that the Apostle "went out and wept bitterly." And if we deny our Lord as did Peter, let us at least have the grace to repent of it as earnestly and as quickly.

A CONVENTION OF THE FACULTIES.*

BY S. T. SPEAR, D.D.

The several faculties which constitute the grandeur and glory of our spiritual humanity as so many distinct and separate persons, held a convention. Each of these mysterious persons made a formal statement of his exploits in the kingdom of mind. I saw them, and heard them, and took brief notes of what they said.

Perception through the bodily senses—a solid and matter-of-fact-looking character — thus opened the conference: "My office is to make men acquainted with the outward world. I am a sentinel posted on the watch-tower of material nature. By me the eye sees, the ear hears, and the hand touches. I rock the cradle of the first human thoughts. With me begins all knowledge. All the physical sciences come to me for all their facts and observations. In my own sphere I am supreme; and whoever disputes my authority in that sphere is simply a fool, with whom it will be a waste of words to hold any argument."

"Yes," said Consciousness—a much more delicate and ethereal personage, now becoming the speaker—"this is indeed your work; but let me tell you that I have an eye that you have not. If you see matter, I see mind. I am a soul seer; and but for me men would know nothing about themselves. What they call mental science is simply the inscription of my pen. By me the soul works in an atmosphere of pure light, and bathes itself in the limpid stream of self-knowledge. I am the sun of the interior world, and shed my beams on all its parts."

"Very true," responded *Memory*, seeming to be loaded with an immense budget of something. "Yet bear in mind that I am the keeper of knowledge. I am the historian and antiquarian of the soul. I tread the walks of the mysterious past, and connect that past with the present. All that man acquires he trusts to my care, and I keep it safely for his future use. Without me there could be no education, no mental progress, and no well-taught experience."

Intuition next came forward, having an eye blazing with the very whitest light, and thus addressed the conference: "Wait a moment!

* Published in *The Independent*, after the manner of "A Debate in Crania," published in Our Annual for 1865.

I have not yet spoken. I have a sharper eye than all of you—I am absolute sight. All primitive ideas and necessary principles are mine. I am, after all, the ultimate authority. I hold no disputes, and I hear none. When I speak, all men believe. My opinions are laws. I depend on nothing but myself. All absolute certainties must have my indorsement."

"All right, so far!" said Reason, bearing the distinctive marks of being a hard worker. Yet argument is mine, syllogism is my formula; conclusions are my creations, and premises my instruments. I pass from the known to the unknown, using the former to find the latter. The Websters, the Bacons, and the Newtons of the race are my pupils. Even common people can do nothing without me. Having an end, I plan the means. Seeing an event, I find the cause. When anything is to be proved, my services are always in demand."

Imagination had been patiently waiting her turn; and now it came. Before uttering a word, she spread her plumes and scented the air with fragrance. Her shining countenance, her long and flowing robes, her graceful attitude, at once fixed all eyes and opened all ears. Thus she proceeded: "I am the creative faculty, reconstructing the relations of thought, gathering nectar from every flower, culling all the beauties that exist in the garden of nature, and so combining them as to delight the children of men. At my touch the passions burn. The Cowpers and the Miltons were taught in my school. The diction of the orator is the charm I have lent him. A common object in my hands shines like a gem. I know where men keep their hearts, and how to reach them. Reason, until warmed by my inspiration, is cold, passionless, and unimpressive."

And who is that grave, sedate, dignified, and imposing character, that followed the Imagination with the measured and awful tread of moral truth? Hear him: "I am Conscience. That is my name. I am the sense of right and wrong in human action. I enact and publish laws for the government of men. Of their duties, I judge. I am the great comforter of the good, and the unpitying tormentor of the bad. My smile is peace, and my frown is woe. Those who dispute my authority do so at their peril. Those who keep my laws are safe. Both the happiness and the virtue of the world depend on my sway. The God who made me, made a monarch."

At length a character, seemingly little else but bone and muscle, marched forward, and, mounting the rostrum, gave utterance to the following words: "I am the Will—the free, the sovereign, the choosing power. When I tell the hand to move, it moves. When I bid the reason to think, it thinks. I am the commander-in-chief of all these forces. Purposes and decisions are mine. Ends adopted and plans pursued are my choice. I say Yes and I say No. Energy is simply the steadiness of my hand. But for me these other speakers would be a mere mechanism of rigid and inelastic fate. Philosophers have long disputed



whether I am a free man or a slave; vet I have always assumed my own freedom. If there be any chains binding me, I never felt them."

Just at this point there was a general and sudden rush, as of a vast crowd in violent motion-a sort of universal buzz, that seemed for the moment very seriously to mar the good order of the conference. "Here we are!" shouted the Feelings, all appearing anxious to be heard at once. "Yes, here we are -all the Desires, all the Propensities, all the Emotions, and all the Affections, that figure so largely in the history of earth. True, we do not think as does the reason, or choose as does the will; yet we are the steam-power of humanity, both heating and moving its thoughts and furnishing the ultimate seat of all its joys and sorrows. We form the impulsive electricity of human life. We sing all the tunes of that life. We magnetize souls. We constitute alike the attractions and repulsions of men. We have been known by different names, and felt in every heart, ever since God made man of

the dust of the earth. We shine in the eve, and we blush on the cheek, and weep in the fälling tear. We paint the purest characters of time, and adorn with our own grace all that is human. We can make a hell or a heaven in any bosom."

Is it possible that all these multiform wonders are brought together in one soul? Is each single man such a stupendous picture-gallery of marvels? Lives there in every human breast such a vast empire of powers? Is this indeed the man whom we see walking the streets—so God-like in his nature, so glorious when morally erect, and so fully showing his original stateliness even when lying in the dust? What guests, then, did earth receive when human souls came here to dwell? What a wealth of being moves with this revolving globe! What a wealth of being death is transmitting to some other sphere! Humanity is surely no cheap article to be pitched into a gutter, and left there to rot. Its powers are imperial and immortal. It took a God to make a man. Millions of material suns are not equal to one soul. The universe of souls is immeasurably grander than the universe of matter. The ruin of a soul is the greatest evil imaginable. A chaos of matter would be a sorry sight, but "a chaos of the soul is a sorrier spectacle than a chaos of worlds."

[So each and all the faculties of the mind



"talk." Nothing is more interesting. What can be more instructive? There is Benevolence appealing for mercy; Acquisitiveness clamoring for gain; Friendship, for the loved ones; Mirthfulness, for fun; Veneration, for worship; Spirituality, for a living faith, and Hope for glorious immortality. Listen to the language of the faculties. But see to it that the passions be not perverted, and that the moral sentiments govern.]

GUISEPPE VERDI,

THE POPULAR OPERATIC COMPOSER.

This portrait of the composer Verdi represents an excellent organization temperamentally. There are marks of physical strength and endurance here which few modern musicians can boast. The base of the brain is broad and prominent, the nose plump and large, and the whole mass of the face wide, compact, and strong. The brain is wide in the region of the temples, showing large Tune, Constructiveness, Ideality; Form and the perceptive faculties generally are largely developed, while it may be safely inferred that the back-head is well rounded, giving warmth of social feeling and much passionate impulse. His intellect adapts him to appreciate details, relations, to collect information and retain it. He has a good degree of descriptive or graphic

ability, which coupled with his strong imagination enables him to depict in romantic phrase those phases of life. which as a sympathetic member of society he is disposed to admire. He is ardent and aspirational, fond of popular applause and appreciative of worldly reputation. He lives a physical, earthly life in the main, is not much worked on or influenced by religious or spiritual considerations. He is firm and determined in his purposes, rather independent in action. vet desirous of the favor of society and friends. He enjoys deeply the surprise and admiration produced by the production of a brilliant musical work, and at the same time expects such expressions of approval. Criticism and depreciation deeply wound him, but do not disturb his confidence in himself. He aims to serve and please the world, and at the same time would have the world respect and honor him.

Guiseppe Verdi, the great Italian composer, was born on the 9th of October, 1814, in the small village of Roncole, where his father kept

an inn. He received his first musical instruction from the organ-player of the church of his native village. He went to Milan in 1833, and there took lessons of Lavigna, the leader of the theater "La Scala." In 1839 his first opera was brought on the stage, with a very favorable result; it was "Oberto di San Bonifacio." The next, "Giorno di Regno," did not please the public; but his "Nabucco" carried his fame far beyond Italy, into all civilized countries. Then followed, in 1844, "Lombardi" and "Ernani," with even greater success than the others.

Verdi composed new operas in rapid succession, as "Il due Foscari," 1845; "Jeanne D'Arc," "Alzira," 1846; "Attila," 1847; and subsequently, "Macbeth," "I Masnadieri," "The Corsair," "Battle of Legnago," "Louise Miller," "Stiffelia," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata." In 1845 he brought out "Sicilian Vespers." Later appeared "Aroldo," "Simon Boccanegra," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Lear." His last work is "Don Carlos," which has recently been performed with great pomp at Paris, and has received the attention of all the first Continental theaters. Verdi is a modern composer in the fullest sense of the word. His music is lively, sparkling, melodiously sweet, and appeals fully to the senses, but he lacks the depth and sublimity of the great old masters. His music is of that light, sparkling character which is adapted to represent on the operatic stage the sprightlier phases of fashionable gaiety, and for that reason is among the most popular music in common use. The operas "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un

Our Social Relations.

Ballo in Maschera," are frequently produced

in the music halls of Europe and America, and

always command large audiences.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of paradise that has survived the fall!
Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thise arms
She smiles, appearing as in truth she is,
Heav'n-born, and destined to the skies sgain.—Comper.

SPIRIT GREETINGS.

BY SARAH E. DONMALL.

At nine o clock, remember, the hour at eventide, When, though unseen, I'm standing in spirit by thy side, One hand upon thy shoulder, one clasped within thy own, Then, dearest love, remember the hour you're not alone.

With face and eyes uplifted, I'm gazing into thine,
To read thy heart's emotion that Love reveals to mine;
To watch each thought and feeling that o'er thy features

And see thee sweetly smiling, as thou dost smile alway.

You'll know just when I'm coming; for all the dark and gloom

Will vanish in a twinkling from out your lonely room;
And if you'll listen, darling, across the fallow lea
You'll hear the spirit's greetings of hope and love to
thee.

Then through the open casement, and through the open

The silent, shimmering moonbeams will play upon the floor;

And all the stars of heaven will brighter, brighter seem, And you perchance will think it a sweet delicious dream.

But, ah! this life is real; as you and I both know:

We can not chain the spirit here in this stern world below:

But like the wind that bloweth o'er flowery mead and dell,

It cometh and it goeth-but how, we can not tell.

Oh! holy the communion when soul to soul is drawn, In silence, like the shadows that fall upon the lawn; And sweet as dewy fragrance that scents the evening air, And pure the spirit greetings, as holy angels are.

"LADY DAFFERTY"

AND THE GREAT QUESTION.

BY A. A. G.

Mrs. Dafferty was not born low down, where women are born, but high up, where ladies are born. Her father belonged to the very top layer of society, and was known as a tip-top gentleman; for as soon as he entered on the business of life he began to make money, and made it faster than lightning can leap from one cloud to another. Fortune, who seems to have likes and dislikes, favoring some and frowning on others, called Mr. Cluff her well-beloved son, and poured her treasures into his lap. What wonder was it, then, that Alice Cluff had more suitors at her feet than she could manage? And what wonder was it that Mr. Dafferty, son of an unsuccessful

father, and grandson of a still more unsuccessful grandfather, pressed his suit with more earnestness than all the rest, knowing, as he did, that marrying rich is the easiest way in the world to get rich.

To say that Mr. Dafferty saw no charms in Miss Alice, and sought her only for the pile of rocks that was to be hers, would, however, be uncharitable. And yet to say that he was ambitious to marry poor would be very untruthful; for he thought that a good wife, with riches thrown in, was a very desirable possession for a man.

With this conviction, he placed himself in the forefront of the line of lovers, and wooed and won and married Miss Alice.

And no man could have desired a more beautiful bride than she was on her wedding evening, as she passed down the aisle of the crowded church, and no bride could have been more quiet in the consciousness of beauty. Neither did any one in the well-packed church fail to receive the impression that a beautiful bride always makes.

"Our city has lost its belle, and the young men will have dull times now," said one. "Mrs. Trevalle will have a chance at last to push her plain-looking daughters forward," said another. "They won't look quite so homely as they have when Alice Cluff is fairly gone."

And another said—and she was a lady who prided herself upon being able to read character—"There is nothing plain or coarse about Miss Alice—now Mrs. Dafferty; she is the very soul of refinement and elegance, and well she may be, for not even the shadow of poverty has ever passed over her. She knows nothing whatever of the coarse associations of the poor."

Probably no one appreciated the "refinement and elegance" of Alice more than did Mr. Dafferty, and he left the church a proud as well as a happy man.

The home he had prepared for her was a home of luxury. Everything was in harmony with the "refinement and elegance" of the bride, and "the shadow of poverty" seemed farther removed than ever. Their married life, so pleasantly begun, moved pleasantly on. The years, one after another, came and went, but brought nothing and left nothing but prosperity.

Ten years had gone, and Alice Dafferty was neither a widow nor the wife of a poor man, but the petted wife of rich Judge Dafferty, for everything he had touched had turned to gold. She was ten years older than she was the night she passed out of the church, the admiration of all beholders; but she was only slightly changed, for the troubles and struggles that scar and mar so many she had known nothing of, as she had lived in all the ease and comfort that money brings. "What do you know of the world, Alice?" said her husband, one wild night of winter, as she sat in her yelvet chair by the register, with her yelvet-

slippered feet held out to receive the hot air. "What do I know of the world?" answered Mrs. Dafferty. "Well, I know it's not so bad a world as some would like to make it. Come, if you'll look like yourself, and not like grave Judge Dafferty, I'll sing you that song:

'This world is not so bad a world As some would like to make it; But whether good, or whether bad, Depends on how we take it.'"

"You can 'take it' in only one way," replied Judge Dafferty, "for your knowledge of the world is confined to its good and pleasant things."

"Of course, my grave judge, I can't have the experience of poor people, for I have never been poor, and I can assure you that I have not the slightest desire to be. It agrees with my temperament and tastes to be rich and have such a home as this. Really, I think I was never born for poverty. I am not adapted to it."

"And who do you think is 'adapted to it?" replied Mr. Dafferty. "Judging from the struggles of people with poverty, I should say there are none in the world who perceive its adaptation to themselves."

"Well, do tell me what has stirred you up, my solemn judge. What have you been poring over in that newspaper?"

"I've been poring over an article on 'The Woman Question,' as it is called."

"'The Woman Question?' Well, I suppose it says that women are angels, and that mankind ought forever to concede to them that great fact."

"No; it says that hundreds and thousands of women are dying of half-paid labor, and that *ladies—ladies* who know nothing of toil—are not in sympathy with them. It says, too, that the labor of women, whether it be the labor of the hands or the head, will never bring a just price until justice gives every woman her rights."

"Well now, Judge Dafferty, if you haven't got hold of that newspaper—religious newspaper they call it—that publishes so many articles on women's rights! That crazy old progress man, that fanatic and reformer, has lent it to you, and the first thing I know you'll be as wild on the great question as he is. Really, I for one am tired of it. A body can hardly find a literary article in any newspaper or magazine in these days. Everything is about women! women! women! I wonder where the great question of 'Women's Rights' started?"

"In women's wrongs, of course. No one can look deeply and candidly into this great question and not see that it has its source in wrongs."

"I'm not at all sure of that. I'm inclined to think it has its source in ambition," replied Mrs. Dafferty, dropping her embroidery and throwing herself back in her velvet chair. "The women of these days—the women, I mean, not the ladies—are very ambitious to take the places of men, and I have no sym-



pathy with them. My whole nature revolts at the idea of calling them ladies, for they have never risen above the low level of women, and they are not content with the place assigned them in the world."

"Ah, Lady Alice Dafferty," said the judge, with a smile, "you may well be content with the place assigned you in the world, for it is a very easy place—a place where no storms and tempests come, and where you sit and breathe summer air in winter as well as in summer. The seasons and the years come and go, but bring you no discomforts, no hardships."

"Now, don't preach to me as if you were an ordained clergyman, please don't."

"I want to bring you into sympathy with women-with toiling, suffering women-and I must talk. Women do not seek power for its own sake, or because they want the places of men. Nearly all who advocate 'Women's Rights' have been led, through suffering, to do it, and their own troubles have opened their hearts to the troubles of others, of those who, like themselves, need relief. A great many of them, Alice, have no rich husband for a prop, and some have no husbands at all, but are widows, with five or six children to support; and they know that the advancement of women to a higher place than they have ever yet occupied will give them new ways and means of support, and make everything they do more profitable."

"Ah, well," said Mrs. Dafferty, tapping her pretty feet on the register, "women and negroes will be discussed in what you call the 'high-toned' newspapers until the end of the world, I suppose."

"It is to be hoped that all wrongs will be righted long before that," replied Judge Dafferty.

"Come, now, be amiable enough to drop that paper, and let's have a literary article from one of those magazines lying on the table."

"There is no such teacher as experience, you know, Alice," continued Judge Dafferty; "and if you had been compelled to toil and struggle, you would be in sympathy with women, with these very women whom you regard as ambitious to be in the places of men, and whom you denounce as no ladies. Yes, Lady Dafferty, you would feel the sufferings of women, if you had only suffered yourself. And you would appreciate the disadvantages under which they labor, if there had ever been in your life anything that could be called a disadvantage."

Mrs. Dafferty winced a little, and moved uneasily in her velvet chair, but replied, as if not yet convinced of women's wrongs, "What you say may possibly be true, but you know there is a very great difference between women and ladies."

"Yes, I know it, and I know, too, that ladies often fail to be womanly. Now, I want my wife to be a true woman as well as a true lady, and I want her to be in womanly sym-

pathy with all women who are tasked and tried, and who sigh and cry for the just reward of labor. You may depend upon it, Alice, that 'Women's Rights,' about which there is so much noise in the world, and women's wrongs are closely connected."

Judge Dafferty said no more, but, while Lady Dafferty sat thinking, took up his dropped newspaper, and was soon lost in the study of "The Woman Question."

Yes, the *woman* question. And what man, or what woman, living in the light of the nineteenth century, shall dare call the woman question an inferior question?

What *lady* shall sit at ease in her palace, and, handling her rich embroidery with jeweled fingers, laugh at the toils of women and sneer at "The Woman Question?"

"NO CARDS."

BY RHO. SIGMA.

On taking up a morning paper, the first thing I do—and does not every woman the same?—is to glance down the column of "Marriages" and "Deaths," to see if any whom I know have passed through either of these most momentous epochs in human life. Occasionally I meet with a familiar name. It may be that of an old schoolmate or early friend; and many a pleasant recollection prompts the tear of regret for the departed, or the hope of happiness for the wedded.

Sometimes I find recorded here the death of one whom I but lately saw in the enjoyment of health, and surrounded by everything that serves to make life desirable; or the marriage of some young couple concerning whose courtship Mrs. Croaker declared a thousand times "that it never would come to anything." But, whether these things be so or not, the perusal of this column always furnishes food for reflection. Under the head of "Deaths" we frequently find "Curiosities of Literature," which make ridiculous the sublimity of grief; and occasionally, though far too seldom, we see appended to marriage notices the words, "No Cards."

In these days, when the reign of Fashion is almost supreme, it costs somewhat of a struggle for the generality of young people to act in defiance of her laws, especially when those laws are delightfully in accord with their own wishes. Excepting that of being born, and that of dying, marriage is the most important event in life, and this fact is usually felt by those who are about to take upon themselves its vows and responsibilities. It is a popular institution, and the majority of young people desire to make their wedding as popular an occasion as all the appliances of Fashion can render it. But the majority of young people do not belong to the "highest circles," where alone the capricious queen holds undisputed sway. Let us leave her laws for those who are bound to obey them, while we consider whether you, young clerk or book-keeper, and you, young lady, who intend to marry a book-keeper or clerk, had not better append to your marriage notice the dissyllabic conclusion, "No Cards."

Setting aside the bare cost of the cards, which will be anywhere between fifty and three hundred dollars, according to style and quantity, look at the expense involved in a brilliant wedding and the consequent reception. Of course the time and labor spent in preparation are not taken into account, nor do I ask you to consider the sum total for the bridal tour, which, whether long or short, will be considerable. At the lowest figure, the cost is from three to five hundred dollars more than it would have been had the parties been contented with a plain ceremonial and "No Cards." To be sure, five hundred dollars isn't much when you can count your tens of thousands. But to a young couple just setting out in life it is a very considerable sum. Five years hence they can realize it better than now. At the end of that time many a young wife is broken down with care and toil, much of which might have been spared her had she been willing to forego a stylish wedding.

"But," objects some calculating young lady, "the presents one gets more than cover the cost"

Well, admitting that they do, that is just what I don't like. I never begged in my life. No kind of honest contrivance, no manner of fashionable subterfuge, no sort of pretext however plausible, can make it respectable.

Should queen Fashion decree that I stand at the street corner with my hand outstretched and a placard on my breast, or that I send out cards, saying that at such a time I would be at home to receive anything that people had a mind to give me, I would be equally as obstinate in the latter case as in the former. Look at it which way you will, it is neither more nor less than begging. Certainly, if one fancies it, the most pleasant way is to do it elegantly and politely. But fashionable beggary doesn't pay as well as genuine mendicancy. If you want to make it profitable, you had better procure a tattered gown and basket; and if you can hire a small baby at a reasonable price per day, you will succeed handsomely, no doubt.

But, seriously, the gifts seldom cover the expense. The actual and immediate cost may be returned threefold, but in the long run you are the loser. Suppose your wedding cost you five hundred dollars, and your gifts amount to as many thousands, how much will it cost you to live in a style corresponding with them? Book-keep-ing-ly and clerk-ing-ly speaking, when will you be able to do it? Five hundred dollars would help you materially on rent-day. Will wedding presents do this? A clerk on a salary of twelve hundred was married recently, and had ten thousand dollars' worth of presents. I wonder what he did with them? The presentation of gifts at a wedding is one of the most beautiful of all





NATIONAL TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

social customs. But let them be the voluntary offerings of friends and relatives who have a tender interest in the young couple, and wish to be remembered by them. Then, even the most insignificant articles will be fraught with sweet associations, and, to say nothing of the money saved, the recipients will be the better able to enjoy the gifts for not having begged them.

In conclusion, I have only to say that when you see a marriage notice with the addition of "No Cards," you may safely conclude that the parties are people of taste and culture, and in all probability, of wealth. For, I am sorry to say, it is only the rich who think that they can afford to wear patched boots, and only the wealthy who dare to be married with "No Cards."

NATIONAL TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

In analyzing briefly the types of female beauty represented in our engraving, we must begin somewhere, and to avoid the appearance of partiality we proceed, as we used to, with a spelling lesson, beginning at the left-hand row and going downward, and next taking the second column in the same manner, and so on throughout the group. We may follow this with types of other nations at a future time.

First in the group we have a Turkish beauty, a dark, plump, inexpressive though voluptuous face, without much forehead and without much apparent vivacity. In the next we have a brisk, intelligent, well-formed French face, with pointed features and a dashing style of dress, somewhat unique and independent, showing that she belongs to that polite and facile nation which, while it gives fashions to some of the most influential nations in the world, has no fixed fashion of its own, each lady dressing according to her own figure, complexion, and taste, and always being tasteful; vivacity, emotion, and spirit are her leading traits. In the next, we have the Russian, from that growing giant nation of the North. What staid substantial features! what a neck! what a broad chin! how sedate and earnest the expression! what an ample bust! evidence of no effeminacy, but of healthfulness, vigor, and endurance. There is stamina, if not so much delicacy here.

Going to the top of the next column we find the Grecian, with her jaunty hat, classic features, tasteful habit, and symmetry of form, more artistic than utilitarian. Perhaps she would nearly realize the adage, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever;" but in the Russian we see strength, steadfastness, endurance, power, and less of the artistic and ornamental. In the next face we have the Swiss girl, with her masculine hat and short curly hair; the features indicating health, cheerfulness, physical exuberance, with not much culture. Liberty and self-helpfulness rather than sentiment are seen to be the characteristics. Next comes the Swede, with a well-formed head, strong

moral sentiments, a full, eloquent eye, and a really womanly face. Jenny Lind has taught us to respect whatever is truly Swedish, and without any knowledge to the contrary to think well of it. Next comes the Chinese, with its contracted forehead and opaque features. There is not much expression of the spiritual in her. Restricted in her education and sphere, she must content herself with dress decoration, and a diffident, submissive, subordinate life.

Next, at the top, we have the elegant Austrian. Here is a stately beauty—we are reminded of Marie Antoinette-classical in every feature, straight and dignified in person, with beautifully chiseled features, tresses abundant, exquisite taste in dress, which, though elaborate, is very appropriate. The Austrian woman is loving and lovable, and doubtless merits all the gallantry of her countrymen. The next is a Polish beauty with a square hat and a tassel. She has a good figure, a marked face, and a strong character; but we fancy there is a sadness in the expression, and we can not think of Poland without a feeling of sympathy. In looking at this sad countenance, it is perhaps made more so by looking through sad glasses. In that head, how much of ambition and bravery, how much of affection and patriotism, how much of intensity and power! and there, too, is a faultless figure, full, straight, dignified, suggestive of her noble derivation. We next have the Holland beauty, leaning on her hand. She has a quiet, motherly, loving look; the calmest, the most contented face in the group; and exhibiting a most domestic, good-tempered, and affectionate person.

The Japanese beauty doubtless looks beautiful to her countrymen, but those oblique almond eyes, that narrow forehead, and that general expression of weakness is not particularly fascinating to us. Still, there is benevolence if not bravery or beauty there. We will look further.

This English face, though beautiful, has less strength of expression than is requisite to illustrate English feminine character. It fails to do justice to the subject. An English-Anglo-Saxon—beauty has a soft silky skin, a florid complexion, fine auburn hair, blue or gray eyes, an ample chin, an aquiline nose, full rolling lips, sound, regular, and handsome teeth, and is one of the best of wives and mothers. The artist was unfortunate in the selection of his model to illustrate the typical English beauty. There is a class of ladies in England which that face might represent, but there is not enough of breadth and strength to represent the true English woman. There has been in this representative so much refining as to abolish the elements of strength, leaving only effeminate dignity.

The last in the group is the German beauty. She is plump, strong, broad, and substantial. Health, constitutional vigor, endurance, and power are seen here, rather than artistic grace or aristocratic refinement. A motherly affection is evinced in the full back-head, and is

also shown in the mouth, the luscious loving lips, and in the eyes. We see in this face, not much of aspiration, not a restless, discontented nature, but one who would love her husband, her children, her home, her friends, her pets, her duties, cares, and responsibilities, and be satisfied when she had fully met the claims of all these.

In some of these beauties we perceive wit, love of dash and display; in others, earnestness, sincerity, and a sense of duty; but in the German, in the Hollander, the English, and in the Russian we find those domestic qualities which give strength to a nation, and those constitutional developments which give power to a people. In the Grecian, and in the French and Austrian we find grace, elegance, brilliancy, sprightliness, dash, and wit; in the Swede, sincerity and tenderness; and in the Polander, power, patience, perseverance, patriotism, and a shade of melancholy. In the Asiatics, there is not much of the vital or the voluptuous, and much less of the mental and the spiritual. Take off the bands of barbarism and supply them with the light of a higher spiritual life, and they will take on expressions in accordance with the superior culture, true philosophy, and religion thus afforded.

In conclusion, we may state that the way to be BEAUTIFUL is to be HEALTHFUL, VIRTUOUS, and GOOD. To be selfish, vicious, dissipated, and bad, is to be ugly and repulsive. Vain, fashionable flirts always come to a bad end; while the temperate, the gentle, the kind, the meek, just, devotional, trusting, and self-sacrificing, no matter how plain in feature, are always reliable, lovable, good, gracious, and godly.

THE AMERICAN FACE.—Dr. Bellows writes the *Liberal Christian*, from Florence, as follows:

"Mr. Powers, the sculptor, says the American face is distinguished from the English by the little distance between the brows and the eyes, the openness of the nostrils, and the thinness of the visage. It is still more marked, I think, by a mongrel quality, in which all nationalities contribute their portion. The greatest hope of America is its mixed breed of humanity, and what now makes the irregularity of the American face is predestined to make the versatility and universality of the American character. Already, spite of a continental seclusion, America is the most cosmopolitan country on the Provincial or local as manners or habglobe. its may be, ideas and sympathies in America And there is nowhere a city are world-wide. in which so many people have the complete world under their eyes and in their hearts and served up in the morning press with their breakfast, as New York!'

What We all Seek.—There are those that say happiness is nothing; that one should not care or look for it. When you hear such a sentiment expressed, know that the speaker is saying what in his inmost soul he disbelieves. While nobody believes that happiness is the only object to be sought in life, there is not that human being who, while he lives, say what he may, is not seeking it either openly or unacknowledged to himself.



NEW YORK,

"Ir I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind-neitier to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtnes, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both eldes, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself," —Pe Fee.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address,

SAMUEL R. WELLS, 359 Broadway, New York.

A NEW VOLUME.

WITH this number we enter upon the FORTY-EIGHTH VOLUME of the PHRENO-LOGICAL JOURNAL.

To disseminate a knowledge of science and philosophy, as revealed by the study of Man, physically, intellectually, and spiritually, is one of our leading objects. There are journals devoted to particular interests, such as Agriculture, Commerce, Finance, Mechanism, Art, Literature, Music, Politics, Medicine, Law, Religion, étc.; but this magazine occupies a field quite exclusively its own. While we take a lively interest in all reformatory, educational, and comprehensive measures for the advancement of society, we seek more especially to unfold the nature of man on scientific principles, enabling each to see himself as he is; to know his faults, and how to correct them; his virtues, and how to make the most of them.

It is believed that by a knowledge of the laws of our being, human life may be prolonged and rendered vastly more useful than at present. What other journal now published more effectually teaches these laws and conditions? Physicians have to do with patching up diseased bodies, rather than with teaching the people how to retain health or to avoid disease; the clergy look after our morals and point out the paths of virtue and the ways of vice; lawyers stir up or settle our disputes for a consideration; bankers discount notes and take care of our cash; merchants, manufacturers, and the rest practice their special vocations; but it is ours to expound the natural laws, and teach man how to live and turn all his talents to the best account.

The time was when even this JOURNAL was feebly edited and as feebly supported. It was almost a charity patient. Started as an experiment some years af-

ter the Edinburgh Phrenological Journal, which has been long since discontinued, by dint of much pushing, a good deal of begging, and with the aid of untiring and zealous friends of Phrenology, notwithstanding its glaring faults, it has outlived all its kindred, and is now firmly established.

The cause of failure on the part of other similar journals and that which sunk this so low in the estimation of many good men, was the cold, fatalistic tendencies of some of its promoters or advocates. Coupled with these repulsive doctrines was the taking on of every crazy crotchet suggested by addled brains and long-haired egotists. These small-minded noisy creatures were echoed by a still more miserable constituency, made up of blatant skeptics and pretenders. Some of these eccentrics went so far as to claim "original discovery," and sought to throw the founders, Gall and Spurzheim, overboard; but they were short-sighted, and their claims short-lived. A bad odor, however, was emitted by these creatures which tended to bring the subject into contempt-many sincere persons failing to discriminate between the counterfeit pretender and the genuine original. Besides, these egotistical popinjays mixed up with Phrenology all the current vagaries, "isms," and foolish speculations of the numerous vampires afloat in the world, for which our noble science was in no respect responsible. One class claimed that even the criminal must needs follow his bent, and commit such acts as his "bumps" inclined him to do; a doctrine not only subversive of all civil law, but entirely contrary to the true philosophy of Phrenology and Theology. Is it surprising that good men turned away in disgust from such teachings? Phrenology has also been unfortunate in other respects. It has not until within a few years commanded the highest cultured literary talent, and many of its best facts have been put forth in a rough, crude, uncouth style, so as to repel persons of taste, refinement, and culture. Some of the writers were actuated by no higher sense than that which appeals to the rabble and excites laughter in the buffoon. This class, fortunately for science, good taste, and good morals, are rapidly disappearing. They will shortly subside and be forgotten. Thus one absurdity after another will be weeded out, and the valuable plant left in possession of the clear, rich ground.

Phrenology is now assuming a respectable position, and attracting that attention to which its merits entitle it. Good men now study it, practice it, apply it, commend it, promulgate it. Editors everywhere speak kindly of it, though they condemn its parasites. Physicians are observing how potent is the influence of the mind on the body, even to kill, or to cure! The clergy interpret truth on a broader and more comprehensive platform than hitherto. Emperors, kings, and rulers, the world over, are conceding the inalienable rights of man. Prisoners, lunatics, imbeciles, and idiots are managed, treated, and trained in accordance with their crimes, conditions, temperaments, and capacities. This is done with a view to their improvement as well as for their restraint. How much of this educational, prison, asylum, governmental and religious progress is due to Phrenology we can not pretend to say; but we do most sincerely believe that the world is greatly indebted to it for the light which it has thrown on all questions concerning MAN and his relations to life, to death, and to the future.

We can promise no more at present than to go on eliminating errors, and elaborating those truths and principles which legitimately grow out of this system of mental philosophy. Being favored with the same generous spirit on the part of readers which has hitherto been accorded us, we shall constantly aim to make the JOURNAL still more worthy the encouragement and support of its patrons.

THE DAY.

What New Year's day is to New Yorkers, what Thanksgiving day is to New Englanders, what St. Patrick's day is to Irishmen, and what Christmas is to children and Christians, the Fourth of July, our National Independence day, is to every patriotic American. To lovers of political and religious freedom throughout the world, this day has a deeper significance than is realized by noisy boys, or even by young orators who delight to hear the echo of their own voices.

It means religious LIBERTY for all men

and women to worship God according to their own consciences. It means freedom from slavery, political liberty, the equal rights of all before the law. It means self-government, in contra-distinction from being governed by hereditary rulers—kings, queens, emperors, or despots. It means the inalienable right of every one to make the most of himself—to do the best he can, without the interference of any arbitrary power. It means material and spiritual progress, growth in grace, and in the means wherewith to supply the wants of body and mind.

Real Liberty means freedom from bad habits; especially liquor drinking, tobacco smoking and chewing, and the like. What species of slavery or bondage can be worse than these? The sort of Liberty we celebrate is freedom from vice, crime, and from bad habits, as well as from monarchical and despotic government. We celebrate the Fourth of July not only as the birth of a new-born Nation, but as embodying principles which must, in the nature of things, in time completely revolutionize all the kingdoms and nations of the earth.

Then let all Americans sing with gladness that ever-glorious song—

"Hail, Columbia, happy land."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

This body met in Chicago on the 20th day of May, and on the 21st adopted a platform of principles, and unanimously nominated Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for the office of President of the United States, from the 4th of March next.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax was then nominated for the office of Vice-President by a very decided majority. Messrs Wade, Fenton, Wilson, Curtin, Hamlin, and Speed also received a very complimentary vote.

Mr. Colfax is one of our most popular parliamentary officers, and as such his Speakership of the House of Representatives for several sessions of Congress has made him more widely known, perhaps, than almost any other civilian of his age. He was born in the city of New York, March 23d, 1823. Gen. Grant was born April 7th, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio. The candidates, one being 46 and the other 45 years of age, are, we think, the youngest men who have ever been nominated for these high offices.

The Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates, will assemble on the 4th of July, after which we propose to publish the likenesses of all the candidates and the platform of principles on which they respectively go before the American people asking their suffrages.

We have only to express the hope, that every voter from the "Dominion" to the line of Mexico will inform himself as to what is his duty at the next Presidential election, and vote as a patriot and as a Christian. God speed the right!

VOTERS IN AMERICA.

Vote.—Expression of wish, preference, or choice as to measures proposed; electing officers; the passing of laws by one having an interest in the subject or question. A vote may be by the voice, by uplifted hand, or by ballot.—Webster.

IMPARTIAL—if not universal—suffrage must be the rule of a republic, and it should be uniform in all the States. In the following we observe differences which are not "impartial," and we propose that the subject be submitted to the people of the nation, and a uniform impartial plan be adopted. At present each State now represented regulates the matter of voting as follows:

MAINE—Every male citizen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Every male inhabitant. VERMONT—Every man.

Massachusetts—Every male citizen.

RHODE ISLAND-Every male citizen.

CONNECTICUT, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, IOWA, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, CALIFORNIA, OREGON, NEVADA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND COLORADO—Every white male citizen.

New York—Every male citizen, but colored men required to own \$250 taxable property.

Pennsylvania—Every white free man.

Wisconsin—Every male person.

MINNESOTA—Every male person.

Kansas-Every white male adult.

DELAWARE—Every free white male citizen.

MARYLAND—Every free white male citizen.
TENNESSEE—Every free white man formerly,

TENNESSEE—Every free white man formerly but now negroes also vote.

In those States which were engaged in rebellion, and which are governed by the reconstruction laws, negroes are allowed to vote and hold office.

Personally, we would require the voter to be able to read and write, and to prove a good moral character. Neither aliens, criminals, drunkards, lunatics, imbeciles, or fools should ever vote. As to negroes, Indians, and Asiatics, we would require not less, in the way of qualification, than is required of native whites. But let us have impartial—though properly qualified—suffrage throughout the Union.

DAILY LECTURES ON MAN.

We have now arranged to give daily lectures in New York on Phrenology, Physiology, and the training of the mind and the body for health, usefulness, and success. We have fitted up a handsome lecture-room at 389 Broadway, on the second floor of the building in which is located our collection of skulls, casts, busts, paintings, etc., where the lectures will be delivered.

These lectures will be plain and practical, intended to teach men how to "read character;" to show mothers how to train and man-

age children; to advise young men how to select the right pursuits; to inform employers how to select servants, apprentices, clerks, and confidential agents; in a word, to "PUT THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

We are satisfied that the experience of a third of a century ought to make the suggestions in our lectures valuable to all but the useless class of society, and we do not see how even this class could listen to the analysis of the human mind, its powers and capabilities, the privileges and duties of life, without becoming incited to do something, and to be something worthy of humanity.

These lectures will be given for the present every day, Sundays excepted, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They will continue an hour, and the admission will be free. Should this proposition meet the favor of our citizens and strangers visiting the city, so that we shall have an audience each day, it will give us pleasure to minister to their instruction and profit. And it remains for the people to decide whether these lectures shall become a permanent institution.

These popular lectures will not supersede or interfere with our semi-annual professional classes for teaching thoroughly those who wish to practice Phrenology as a profession and an art.

As we have elsewhere announced, a class for ladies will be commenced on the first Monday in September, and the class for gentlemen on the first Monday in January next.

The popular daily lectures are intended for non-professional people, who need and desire information suited to daily life, self-improvement, domestic culture, choice of occupation, etc.; and we have no doubt that time will prove the utility of this method of public instruction.

SCIENCE vs. RELIGION.

Are science and religion inimical? If not, why is it that many very religious persons oppose the study of geology, phrenology, and other sciences?

Such questions imply a want of knowledge. Truth is a unit, and there can be no conflict between religious truth and scientific truth. The fact that religious bigots oppose the real or assumed claims of science proves nothing but the ignorance of one or both of the disputants. The salvation of our souls is not dependent on the age of the world, its geological formation, nor on the dogmas of finite man. Our faculties were all given to us for use-affections, ambitions, sympathies, love of art, music, devotion, self-defense, and reason to enlighten and guide all our feelings and emotions, He who ignores the study of science or the proper exercise of reason in educational spheres might as well ignore any other class of our duties or the exercise of our God-given powers. Any religionist who attempts to enslave the minds of men by denying their personal freedom and accountability to God, or the free use of their intellects, is an enemy to his race.

The days of priestly infallibility and of persecution on account of religious opinion are past, especially in this country. The race has outgrown that narrow pretension; man has discovered that it is right for him to exercise his faculties to the fullest possible extent, to learn all that it is possible for him to know, and that what God wisely determined he should not know, he never will or can know. But it is no part of the duty of finite man to set the limits. God created us with a spirit to investigate and learn all we can of his works. Earth, air, water, and the living creatures and plants thereof, all offer themselves for man's examination and study. Nor is there any danger of our finding out any of His hidden secrets. We are finite. HE is infinite. Ignorance is the parent of superstition and slavery. Education is the parent of liberty and the bulwark of freedom. Ignorance and monarchy go together. Education and selfgovernment go together. The hope, the only hope, of our democratic republic is in our free common schools and in religious freedom. Science and religion, when rightly interpreted, will not clash, but will harmonize, support, and aid each other. Let us therefore learn all we can of the sciences, and get all the genuine religion we can, that we may develop into the perfect being our Creator intended us to become.

LORD BROUGHAM.

OBITUARY.

Henry, Lord Brougham, the eminent ex-Chancellor of England, who as a legislator, reformer, and author had attained a high position forty years ago, died on the 9th of May last, at his country residence near Cannes, France. He was born in Edinburgh, September 19th, 1778, and had therefore nearly completed his ninctieth year.

His unusual longevity was due to the natural vigor and endurance of his constitution. His portrait, small as it is, shows a powerfully marked motive temperament. He was, as it were, constituted of finely tempered steel, which possessed both the qualities of elasticity and toughness. He was active, lithe, sprightly, but at the same time intense, tenacious, untiring, and persistent. His industry as a scholar, a lawyer, a statesman, is unparalleled. The fibers of his brain seemed capable of sustaining any labor, any strain, which his disposition or intellectual pursuits could impose on them. He would sometimes work day and night with scarcely an interval of repose, and when he had attained the object of his labor, he appeared as fresh and vigorous as at the commencement of his undertaking. In fact, even in advanced life he was ever active. There is nothing striking in his countenance as regards peculiar genius in a department philosophical or artistic. His temperament and practical organization, his keen observing powers and superior analytical talent, and his untiring activity formed the basis of his great executive abilities.



PORTRAIT OF LORD BROUGHAM.

Benevolence is conspicuous in his top-head, and inspired those reformatory and philanthropic measures which honor his memory. During his student career at the University of Edinburgh he exhibited marked scientific qualities, especially in the department of mathematics. Having chosen law as his profession, we find him as early as 1807 retained as counsel in suits of the highest importance.

In 1808 he settled in London, where the eloquence and ability displayed in an important commercial lawsuit attracted the attention of leading politicians, who succeeded in electing him a member of the House of Commons. There he soon took a strong position by reason of his aggressive zeal, oratorical vehemence, and pungent sarcasm. One of his first steps was to introduce measures for the suppression of the slave-trade. In their labors for this end Wilberforce and Clarkson had no more strenuous supporter than the fiery young Whig from Scotland. His efforts were not wanting in behalf of other liberal and progressive measures. The cause of Catholic emancipation, of reform in the government of India, and of the abolition of flogging in the army, received his powerful advocacy. Lord Brougham interested himself in the cause of popular education, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the "model schools" for the instruction of the poorer classes. The event of his life which conduced most to his popularity in England was his famous defense of Queen Caroline, on her trial before the House of Lords in 1820 and 1821. His eloquence on this occasion has seldom been equaled. On the formation of Earl Grey's ministry in 1830 he was appointed Lord Chancellor of England. In this honorable sphere he continued four years, commanding general admiration for his singular energy and promptitude in transacting the business of his onerous office. In 1839 he retired from public life to his villa in the south of France, and spent the remainder of his days in the peaceful pursuit of literature. Among his most important published works, in addition to the collection of his speeches, are a "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia," an annotated edition of Paley's "Natural Theology," and "Sketches of Statesmen" and of "Men of Letters and Science" in the time of George III. Several editions of his "Political Philosophy" have been published, besides numerous minor works that are less known. See New Physiognomy.

POPULAR LECTURES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

In addition to our professional lectures to students, we have given, during the past winter and spring, many popular lectures on Phrenology, as applied to temperance, education, etc., in various parts of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Harlem, and other places contiguous.

In Brooklyn there was a course given at the Park Theater, when the house was filled from pit to dome. Mr. Greeley and other eminent advocates of temperance were among the speakers. As we aim to bring Phrenology and Physiology to bear upon every question, the lecture we were invited to give was chiefly based on those subjects. Dr. Bennett, the now venerable reformer, informed us that a gentleman came to him after one of the lectures, desiring to sign the pledge, and though he then had the title of M.D. and LL.D. to his name, he heard an argument based on physiology which convinced him that it was his duty to pledge himself to use no more alcoholic spirits. He had before heard many temperance arguments, but when from a phrenological stand-point the subject was presented, he became convinced that it was his duty to lay aside the occasional glass and give his name and his influence to the temperance cause

Early in April we gave a brief course of lectures in the National Hall in Harlem; our chief attempt there was to show parents the proper method of training the dispositions, guiding the passions, and cultivating the intellectual and moral powers of their children. Besides giving us a cordial reception and attentive hearing, many mothers brought their stubborn daughters and wayward sons to have us describe their characters and give them special instructions how to guide and regulate them. We have no doubt that the good effects of this brief course of lectures will be felt and long remembered in Harlem. We also gave a course of seven lectures in Union Hall, Brooklyn, E. D. The subjects of this course were—

First—How to read character scientifically, including the principles and proofs of Phrenology and the Temperaments.

Second—How to rise in the world, or Phrenology applied to the choice of pursuits.

Third—Physiognomy; the signs of character as indicated by form, feature, gesture, walk, laughter, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, neck, etc.

Fourth—The moral sentiments; and how to awaken, guide, and cultivate them, especially in the young.

Fifth—How to train up a child; the passions, how to understand and guide them; high-tempered boys, timid children, and how to treat them.

Sixth — Vanity, pride, ambition, appetite, juvenile thieves and liars, how to reform them; self-culture, etc.

Seventh—Intellectual culture; the practical and the theoretical; memory, and how to improve it; the natural language of the faculties, every feeling and sentiment having its gesture, attitude, and indication unconsciously evinced by the person.

We receive also invitations to lecture for societies, for teachers' conventions, and other occasions, which we accept when our professional duties will permit. Some times we go 150 miles to give a single lecture by invitation. If our duties at home would permit these excursions, we could make them very frequently during the lecturing season. Thus in public and in private, in temperance associations, in school-gatherings and otherwise, by writing, teaching, printing, are we trying to spread the knowledge of phrenological truth, and we believe no day passes in which some one is not largely benefited by our instructions; reformed of bad habits; taught a higher and better rule of life, and led to be more in the sight of themselves, their neighbors, and their God. Mengenerally know more of everything else than of themselves. The majority of well-meaning people are living in ignorance of some of the plainest principles of physiology; they wonder why they are sick, or bilious, or unhappy, or unsuccessful; perhaps it is the abuse of their Alimentiveness or some other propensity which the phrenologist could point out, and thus open to them a new and better way.





PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION

IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

THERE are thousands who desire to know more of themselves than they do, and to learn how to read the characters of their fellow-men correctly. Some wish to follow Phrenology as a profession; to devote themselves to teaching it as a science, and to practicing it as an art. Others, connected with schools, with medicine, with the ministry, or with business, feeling that they are not able to understand mankind readily, that they are constantly making mistakes in their estimation and treatment of others, are now seeking the aid which Phrenology affords. They have also a strong desire to find out how much there is in Phrenology that will aid them in forming conclusions respecting themselves, and in guiding their judgment and conduct toward others. That some people read mind and character better than others, they are aware; that it is important that they should be able to read character better than they now can, they are also aware; hence their desire to examine the phrenological methods.

In order to meet this growing public want, we instruct classes every year in those facts and principles which thirty years of careful study and practice enable us to teach. By public lectures and publications we can do much, but we can not reach the whole community. We are attempting every year to instruct persons who shall be able to go out into the great harvest-field and instruct the public. There is, te-day, a great demand for good lecturers and examiners throughout Europe and America. Some have attempted to supply this demand, and feeling conscious of a lack of scientific information, and of that amount of practical experience necessary to success, they have become discouraged and left the field. Such persons come to us for additional information and training in this field of their love and ambition, and it gives us pleasure to state that not a few of those who have gone out from us are now doing a good and profitable work; and we receive letters almost daily from our former students thanking us for the benefits which our instruction afforded them, and for the better success which they are now enabled to secure in the promulgation of the science. In order to guard the public against being imposed upon by persons who profess to have received instruction from us, and have not, we give to each graduate who takes our course of instruction a certificate or diploma verifying the fact that he has received the necessary instruction, and that he goes forth with our approval and indorsement. While this serves the lecturer as an introduction, it assures the public that he is worthy of patronage as a phrenologist.

There is no other subject, perhaps, which more readily awakens public attention than that science which reveals human character and teaches men what they are best adapted to follow, and points out to them the pathway to success and happiness, and at the same time indicates wherein they are liable to go astray, and what faculties they can use to the best

advantage. No brighter field is open to enterprising and intelligent men and women than that of practical Phrenology.

We propose to open a summer class for ladies, the first Monday in September next. Woman, besides making the best teacher and the best nurse, may, for aught we can see, become an equally good phrenologist; and as the avenues opened to woman for usefulness and remuneration in honorable employment are not very numerous, we think she will hail this opportunity with delight, greatly to her own advantage and to the public weal. Ladies wishing to become members of this class will write us, asking for a circular entitled "Professional Instruction in Practical Phrenology, For Ladies."

On the first Monday in January next our annual class for gentlemen will be opened, and those wishing to become members will do well to address us at once, asking for a circular relative to the class of 1869, in which they will find a synopsis of the course of instruction, the books necessary to be read, together with terms and other matters of interest.

In order that proper preparations may be made for those who are to become members of either class, we desire to learn at as early a day as possible what number of students to provide for. Please address, "For Instruction," Office of the Phirehological Journal, 389 Broadway, New York.

"DON'T LEAVE THE FARM."

[This is the burden of the following neat verses, which are dedicated to those restless youths who look to the exciting theater of city life for fame and fortune, when the chances for health, wealth, and happiness are far greater in peaceful agricultural pursuits. The advice is as sound as it is pleasantly administered.]

Come, boys, I have something to tell you:

Come near, I would whisper it low: You are thinking of leaving the homestead-Don't be in a hurry to go. The city has many attractions, But think of the vices and sins: When once in the vortex of fashion, How soon the course downward begins! You talk of the mines of Australia-They've wealth in gold without doubt; But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys, If only you'll shovel it out: The mercantile life is a hazard, The goods are first high and then low: Better risk the old farm a while longer-Don't be in a hurry to go! The great busy West has inducements, And so has the busiest mart, But wealth is not made in a day, boys-Don't be in a hurry to start! The bankers and brokers are wealthy, They take in their thousands or so; Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions-Don't be in a hurry to go! The farm is the safest and surest, The orchards are loaded to-day; You're free as the air of the mountains, And monarch of all you survey. Better stay on the farm a while longer; Though profit comes in rather slow, Remember you've nothing to risk, boys-

Don't be in a hurry to go!

MOHAMMED.

"We follow the religion of Abraham the orthodox, who was no idolater."—The Koran.

BY EDWARD W. TULLIDGE.

Ir has been the habit of Christian writers to stigmatize Mohammed as "the great false prophet" and as an anti-Christ; but in this age of liberal views, even sound believers in the divine mission of the Christ from chosen Isaac's seed can afford to do justice to the great prophet who sprang from the loins of his brother Ishmael. Heterodox philosophers, on their side, will class the whole race of prophets and apostles together, and view them simply as marvelous psychological and sociological problems. They will treat the genuine of this peculiar order as rare types of beings whose visionary and inspirative natures saw empires in their own fervid minds. Out of such as these new civilizations and empires have grown; and it has ever been found in the course of nations that when the old empires have been rapidly passing through their states of decay, and the world needed a new impulse, then human giants have risen with their peculiar dispensations.

In Mohammed and his mission there is a genuine assumption of the Abrahamic covenant claimed by a descendant of the eldest son of the "Father of the Faithful;" and unless we give due weight to this fact, and its workings in the mind of this great representative of the line of Abraham's first-born, we shall make discordant that which is in itself grandly harmonious. "In thee, and in thy seed, shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed," was the covenant made to the "Father of the Faithful;" and Mohammed claimed his portion thereof. Yet did the Arabian prophet magnanimously give unto the seed of Isaac the principal succession in the sacred prophetic line, affirming that, though it was latent in the race of Ishmael, the gift of prophecy, with the holy apostleship, was not vouchsafed to any of his seed until he (Mohammed), the last of the Prophets, came, while from Isaac had sprung a long succession of prophets to carry on the Abrahamic dispensations.

"We follow," says the Koran, "the religion of Abraham the orthodox, who was no idolater. We believe in God and that which has been sent down to us, and that which was sent down to Abraham and Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob and the tribes, and that which was delivered unto Moses and Jesus, and that which was delivered unto the prophets from the Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and to God we are resigned."

Mohammed was born in Mecca, the sacred city of Arabia, in 569 of the Christian era, and he came of the illustrious tribe of Koreish, of which there were two branches descended from two brothers. His ancestor Haschem, through his commercial enterprise, made Mecca a great commercial mart, notwithstanding the city was located in a barren and stony country; and the tribe of Koreish became powerful and wealthy. Haschem was looked upon as a



public benefactor, and he became guardian of the Caaba, the great shrine of Arabia, and this guardianship gave to him the control of the sacred city. His son Abd al Motâlleb succeeded him; and having by his patriotism delivered the holy city from an invading army sent by the Christian princes of Abyssinia, the guardianship of the Caaba was confirmed unto his family. Abd al Motalleb was blessed with sons and daughters, of whom Abdallah was the youngest and best beloved. This beloved son married Amina, a maiden of his own kin, and by her came into the world the illustrious subject of this article, their only child. Moslem traditions abound with the wonders that transpired at his birth, among which we read that, at the moment of his coming into the world, he raised his eyes to heaven, exclaiming, "God is great! There is no God but God, and I am his prophet." When he was scarce two months old his father died, leaving him no other inheritance than five camels, a few sheep, and a female slave. The grief of the young mother at the loss of her beloved robbed her child of nature's nourishment; but among the peasant women who came to Mecca to offer themselves as foster-mothers for the children of the wealthy was the wife of a Saadite shepherd, who out of compassion took the helpless infant to her home in one of the pastoral valleys of the mountains

When at the age of four years, so says Moslem tradition, while playing in the fields with a foster-brother, two angels in shining apparel appeared, and laying Mohammed on the ground, the angel Gabriel took out his heart and cleansed it, and having filled it with prophetic gifts, replaced it; "and then from his countenance began to emanate a mysterious light peculiar to the sacred line of prophets from Adam, but which now for the first time shone upon a descendant of Ishmael." The angel Gabriel also stamped between the child's shoulders the seal of prophecy, "which continued throughout life as the symbol and credential of his divine mission, "though," says Washington Irving, "unbelievers saw nothing in it but a large mole the size of a pigeon's egg." When the vision was told to his nurse, she and her husband became alarmed lest these angels were evil spirits, and she carried the youthful prophet back to Mecca, and delivered him to his mother.

Stripped of their fabulous dress, these traditions indicate that very early in youth rare qualities began to manifest themselves in Mohammed. It is a marked characteristic of those endowments which we call genius to show their signs in a wonderful degree and precocity in extraordinary children. Hence, when we find it in the musical composer, we have a Mozart astonishing the courts of Europe at seven years of age, by performing at sight the most difficult compositions of Handel and Bach, and already himself a celebrated composer.

The mother of Mohammed died when he was six years of age, and left him to the

guardianship of his illustrious grandfather. who, at his death, two years later, committed him to the special care of his eldest son, Abu Taleb. Nothing further of importance occurred in his eventful life until he reached the age of twelve, when a circumstance came which greatly tended to mold his peculiar character and prepare him for his subsequent career. His ancestor Haschem had first started those merchant caravans by which Mecca had been made a city of commerce. In the ardent mind of young Mohammed these caravan enterprises were glorified with romance and marvelous incidents. At the age of twelve, with his daring imagination wrought up to the highest pitch, he clung to Abu Taleb, who was preparing to mount his camel to start with his caravan, and implored his indulgent kinsman to be permitted to go with him to Syria. "For who, O my uncle, will take care of me when thou art gone?" plead the boy. Abu Taleb granted the prayer of his nephew, and the caravan started on its route, to return in due time loaded with its merchandise, and the mind of the future prophet more abundantly laden with the superstitions of the desert, a knowledge of the sacred Hebrew writings and of the mission of Christ.

"After skirting the ancient domains of the Moabites and the Ammonites," writes Washington Irving, "the caravan arrived at Bostra, on the confines of Syria, in the country of the tribe of Manasseh, beyond the Jordan, which was once a city of the Levites, but was now inhabited by Nestorian Christians. Here they camped near a convent of Nestorian monks."

At this convent Abu Taleb and his nephew were entertained with great hospitality; and one of the monks, surprised at the precocious intellect of young Mohammed, and his astonishing capacity for a religious mission, held frequent conversations with him upon the sacred Scriptures. The subjects which engrossed the ardent mind of the future prophet were those relating to his forefather Abraham, Moses, and the new dispensation opened in the ministry of Christ. One has only to read the Koran to trace the early inception of the germs of Islamism, and how much in youth the daring and capacious mind of Mohammed became pregnant with the ideas of new dispensations in an Abrahamic succession. In that Nestorian convent, in an ancient city of the Levites, Ishmael's prophet was born for the mission, and from that hour the new dispensation was nascent in Mohammed's soul. Moslem writers say that the origin of the interest taken by the monk Sergius in the young Arabian was in consequence of his having accidentally discovered the seal of prophecy which the angel Gabriel had stamped between his shoulders; but impartial writers attribute this interest to the desire of a zealous monk to proselyte an extraordinary youth whose quality of mind and earnestness would well fit him in after-years to become a great apostle of Christianity to the Arabian nations.

Mohammed returned with his uncle to Mec-

ca, the seeds of a great religious mission deeply planted in his mind. The son of Ishmael had been to the land in which Abraham sojourned when he departed out of Chaldea and out of the house of his idolatrous father, leaving his denunciation against idolatry, and carrying with him a knowledge of the true religion.

When he reached the age of twenty-five, another important circumstance occurred, which gave him wealth and influence and helped to determine his course. There lived in Mecca a lady of the Koreish tribe. Twice had she been married; her last husband, a wealthy merchant, had recently died. The extensive business of the fair widow required an efficient manager, and her nephew recommended young Mohammed to her as a fit person to be her factor. Cadijah, the name of the lady, was so eager to secure his services that she offered him double wages to conduct her caravan to Syria. As he is extolled for his manly beauty and engaging manners, it is thought that the fair widow's heart was her counselor. Mohammed, by the advice of Abu Taleb, accepted her offer, and so well pleased was his patroness on his return that she gave him double the stipulated wages. Similar expeditions brought to him like results, and finally the lady, through a trusty maid-servant, proposed marriage to her business agent, with successful result. At his marriage Mohammed caused a camel to be killed before his door to feast the poor, and Helêma his nurse was summoned. to whom her grateful foster-son presented a flock of forty sheep.

Mohammed now ranked among the most wealthy of the city, and his excellent conduct obtained for him the name of Al Amin, or the Faithful. For several years he continued in the sphere of commerce, but his heart was not in his vocation, and his enterprises were not as successful as before. It is supposed that in his subsequent journeys into Syria after the age of twenty-five, Mohammed renewed his intercourse with those versed in the sacred writings and the history and religion of the Jews and Christians. Waraka, a cousin of Mohammed's wife, was instrumental in developing his latent energy and starting him in his great career. This Waraka himself was a remarkable character. He was a learned man, of a bold, speculative mind, who had cast off the idolatrous religion of the East and held Arian opinions. He was also progressive and innovative in his tendencies. First he was a Jew, and then he advanced to the Christian, and perhaps more fully than his pupil, he had already conceived the necessity of a new dispensation, for the Christian churches generally at that period had fallen much from their primitive apostolic state, as the old Eastern empires had into the grossest idolatry. In the Koran, which so emphatically indorses the divine missions of Moses and Jesus, the apostasy of both the Jews and Christians is repeatedly marked. It is more than probable that much of Waraka's mature views and speculations became absorbed by the inspirative and force-



ful Mohammed. The learned cousin of Cadijah was, moreover, the man who first translated parts of the Old and New Testaments into Arabic, and to him Mohammed is supposed to have been chiefly indebted for his extensive knowledge both of the Scriptures and the traditions of the Mishnu and the Talmud

His mind stored with all the materials for his work, Mohammed retired from the world to a cavern on Mount Hara, and in solitude prepared himself for Allah's service with fasting and prayer. His whole nature was now in painful travail with his great purpose, and it so wrought upon the healthful condition of his body, and perhaps sound state of his mind, that he became subject to dreams, ecstasies, and trances. For six months successively he is said to have received a series of dreams and visions. We are told that he would often lose all consciousness of surrounding objects, and lie upon the ground as if insensible; and when his anxious wife, whose ministering presence was with him in the cave of Mount Hara, entreated to know the cause of his paroxysms, he evaded her inquiries or answered mysteriously. Moslems consider these ecstasies to have been the workings of the spirit of prophecy, and the revelations of the Most High dawning vaguely

At length (in the fortieth year of his age) came the annunciation of his apostleship by the personal administration of the angel Gabriel. The following is the substance of Washington Irving's account of this circumstance: "He was passing, as was his wont, the holy month in the cavern of Mount Hara, fasting and praying. It was the night called Al Kader, or the Divine Decree, a night in which, according to the Koran, angels descend to the earth, and Gabriel brings down the decrees of God. As Mohammed in the silent watches of the night lay wrapped in his mantle, he heard a voice calling him; uncovering his head, a flood of light broke upon him of such an intolerable splendor that he swooned away. On regaining his senses, he beheld an angel in human form, which, approaching from a distance, displayed a silken cloth covered with written characters. 'Read,' said the angel. 'I know not how to read.' 'Read!' repeated the angel, 'in the name of the Lord who has created all things, who created man from a clot of blood. Read, in the name of the Most High, who taught men the use of the pen, who sheds on his soul the ray of knowledge, and teaches him what before he knew not.' Upon this Mohammed instantly felt his understanding illumined with celestial light, and read what was written upon the cloth. which contained the decrees of God as afterward promulgated in the Koran. When he had finished the perusal, the heavenly messenger announced, 'Oh, Mohammed, of a verity thou art the prophet of God, and I am his angel Gabriel.' Mohammed came trembling and agitated to Cadijah in the morning, not knowing whether what he had seen was indeed true, a mere vision, or a delusion of his senses. or the apparition of an evil spirit. His wife said: 'Joyful tidings dost thou bring! By Him in whose hand is the soul of Cadijah. I will henceforth regard thee as the prophet of our nation. Rejoice,' added she, seeing him cast down, 'Allah will not suffer thee to fall to shame. Hast not thou been loving to thy kinsfolk, kind to thy neighbors, charitable to the poor, hospitable to the stranger, faithful to thy word, and ever a defender of the truth. She hastened to communicate the intelligence to her cousin Waraka. 'By Him in whose hand is the soul of Waraka, thou speakest true, oh, Cadijah. The angel who has appeared to thy husband is the same who, in the days of old, was sent to Moses the son of Amram. His annunciation is true. Thy husband is a prophet."

Thus it will be seen that his fond wife and her learned cousin were the first to rejoice and proclaim Mohammed the Prophet of their nation.

For a time Mohammed confided his revelations to his own household, but at length the rumor got abroad that he pretended to be a prophet. This stirred up, at the very opening of his career, hostility from every side. His immediate kinsmen, of the line of Haschem, were powerful, prosperous, and identified with idolatry. They therefore considered their family disgraced in the person of Mohammed, and that he was placing them in humiliation at the feet of the rival branch of their tribe; while the rival line of Abd Schems took advantage of the opportunity, and raised the cry of heresy and impiety, to depose the line of Haschem from the guardianship of the sacred shrine of Arabia and the governorship of Mecca. Thus the matter became an issue of rival family interests, as well as one of a radical conflict between idolatry and the mission of this earnest image-smasher.

During the first three years of his prophetic career the number of Mohammed's converts did not exceed forty, and most of these were young persons, strangers, and slaves; and so thoroughly was the new sect outlawed, that its meetings were held in secret, either at the house of one of the disciples or in a cave near Mecca. Their meetings at length were discovered, a mob broke into the cavern, and a scuffle ensued, in which one of the assailants was wounded in the head by Saad, an armorer, who thenceforth became renowned as the first of the disciples who shed blood in the cause of Islam.

Mohammed afterward had a second vision, in which the angel Gabriel commanded him to arise and preach and magnify the Lord. Accordingly, in the fourth year of his religious or fanatical activity, he summoned the line of Haschem to meet him on the hill of Safa, in the vicinity of Mecca, that he might unfold to them matters of importance concerning their welfare. They assembled, and with them came his uncle Abu Lahab, a man of a proud spirit, who held his nephew in reproach for bringing disgrace upon

his family. As soon as Mohammed commenced to make known to them his revelations. Abu Lahab started up in a great rage, reviling him for calling them on so idle an errand. Catching up a stone, he would have cast it at his nephew, but the Prophet turned upon him a withering glance, cursed the hand raised against him, and predicted his doom to the fire of Jehennam, with the assurance that his scoffing wife should bear the bundle of thorns with which the fire would be kindled. This woman was the sister of Abu Sofian, the great rival of the line of Haschem, and though the son of Abu Lahab had doubly united him to his nephew by a marriage with Mohammed's youngest daughter, Abu Lahab betrayed his family, and united with its rival. Enraged by the curse pronounced upon them, they immediately compelled their son to divorce his wife, who came weeping to her father; but she was soon consoled, by becoming the wife of her father's zealous disciple Othman, who in the number of Mohammed's successors ranks as the third Caliph in the rise of the vast Mohammedan empire.

Not discouraged, the Prophet called a second meeting of the Haschemites, and at this time announced in full the revelations which he had received, and the divine command to impart them to the chosen line of Haschem. "Oh, children of Abd al Montâlleb," cried the Prophet, "to you of all men has Allah youchsafed these most precious gifts. In His name I offer you the blessings of this world, and endless joys hereafter, Who among you will share the burden of my offer? Who will be my brother, my lieutenant, my vizier?" For a space of time the assembled Haschemites were silent, some wondering, others smiling in derision, until the youthful Ali, starting up with enthusiasm, offered himself to his great cousin, who caught the generous youth in his arms, and pressing him to his bosom, cried out to the assembly, "Behold my brother, my vizier, my vicegerent! Let all listen to his words and obey him." The outburst of the stripling Ali was received with a shout of derision, and the Haschemites scoffingly told Abu Taleb that he must now pay obedience to his son; but notwithstanding their scorn, the youthful Ali afterward became one of the mightiest of men, and fourth Caliph of the Mohammedan empire.

Mohammed now began to preach in public. The hills of Safa and Kubeis were his chosen audience chambers, from which he thundered against the reign of idolatry. These places were well chosen, for they were sanctified in the minds of the children of Abraham's firstborn, by traditions of Ishmael and his mother Hagar; and from these holy hills he sent forth a mighty proclamation that God had sent him to restore "the religion of Abraham." The Koreishites, enraged by his denunciation of their idolatry and the stiffneckedness of themselves and their fathers in "the days of ignorance"—as the period prior to the Islam era is denominated-and, moreover, much alarmed by the spread of the new faith, urged Abu



Taleb to silence his nephew, and at length threatened to exterminate Mohammed and his disciples. Abu Taleb hastened to entreat his nephew to forego his work. "Oh, my uncle," exclaimed this grand fanatic or prophet, "though they should array the sun against me on my right hand and the moon on my left, yet until God shall command me, or shall take me hence, would I not depart from my purpose." Mohammed was retiring from the presence of his uncle with a dejected countenance, when Abu Taleb, struck with admiration, called him back, and declared that, preach what he might, he would never abandon him to his enemies; and Abu Taleb, as the representative of his line, forthwith bound the descendants of Haschem and Abd al Montâlleb to aid him in protecting Mohammed against the rest of the tribe of Koreish. They considered the new religion of their kinsman a dangerous heresy, but the strong family instinct of the Arabs prevailed, and the descendantsexcepting his uncle Abu Lahab-of Haschem and Abd al Montâlleb consented to protect him.

About this time Mohammed was assailed and nearly strangled in the Caaba, but he was rescued by Abu Beker. He therefore deemed it wisdom to counsel those of his disciples who were not protected by powerful friends to fly from Mecea, for their lives were now in danger. He advised such to take refuge among the Nestorian Christians, and Othman Ibu Affan led a little band of the persecuted out of Mecca. The refugees were kindly received by the Nestorians, and others soon followed them. Meantime the Koreishites, finding Mohammed persistent in his work and daily making converts, passed a law of banishment against all who should embrace his faith. while he himself was forced to take refuge in the house of one of his disciples. Here he remained for a month. But his fame had spread abroad, and men from all parts of Arabia sought him in his retreat.

His powerful enemy Abu Jahl sought him and insulted and outraged him by personal violence. This was, however, avenged, and the circumstance was the indirect cause of bringing into the faith of Islam two of its mightiest champions. This outrage was told to his uncle Hamza, as he was returning from hunting, whereupon, in great ire, he marched with his bow unstrung into an assembly of Koreishites, where he found Abu Jahl boasting of his exploit; and Hamza smote him with a blow, wounding him in his head. The friends of the smitten man were in their turn about to avenge him, but Abu Jahl, fearing the warlike Hamza, himself pacified them, and apologized for his conduct, urging as his excuse the apostasy of his nephew. "Well," retorted Hamza, fiercely, "I also do not believe in your gods of stone; can you compel me?" Forthwith he declared himself a believer in his nephew's mission, and took the oath of allegiance. Yet more important a convert even than the warlike Hamza was Abu

Jahl's own nephew Omar, whose very walking-stick, it is said, struck more terror into beholders than any other man's sword. Omar, instigated by his uncle to avenge the blow dealt him by Hamza, promised to penetrate to the retreat of the Prophet and strike a poniard to his heart. He was on the way to execute his purpose, when he met a Koreishite friend, to whom he imparted his design. "Before you slay Mohammed, and draw upon yourself the vengeance of his relatives, see that your own are free from heresy," cautioned his friend, who had himself secretly embraced the faith. "Are any of mine guilty of backsliding?" demanded Omar. "Even so," was the reply. "Thy sister and her husband Seid." Omar, overwhelmed with astonishment, and beside himself with wrath, hastened to his sister's house, and surprised her and her husband reading the Koran. In his rage he struck Seid to the earth, and would have plunged his sword into his heart, but the wife interposed, and received a fierce blow in her face, which bathed it in blood. "Enemy of Allah," sobbed his sister, "dost thou strike me thus for believing in the only true God? In spite of thee and thy violence, I will persevere in the true faith. Yes, there is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet. And now, Omar, finish thy work." But Omar, struck by his sister's spirit, relented, and took his foot from her husband's breast. "Show me the writing," he said; but his sister refused to let him touch the sacred scroll until he had washed his hands. He opened the 20th chapter of the Koran, and read: "In the name of the most merciful God! We have not sent down the Koran to inflict misery on mankind, but as a monitor, to teach him to believe in the true God, the creator of the earth and the lofty heavens.

"The All-Merciful is enthroned on high; to Him belongeth whatsoever is in the heavens above and in the regions under the earth.

"Dost thou utter thy prayers with a loud voice? Know that there is no need. God knoweth the secrets of thy heart; yea, and that which is most hidden.

"Verily I am God; and there is none besides Me. Serve Me; serve none other. Offer up thy prayers to none but Me."

Omar, greatly moved by the new revelations, continued to read, and before he left his sister's house, this fierce man of war was a penitent and firm believer in the Prophet, to whose retreat he hastened, and knocking, humbly craved admittance. "Come in, son of Khattab," answered the Prophet. "What bringest thee hither?" "I come to enroll my name among the believers of God and His prophet," reverently replied the new convert.

No half-hearted manifestation of faith satisfied this proselyte. He desired to make his conversion most public, and prevailed on Mohammed to accompany him to the Caaba to perform openly the rites of Islamism. A procession of the faithful forthwith paraded the streets of Mecca, Hamza walking on the right

hand and Omar on the left hand of the Prophet. to protect him from violence; and though the Koreishites viewed this demonstration with astonishment and dismay, none dared to interrupt it, for Hamza and Omar glared upon their enemies "like two lions that had been robbed of their young." Next day, also, the fierce nephew of Abu Jahl went up to the holy shrine to pray, in defiance of the Koreishites. who, though they dared not to interfere in his worship, fell upon another of the disciples who also went up to worship. Wrathful at this, Omar immediately sought his powerful uncle. "I renounce," said he, "thy protection. I will not be better off than my fellow-believers." This terrible military apostle of the Arabian prophet became the second successor of Mohammed, and under him the conquests of Egypt, Syria, and Persia were added to that of all Arabia.

In the seventh year of Mohammed's mission a schism was produced in the Koreish tribe, and the rival branch entered into a solemn league against the Haschemites and the family of Al Montâlleb, engaging themselves to contract no marriages and to have no commerce with them until they gave up the person of Mohammed, who had taken refuge in Abu Taleb's castle in Mount Safa. The families continued at variance for three years, when Mohammed told his uncle that God had manifested to him His displeasure of the league, by sending a worm to eat out every word of the instrument except the name of God. Abu Taleb went immediately to the Koreish, and offered, if it proved false, to give up his nephew, but exacted in turn that if it proved true the league should be declared void. To their great astonishment, they found it even as the Prophet had said, and he was allowed to return to Mecca.

In the same year Mohammed sustained a great loss in the death of his uncle Abu Taleb. and three days afterward in that of his wife Cadijah. This year is called the Year of Mourning. Left now without the protection of his uncle, in the midst of his merciless enemies. headed by Abu Sofian, into whose hands at the death of Abu Taleb had passed the guardianship of the sacred city, the Prophet, nevertheless lost nothing of that grand fanaticism that ever sustained him in his darkest hours. In the twelfth year of his prophetship he published the revelation of his famous night journey to the seven heavens. At first, it was too much even for the credulity of his disciples, and some of them left him; but Abu Beker timely vouched for the Prophet's veracity; and his prompt testimony to the truth of the night vision turned again the wavering faith, and raised the credit of Mohammed as the favorite Apostle of God to a towering pinnacle. thought that this hit of the Prophet was a bold stroke of policy. Says Mr. Sale, in his pre-liminary discourse to his translation of the Koran, "I am apt to think this fiction, notwithstanding its extravagance, was one of the most artful contrivances Mohammed ever put in practice, and what chiefly contributed to the raising of his reputation to that great height to which it afterward attained."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MISS ELIZA A. PITTSINGER,

THE CALIFORNIA POETESS.

In the great West we from time to time meet with authors, poets, orators, teachers, who have impressed themselves upon the Western mind, because in sentiment, thought, and expression they adapt themselves to the tone of thought and feeling current there. The portraits, biographies, or effusions of true Western poets, representing different States, have appeared in our Journal from time to time, and now California presents one to us as worthy of consideration.

This lady has two marked mental peculiarities: one is activity; the other intensity, originating in a nervous, wiry, physical condition. She can walk or work with a kind of elasticity and spring that is very effective, and at the same time easy. She is sensitive, susceptible, and enduring, yet likely to wear herself out. She has abundant breathing power, muscular power, and mental power, but hardly enough digestive power to furnish the requisite support for brain and body. We would suggest that a hygienic mode of life should be her first study; that is to say, her exercise, her sleep, as well as her diet, should be in harmony with hygienic law. There has come to be a technical meaning to the word "Hygienic," and some people think it means to refrain from meat, butter, tea, and coffee, and to live on a very spare vegetable diet; but we do not mean all this when we say Hygienic. In this climate a piece of nice beef is not a bad article of food; but the oily matter, the pastry, the condiments, the stimulants, these we would repudiate.

Miss Pittsinger has a strong emotional nature; the middle portion of her head is large and wide between the ears, indicating that the force elements are strong, giving vigor, earnestness, and thoroughness. She has courage, fortitude, positiveness, and power; is not easily discouraged, not easily repelled. She is qualified to elbow her way through difficulties, and make herself master of the situation.

She is strongly social, and believes in friends, society; in affection and love; and as a wife would be very devoted to one who was adapted to her.

She has a strong love of life, and the



MISS ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

word immortality receives as much of a heart-gush as anything she can speak; the thought that we are to live forever—as long as God himself exists, is a great thought to her.

She is ambitious; very fond of the good opinion of her friends. She is, perhaps, too sensitive to the censure and disapproval of others. When assailed directly, and when it is proper to respond and defend herself, she can meet the attack very well; but a leer, a laugh, a shrug of the shoulders, or a shake of the head cuts her keenly.

She is cautious, always on the watch for danger and difficulty; is not easily circumvented by treachery and policy; generally has an eye and an ear open to all such things; and when people are playing a double game, fair to the face, but with a sinister purpose, she generally appreciates the deception, and withdraws from the influence and power of such persons.

She has Constructiveness, which makes her ingenious; large Ideality and Sublimity, which give her a sense of the poetical, the beautiful, and the sublime in art and nature. Her integrity is more strongly marked than her Hope; she inclines to live an upright, just life, but not having large Hope, does not expect favorable results unless she can help to work out these results herself.

She sympathizes deeply with those who suffer, and has reverence for things sacred. Her intellect is sharp, clear, and practical; she picks up knowledge by the wayside, everywhere; her observation is quick, clear, and accurate. Her

Language is sufficient to qualify her for talking, teaching, writing, and explaining; she would do well in any literary pursuit that demands a quick, clear, analytical mind.

Though she has taste and refinement of feeling, she is more known for strength than for smoothness, for earnestness than for Secretiveness, and impresses people and wins their approval more by the earnestness and strength of her statements than by their plausibility and mellow persuasiveness. Having inherited her father's temperament, and much of his disposition, she inclines to take a higher rank in life than if she resembled her mother, even though they were equal. She is brave to meet and master difficulties and oppositions; has a feeling of self-trust that does not wince at trouble and give up at discouragements. She never has felt so much the necessity for protection as she has for elbow-room, and a chance to use her power; and all she asks of the world is to give her a clear track; she asks no help, but simply justice, room, and opportunity.

BIOGRAPHY.

The subject of this sketch was born at West Hampton, Mass. Her father, whom she resembles in feature and temperament, was of German descent, and a most humane and benevolent man. Her mother was of Anglo-Saxon birth, and blended unusual personal attraction with an amiable disposition and a spirit naturally bold and aspiring. Her death occurred at the early age of thirty-two, leaving Eliza with two brothers and two sisters to the care and guidance of an older sister, a girl of fourteen, who thus acted in the double capacity of mother and sister. Mr. Pittsinger deeply suffering from his bereavement, became negligent of his business matters, so that his circumstances and means of supporting his family were greatly reduced. Eliza early exhibited a disposition impulsive, daring, precocious; she cherished an unusual desire for knowledge of all kinds, and availed herself of all improving opportunities.

At the age of fourteen she took charge of the libuse for her father, two brothers, and a sister, and walked a mile (through the snow in winter) to teach a school; and at the same time instructed at home a younger brother and sister. At sixteen she was teacher of a school in Western New York, composed mostly of boys much older than herself. During the three following years her time was spent in teaching through the summer, and attending the Northampton high school in winter, from which she graduated with what is generally considered a thorough New England education.

Subsequently she was engaged for several





years at Rogers' stereotype institution in Boston as proof-reader and reviewer. In the spring of 1854 she sailed for California; and four years later her stirring songs and lyrics began to appear in the California journals. In the Golden State she has created many admirers and warm friends by her fervent patriotism and devoted enthusiasm to the zealous efforts in the cause of social and moral reforms. In the mining districts she was most enthusiastic-

ally received and appreciated.

In 1866 and 1867, at Nevada City, Grass Valley, at the lakes and among the Sierra Nevadas, at St. Francisco and elsewhere, she has read her own poems to enthusiastic audiences, and at the same time wrote letters of travel for San Francisco papers. A farewell benefit was tendered her by the influential people of that city on the eve of her departure for a visit north.

Miss Pittsinger is now writing an extended "Poem on California," to be compiled with others, ere she returns to her adopted State, and will probably give some readings after more important duties are attended to. We close this brief sketch with a specimen quotation of her poetic muse. The verses are from a poem written in 1867, entitled "Ode to the Moon." Their style is smooth and flowing, yet tender and thoughtful.

All human life, perchance, is hushed in sleep!
Ah, who can rend the vail of night, and scan
The shattered hopes and broken threads that keep
Their silent councils in the soul of man?
Ah, who can rend the mystic shroud, and link
To joy and life those severed chords again,
That coldly tremble from the silent brink
Of past ambitions, planned and reared in vain?

'Tis almost midnight! and my soul is wrapt Within the glory of thy subtile beams; Far hence I watch the hills with grandeur capt, While Nature lulls me in her softest dreams! 'Tis almost midnight! and I linger still Beneath the glory of thy subtile spell, Like one enchanted with new joys, until My very thought in songs of rapture swell.

'Tis almost midnight! and they call me hence!
Those dreamy graces, with their waving wand;
But wrapt within a vision most intense,
To their soft charms will I not yet respond!
They call me hence! in vain their witching spells!
'Neath thy magnetic rays I have no thought
Save that which upward soars, and fondly dwells
On those grand laws with hidden glories fraught!

Thou midnight moon! most soothing, calm, and bland!
Oh, tell to me what silent mysteries lie
Between thy beams and that directing hand
That shapes thy course along the pathless sky!
Thy sister orbs, securely in their train,
What power upholds them in that world of light?
From what unbidden wisdom may we gain
A key to its vast depth, its magnitude and might?

The distant bells now cease their varied chimes,
The lesser orbs no longer greet mine eyes,
Thought after thought to azure summit climbs,
And revels in the grandeur of the skies!
On speeds the spirit in its wingéd car;
But, ah, what music thrills its quickened ear!
What name now trembles from that dome afar,
But His alone who rules the starry sphere!

It is an evidence of littleness of mind to rejoice over the errors of genius.

Communications.

THE INDIANS AND MOUNTAINS OF OREGON.

FORT KLAMATH, OREGON, Feb. 17, 1868.
EDITOR OF PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—My dear Sir:
In October last I reached this beautiful Indian Valley
of Klamath, which is to be my home for a few months.
The valley is near the Californian boundary of Oregon,
two hundred miles from the coast, and seems made and
stocked for Indians, nine hundred of whom are scattered
along the border of the lake and river.

During my travels, since I left New York in July, I have been many times reminded of pleasant and valuable experience under your wise guidance and generous kindness. Your bust of Phrenology was the first friend to greet me in Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco; then at Portland, and Salem in the Willametta Valley; and then at an old hunter's cabin, at the foot of the great mountains covered with cloud and snow—a day's journey from any other cabin. Imagine my surprise to find, on the table of rough hewn timber, a Bible, an almanac, and a "Self-Instructor in Phrenology!" Isn't this fame?*

Ascending the mountains by a narrow way that leads toward heaven, with strong forebodings but stronger mules; surrounded by a dense and dreary forest of firs and pines, noon finds us six thousand feet above the sea, where Old Winter has full sway, while the seasons we love make earth beautiful below. The snow, already quite deep, was then falling, and the trees as heavily loaded as they could bear—the beautiful snow, like the rest of the world, bearing down most heavily upon the weak ones which had just commenced to bend; the cliffs of snow away up and up, seeming ready to fall and bury us; and below us the great canyons, nearly two thousand feet down, altogether made a glorious picture of dreary, wintry solitude!

We reached this valley at night, and with its clear, mild climate, its pure water, its fish and game, it is a pleasant, happy home to us. My desires and duties as physician have brought me into daily intercourse with the Indians here, who, like the animals, have made little or no improvement upon their original customs. The different tribes on this coast bear a strong general resemblance, physically and mentally, but they are far inferior to those of the Plains in all respects. I am still looking for the "noble red man."

They are an example for us in nothing, unless it be their frequent use of the Turkish bath. Their baths are not quite like Dr. Shepherd's, of Brooklyn, but are made close to the bank of the river, of boughs driven into the ground, their tops meeting together, and then covered by skins or blankets. In this two or three are huddled together; boiling water is poured upon heated stones for fifteen or twenty minutes, and when in a profuse perspiration they throw themselves into the river.

The Indian babe, when a week old, is wrapped in a wolf-skin, and fastened to a board, partly dug out and having a hole in its upper end, by which it is hung upon a hook or peg. Thus the little infant, early accustomed to "hanging," seems to enjoy it—a wonderful illustration of the power of habit—and is at once the Indian's only substitute for furniture, pictures, and statuary.

Their winter houses are constructed of logs, covered with bark and dirt; the only door is an opening at the top, through which all the smoke and family must pass. In the cold nights of winter even this opening is closed, keeping out the cold air so effectually, that according to the most accurate physiological and mathematical calculations, allowing so many square feet of air to each person, the family ought to die each morning between two and three o'clock! But these irregular red men seem resolved to neither live properly nor die scientifically.

Having no guns, they are able to get but very little game. Fish, "wookus," and "camus" is their entire

* Our publications may be found not only in the cabins of our Western pioneers, but also in other countries—in Japan, China, and in the islands of the seas.—ED. bill of fare. The dried salmon are caten in the winter. The "wookus" (of which I inclose sample) is the baked and ground seeds taken from the pericarp of a yellow water-lily, quite similar to that so common on the Atantic coast. Each seed vessel contains nearly half an ounce, which, when baked, is nutritious and pulatable, tasting like parched wheat. The "camus" is a species of onion, gathered in June, steamed for two days, then dried in the sun, when it is ready to be eaten or preserved for winter's use.

When I said that the Indians were like the animals for some reasons, I should have made an exception of the men, or asked pardon of the birds and beasts; for from the time the boy is born, to old age, he does nothing for himself, but looks upon his mother, sister, or wife as a slave and drudge. When he is about twenty years old, he buys a wife from her parents, paying from three to five of his woolly horses, this "swap" being the only marriage ceremony; and from that time forward she is expected to build the houses, gather and prepare the "wookus," "camus," and often the fish, care for his horses-in fact, do everything, while he sits by the fire he is too indolent to keep, smokes his "kinikinick" (of which I send sample), sleeps, eats, and like Punch's "gentleman," is "a man who has no business in the world."

Under such treatment his wife grows old rapidly, and in a few years, surrounded by a family of children, she would often be taken for their grandmother. And then how is she treated? In her premature old age she and her children are turned out of doors, in the winter or summer, as it pleases him, and he buys another and younger wife. This is the custom, and I have yet to see an exception. The fact that two thirds of the men have been killed in wars with other tribes makes this practice possible.

Their natures and lives are peculiarly free from romance or sentiment, and the only exhibitions I have seen of a feeling deserving the name of love have been between mother and child. They are good, kind, and loving mothers. On horseback a few days ago, I stopped at the hut of a young chief and wife, and was surprised and pleased to find what appeared to be real conjugal love, and noticed little sacrifices made by each for the happiness of the other, which I told them was the custom among civilized people. I fear they saw doubt on my face; I did on theirs. But just as I was leaving, the chief, attracted by my horse, wished to buy it and a rifle, offering in return the wife I had shown so much interest in. For once, a Yankee refused to trade on any terms.

If I could send you one of their heads, with its low forehead, high, full back-head, and wide middle-head, you would have a clearer insight into their social and spiritual life than I could possibly give.

At death, they are almost immediately burned, with all their earthly possessions, slaves, their prisoners of war, horses, etc. The body is supported about six feet from the ground by long green boughs, the ends of which rest upon two piles of stones. Under it a huge fire is made, and the body indeed returns to dust. Their property is burned in the same fire. No worthless sons here, idly waiting for the "old man" to die! When the owner of a few slaves is seriously ill, they are most attentive, sympathetic, and patient nurses. Disinterested friendship!

Their religion, as an old lady replied, "is nothing to speak of." If they have been brave and good during life, especially toward their doctor, whose duties, by the way, are not confined to a physical realm; and if then their property is properly burned, so that there is nothing left to draw their spirits again to this world, they are rewarded by an eternal rest or sleep. But if during life they have committed many sins; if they have degraded themselves by working like (their) women, or spoken ill or falsely of others often, as these ignorant, wicked savages do sometimes; or if one of their slaves or horses lives after them, their spirits can know no rest, but, floating in the shadowy air of the densest forest and darkest valleys, through which they infuse a feeling of sacred sadness, they live alone in sorrow for many years, only coming to their living friends in the winds of winter, so full of their moaning.

When we consider the close intermingling of physi-



cal and spiritual conditions and feelings, we see a certain appropriateness in their having but one doctor for both. In your great city it would be a little too much for the poor "medicine man" to soothe and cure, or even to prevent the suffering and agony of its million head and heart aches, or to modify and regulate the diet of both hungry bodies and souls. But wouldn't it be as well if our spiritual doctors would give a little more thought and care to the dwelling-house of the spirit? sometimes so feverishly hot and dry, so damp and cold. Thus the sick spirit which they would teach to soar toward heaven, seeking a life and world to come, by the use of the tonics joy, hope, and confidence, would be more effectually restored to health and strength,

In this tribe of Indians, two or three hundred have their foreheads flattened artificially, though it would seem nature had done quite enough in this direction. The babe, when a week old, fastened to its hanging cradle, has its forehead pressed and flattened by a thin board, which is padded and fastened by one end to the top of the cradle, the other to a curved stick passing over its body, and secured to the cradle. The board is kent on three weeks, and then permanently removed. This pressure upon the soft, yielding cartilage, before its development into bone, seems to cause no pain. I can not see that this practice, directly or indirectly, has any influence upon their health, nor of course upon their disposition or character.

After much inquiry and searching for the true reason for this custom, I now believe that in this tribe it is more a desire to promote the usefulness of the child in future years than to increase its comeliness. It may safely be said that nine tenths of the infants whose heads are so made flat are females! The girls and women, you remember, do all the work, carrying heavy loads long distances. And these heavy loads are so arranged in a basket on their backs, that a great portion of the burden comes upon their flat foreheads, by a strap passing over it and secured to the basket. In carrying their loads, often as heavy as themselves, their heads are necessarily bent downward slightly, and unless they were quite flat it would be impossible to keep the strap in place. Then the males have more pride and vanity than the females-as in New York-yet it is seldom we find one flat-headed. As one or two companies of soldiers have been stationed here four years, several of the Indians have shaved their foreheads, naturally so low, to improve their appearance, and thus make themselves like the "great Boston men," as they call all white men. But though their standard of beauty is changing in this

our Phrenological Museum in New York.] If you could examine the portraits of many of these Indians, you would doubtless be perplexed to account for their well-shaped Grecian noses, according to the teachings of "Signs of Character," as they lead a low, degraded, savage life. The reason is this: from ten to twelve years of age, both boys and girls have the septum of their nose cut or punctured, and wear in this wound a small round shell during the rest of their lives usually. This draws down the apex, and gives the nose its peculiar shape. Ridiculing an intelligent Indian for wearing this ornament-the same as a chignon is-I learned, to my discomfiture, that he had seen one white woman with her earrings, and of course my argument was lost, as no one away out here can say one word against white women; for if the few we have the pleasure of seeing are not all like angels, their visits are.

respect, the female infants have their heads flattened as

before. [See casts and skulls of Flat-headed Indians at

Wishing you the success you have so fully earned in a life-long pursuit of truth and in helping humanity, I am, sincerely and affectionately yours, E. S. B., M.D.

IMPOSTORS.

This class is not confined to phrenology, medicine, and astrology, but they may be met everywhere. The "press" is largely infested by impostors and pretenders, and so is the pulpit. Free Masons and Odd Fellows complain that these creatures continually impose upon them. Here is what the Northwestern Christian Advocate of Chicago says of religious impostors:

There are no small number of gentlemen of leisure afloat, living upon their wits at the expense of an innocent public. Some of them personate families to which they have no claim by blood nor marriage. One young man staid a few days with a venerable retired minister of Central Illinois, as the son of Dr. Crary, and the nephew of Dr. Eddy. Now if the first, by no possibility known to heraldry, ancient or modern, could he have been the second? And he was not the first. However, he secured his board and some money. Almost weekly we receive notices of fellows playing the pious confidence dodge—preaching and borrowing, or otherwise victimizing good brethren—with a request to publish. We do not print a Police Gazette, nor are we fond of giving the pedigree or portraiture of secondrels. If a pastor puts a stranger into his pulpit of whose capacity to instruct the people he is ignorant, he deserves to be mortified. There is no law of courtesy which requires a pastor to surrender his pulpit to another, and he is not justified in so doing nuless he is certain that he will cause no injury to the congregation for whose instruction in righteousness he is accountable to God and the Church. The fact that a man brings credentials as a preacher, gives him no claim to another man's place and pulpit.

The Aminadah Sleeks are numerous and try various

the Church. The fact that a man brings credentials as a preacher, gives him no claim to another man's place and pulpit.

The Aminadab Sleeks are numerous, and try various plans of deception. We will give one specimen. We copy a letter from Rev. W. B. Farrah, of Hannibal, Mo. "A man of clerical appearance and pretensions, about five feet six inches high, rather heavy set, with smooth face, rather light hair combed back, with a large head and forehead inclined to baldness, of honeyed words, neat and well dressed, with a black cloth suit, strait collar, and single-breasted coat, professing to be from Virginia originally, from Canada latterly, now just on his way to visit a very dear friend at Evanston, Ill., who is sick, presented himself in my study last Sabbath morning with a handful of letters of recommendation, and among others one purporting to be from you, recommending him to the favorable attention of railroad and steamboat men generally, by which with others he was procuring half fares, free passes, and seems to be getting on in the world economically. He becomes all things to all men that he may gain something.

"He is Episcopalian, Methodist, Christian, rebel or Union, just as occasion may require. He claims you as a very dear friend indeed; but Dr. McClintock is still nearer and dearer. Addresses persons as dear—'yes, dear,' 'no, dear,' 'thank yon, dear,' etc. Seems to be sharp and well informed, and gave his name as M. H. Livingston, and his address, Evanston, Ill.

"He is evidently an impostor, and is either a grand rascal or an educated fool. He was exceedingly annoyed by extravagant charges at the hotel; was sick and ate but little, but they had the andacity to extort full price, which left him without means to get to Keokuk; wanted just enough money to take him there, which, to get rid of him, we gave him: received many good promises, but never expect to see the man or money again."

The Advocate adds: We do not know him. We don't give letters to any such men. We could not endure such fawning long

[Why not examine their heads, and thus learn if they have Conscientionsness, Veneration, etc.? A good physiognomist can read a rogue the moment he sees him. Why not apply it? It would be good economy.]

PERSONAL.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, in his eloquent lecture, "Quotation and Originality," thus epitomizes the essential features of literary success. "You can not overstate our debt to the Past, but the moment has the supreme claim. The Past is for us; but the sole terms on which it can become ours are its subordination to the Present. Only an inventor knows how to borrow, and every man is, or should be, an inventor. We must not tamper with the organic motion of the soul. 'Tis certain that thought has its own proper motion, and the hints which flash from it, the words overheard at unawares by the free mind, are trustworthy and fertile, when obeyed, and not perverted to low and selfish account. This vast memory is only raw material. The divine gift is ever the instant life, which receives, and uses and creates, and can well bury the old in the omnipotency with which Nature decomposes all her harvest for recomposition."

REV. N. STACY, the oldest Universalist preacher in this country, lately died at his residence in Columbus, Pa., aged 90 years.

Mr. IRA ALDRIDGE, a son of the late colored tragedian, a sketch of whom appeared not long since in the columns of the Phrenological Journal. was lately announced as a prominent feature in the "cast" of the Melbourne Theater Royal.

ORVILLE GARDNER.—A well-known gentleman, in a recently published letter, in substance said he was riding between Ithaca and Waterloo, when he saw a small cabin standing on the bank of Cayuga Lake. A grave-faced working-man was chopping wood This was Orville Gardner, the converted prizefighter. It is now twelve years since he was touched by the inspired goodness of some missionary exhorter in New York, and he has since been struggling worthily to help others into the path of reform, preaching and praying, working and striving, in his earnest, rough way, while many of his former companions are in jail, or in the grave-yard and poor-house. Orville Gardner, matched against the wilderness, strengthened by faith, is fighting the good fight, hoping at last to receive an imperishable crown. Truly, he is the greatest champion who conquers

BEFORE AND AFTER.

BY NATHAN UPHAM.

TIMID and shy as a frightened hare, Who knoweth her heart or her secret thought? Is it love? or a fancy lingering there ?-Dearest of jewels are the slowest bought! "Coy as a maiden"—the adage is old-Far better be coy than a maiden too bold!

Finally won! Is the wife like the maid? Read here the answer, plain as a book: Trusting, in thine, a soft hand is laid; Boldly, in thine, the loving eyes look ! Ah! it is well; and we need not be told.

"The love of my wife is more precious than gold!"

DESIRABLE PREMIUMS.

OPEN TO ALL.

WE offer the following to all who may feel an interest in the circulation of the PhrenoLogical Journal.

For 350 new subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a Steinway or Weber Rosewood piano, worth \$650.

For 100 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give a handsome five Octave Parlor Organ of Berry & Thompson's or Horace Waters' manufacture, worth \$170.

For 75 subscribers, at \$3 each, a ticket for one winter course of Professional Lectures on Phrenology, Physiology, and Anatomy, price \$100.

For 60 subscribers, at \$3 each, a five Octave Melodeon, for church or parlor, worth \$100.

For 40 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Florence Sewing Machine, worth \$65.

For 30 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Weed Sewing Machine. new style, worth \$60.

For 25 subscribers, at \$3 each, a Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine, worth \$55.

For 25 new subscribers, at \$3, we will give a Gentleman's Tool Chest, worth \$35; and for 18 new subscribers, at \$3, a Youth's Tool Chest, worth \$25. For 10 new subscribers, at \$3, a Boy's Tool Chest, worth \$15. See advertisement on cover.

For 15 subscribers, at \$3 each, the worth of \$16 in any of our own publications.

For 12 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsome Rosewood Writing Case furnished with materials, worth \$12.

For 10 subscribers, at \$3 each, Webster's Quarto Dictionary, Unabridged, Illustrated Edition, price \$12.

For 10 subscribers, at \$3 each, the Universal Clothes

Wringer, worth \$10. For 7 subscribers, at \$3 each, a handsomely finished

Rosewood Stereoscope, a beautiful and useful article for home amusement, with 12 views, worth \$6.

Those persons desiring our own publications instead of the premiums offered, can select from catalogue books amounting to the value of the premium for which they would have such books substituted. Subscriptions commence with January or July numbers.

"Mhat They Say."

Here we give space for readers to express, briefly, their views on various topics not pronided for in other departments. Statements and opinions-not discussions-will be in order. Be brief.

Testimony. — In a letter from Stanton, W. V. B. says: "It does me good to see such articles as Pauperism. Dissipation, and Hard Times in the March, April, and May numbers of the A. P. J. and I think if our religious monthlies and weeklies would publish such articles, and use as much effort to reform men and society as you do, we would have a better world than we have. Let them try it.

"I repeat, I am much pleased with your article on Hard Times. But I think you lay too much blame on the poor, weak, ignorant, and vicious, and not enough on the rich, strong, intelligent, and professedly good. Are there not thousands of honest poor men, women, and children in New York city, as well as all over the United States, who are willing and anxious to be industrious, honest, good people, willing to pay their way in life, but can not, because oppressed, wronged, and neglected by the rich and strong? Is not all this true? Does not the Bible abound with curses against the rich and intelligent for oppressing and neglecting the poor and weak. See Matthew, chapter xxv., verse 45, as well as hundreds of other passages."

Drink. - Here is a letter from Georgia, giving the views of the writer on the subject of the drinking of intoxicating liquors.

ter on the subject of the drinking of intoxicating liquors.

Ed. Phrenological Journal: You are a firm believer in human progress; so am I—and so is every reader of your progressive Journal. There is nothing that would please me better than to see our country rid of every evil with which it is filled; and it is filled with evils of all descriptions. But there is one evil which in magnitude is greater than all others; and there will never be much real progress until we are rid of it entirely. It is the traffic in and drinking of intoxicating liquors. What can be done to arrest this evil? I propose that Congress take the matter in hand and abolish the liquor business entirely out of the land, and make it a penitentiary crime to manufacture it; also have government officers in every town whose business it shall be to seize liquor and empty it out wherever found; also to arrest the person found dealing in it, and let him be punished as the law may direct. I also propose that our Temperance people—"Sons of Temperance," "Knights of Jericho," "Good Templars," "Friends of Temperance," "Health Reformers," and all of our churches unite and petition Congress to act on this matter; and let us have a "United States Liquor Law" which shall banish this VILE CURSE out of our land. What say the readers of the PhrenoLogical Journal? Truly yours, ALEXANDER KING.

Literary Actices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenolog-ICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office at prices annexed.]

THE EDUCATION OF THE FEEL-INGS OR AFFECTIONS. By Charles Bray. Third Edition, London: Longman & Co. New York: S. R. Wells. 8vo. Cloth, \$1.75.

This excellent work is best epitomized by reciting the contents. Chapter I. Mental Constitution. Chapter II. Education of each Feeling Considered Separately. The Self-Protecting Feelings: Appetite, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Secretiveness, etc. The Self-Regarding Feelings:

Social Affections. The Moral Feelings. The Esthetic Feelings. The Religious Feelings. Feelings which give concentration, power, or permanence to the others, Authority and Obedience, Temper, Punishment, Manners, Example. Chapter III.
The connection of Mind with Organization, the Subjective and the Objective. Chapter IV. The Intellectual Faculties. Conclusion.

THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE. HIE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE.
By John M. Scudder, M.D., Professor of
the Principles and Practice of Medicine
in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, Author of "A Treatise on
the Diseases of Women," etc., etc.
8vo. Sheep, pp. xv., 361. \$3.
The volume is intended as an introduc-

tion to the study of medicine, and presents certain important basilar principles, which if mastered by the student will prove of invaluable service to him in subsequent examination and practice. Dr. Scudder embodies in this work the results of many years of professional observation and close thought. He ventures no favorite theories. no pet notions, no suppositions, but aims to furnish serious substantial fact. Appreciating the importance of a correct understanding of the laws which govern in practical medicine, he aims to present those definite principles which are comprehended in such laws. A cursory glance at the arrangement of the work must conclude our brief notice. The Introduction considers the nature, symptoms, analysis, and classification of disease. Chapter I. treats of Life, with a review of the opinions of leading medicists thereon; Formative Force, and the other forces of vital power. Chapter II. considers Cellular Pathology. Chapter III. Nutrition of Texture. "Food is valuable as it is easy of appropriation." Digestion, Hypertrophy, Atrophy, Perverted Nutrition, Deposits, Repair of Injuries, Morbid Growths. Chapter IV. Of Secretions. Chapter V. Death and Lifehow associated. Chapter VI. Of the Blood. Chapter VII. The Lymph and its Circulation. Chapter VIII. Lesions of the Circulation of the Blood. Chapter IX. Inflammation. Chapter X. Of Innervation. A very interesting chapter on the brain and nervous system. Appendix. Rational Medicine, with numerous practical suggestions on disputed subjects.

MAN'S ORIGIN AND DESTINY. MAN'S ORIGIN AND DESTINY.

Sketched from the platform of the Sciences. In a course of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston, in the winter of 1865-6. By J. P. Lesley, member of the National Academy of the United States, Secretary of the American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8vo. Cloth, \$4.

One thing which strikes us in the outset of an examination of this work is the chaste and beautiful language with which Mr. Lesley has clothed his scientific expositions. There is no want of technicality. no lack of that precision of statement which is usually a characteristic of the descriptions of the well-versed scientist, but the terms and style are highly polished

The first lecture is introductory, furnishing a general view of physical science and its classification. The second lecture treats of the "genius" of the ancient and modern sciences, ascribing fancy and hypothesis to the former, practicality and consistency to the latter. In the third lecture the subject of the course is fairly entered upon, and the "geological antiquity of man" considered. This lecture is rendered especially interesting by the dispassionate reasoning on the theories advanced by theological science and the science of the anthropologist. Self-Esteem, Love of Approbation. The The balance of the lectures have for their subjects respectively the "Dignity of | of our Christian religion, while on earth. Man," the "Unity of Mankind," the "Early Social Life of Man," "Language as a Test of Race," the "Origin of Architecture," the "Growth of the Alphabet." the "Four Types of Religious Worship," and "Arkite Symbolism," the interesting natures of which are obvious in the very titles. The appendix published with the volume is a valuable glossary for the reader who is but little versed in archæology.

ALCOHOL: its Nature and Effects. Ten Lectures. By Dr. C. A. Story, of Chicago. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. Price, 90 cents.

These lectures are clear and convincing in detail, vigorous, forcible, and spirited (not using the term in any malicious sense) in style. The topic, Alcohol, is discussed in a liberal and comprehensive manner, as only a cultivated scientific lecturer could discuss it. The nature, source, and utility of this subtile fluid are first considered; next, its effects upon the human system, and what organs are chiefly liable to injury by its action; next, the influence it exerts upon the brain and, of consequence, the mind; next, the mode of manufacture, with statistical accounts of the numbers employed in its preparation; how many drink it in one form or another; how many die from its use: what its use as a bever age costs the nation: how it is adulterated. counterfeited, and imitated; and, what is the duty of a free people with reference to

THE HOLLY-TREE INN; and other Stories. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Cloth. Price, \$1 50.

This volume closes the so-called "People's Edition" of Dickens' works, issued by the Petersons. In quality of "composition" and manufacture it is equal to the first of the edition. Nineteen volumes constitute this edition, which is sold entire for \$28.

COLORADO. The Rocky Mountain Gem, as it is in 1868. Paper. 12mo, pp. 70. With small map. By Ned E. Farrell. Price, 25 cents. Chicago: Western News Co.

A compact gazetteer or hand-book of Colorado, describing each county in brief, with notes on the mineral and agricultural resources, climate, scenery, and such general information as the emigrant or tourist would be glad to have. This little book is warmly commended by Western editors and railway men.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL New York: S. R. Wells, Editor and Publisher, 389 Broadway. \$3 per annum.

We have heard objections urged in some quarters against this admirably edited monthly, but we have as yet discovered no trace in the JOURNAL itself of grounds for such objections. It is natural that we should dissent from it on some few points, but as our friend Wells does not profess to edit the Protestant Churchman, we do not expect to find our paper mirrored in the Phrenological Journal. It certainly has a vast amount of curious and useful information, and the articles are of a very high order in the line of literary composition. The monthly descriptions of character, whether accepted by readers or rejected, are certainly highly suggestive. -The Protestant Churchman.

[We thank the Protestant Churchman for its candor and courage in discountenancing what is a very prevalent belief in many minds, viz., that the teachings of the JOURNAL are materialistic, fatalistic, and infidel. We do not forget that the author number.

encountered many "objections" to his teachings, and that ever since Christianity has been more or less subject to opposition and detraction. The JOURNAL cannot hope to escape criticism, nor will it try to do so at the sacrifice of truth or principle. It will aim to be right on all questions, sacred and secular. But to err is human. Again, we say, thanks.]

THE BUTTERFLY HUNTERS. BY Helen S. Conant. With illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. \$1 50.

Science presented in this pleasing way should not fail to make some permanent impressions on youthful minds. One of the chief diversions of innocent, frisking childhood, one which has furnished the argument for many a poem, is "chasing the butterfly ;" and Mrs. Conant has caught the happy vein and given us and our children a pretty book on the natural history of the butterfly. In this volume we find the germs of the right mode of imparting scientific instruction to the young. Children must take real pleasure in reading such books and at the same time imperceptibly gather the seeds of scientific knowledge, which will prompt them to further study and investigation in after-

UNITED STATES MUSICAL RE-VIEW. Price, \$2 a year; 25 cents per number.

PETERS' PARLOR COMPANION. For the Flute, Violin, and Piano. Price, \$3 a year; 30 cents a number.

PETERS' MONTHLY GLEE HIVE. Price, \$3 a year; 30 cents a number.

The above publications exhibit an unusual degree of musical ability and enterprise, and are well adapted to their respective departments. Publisher, J. L. Peters. New York.

THE OLD BROWN PITCHER. By the author of "Susy's Six Birthdays," etc., and other Tales. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. \$1.

Besides this very interesting and practical account of the experiences of an old brown pitcher, we have in the same volume very readable stories entitled as follows: "The Sleigh Ride," "John Saunders' Little Guide," "Just for the Fun of It," "The Butterfly Turned Bee," "Christmas Day," "The Bundle in the Doorway,"
"Derby Colt," "The Snow-storm," "The Snow-storm," "Katy Whitefoot," "Nothing but Water to Drink," "Baby May's Work," "My Aunt Fanny;" all by popular writers.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMA-TION: Its History from the First Temperance Society in the United States to the Adoption of the Maine Liquor Law. By Rev. J. Armstrong. Poet-paid, \$150. New York: S. R. Wells, publisher, New York: 389 Broadway.

A new edition of this interesting historical work is now printing, and will be ready before this notice reaches the reader. We have only space at present to announce the fact. Copies may be ordered by post from this office, and received by return. Temperance men will find it full of truth and encouragement. See our new list of Temperance publications, sent on receipt of stamp to prepay postage.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, continues to merit the highest commendation. It is supplied by Messrs. Pott & Amery, No. 5 Cooper Union, New York, at \$3 a year, or 30 cents a number, postage prepaid. Try a THE FREEBOOTERS; a Story of the Texan War. By Gustave Aimard author of "The Prairie Flower," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro-Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Price 50 cents.

This novel abounds in vigorous portraitures of frontier life as experienced among the Indians and Mexicans of Texas The writer, a Frenchman, in early life lived among the Indians of the Southwest. and acquired a practical knowledge of their customs and language, so that the descriptions are more real than imagin-

FOOTPRINTS OF LIFE: Faith and Nature Reconciled. By Philip Harvey, M.D. New York: Samuel R. Wells. 12mo, cloth, pp. 140. \$1 25.

We offer to the public the above work with the utmost reliance on its worth. It is a poem written in the heroic measure and in easiness of diction and gracefulness of style will compare favorably with many of the best modern productions in verse. It is no verbose or pedantic jingle, but a calm, somewhat profound and philosophical, yet engaging and instructive lyric. Nature, man and the Creator, God, and their relations with each other, form the burden of the song. The poem is divided into three parts. First, the Body, comprising the introduction, the origin, progressive development, and end of animal life. Second, the Soul, including exordium, soul, instinct, reason, faith, the laws of nature. Third, the Deity, including retrospect, the love of God, His worship, prayer, forms of faith, universal prayer. Conclusion.

No one can read this volume carefully without deriving much substantial instruc-

OUR PARISH. A Temperance Tale. By Emily C. Pearson. New York: National Temperance Society and Pub-lication House. 75 cents.

Another stirring story of the workings of alcohol. In this neatly-written volume we have portrayed the ruin wrought in the house of the dispenser of the poisonous drink. The "dignitaries" of the religious society play a prominent part in the tale, and enliven it much. The book is adapted to accomplish good results if circulated.

Christmas Books, and Sketches by Boz, illustrative of Every-day Life and Every-day People. By Charles Dick-ens. With sixteen illustrations. Bos-ton: Ticknor & Fields. Price \$1 50.

This volume contains those irresistibly funny sketches for which "Boz" was distinguished in the outset of his career of authorship. The illustrations are the old ones by Cruikshank and Leech, but no better have since been produced. The volume belongs to the graceful "Charles Dickens" edition.

NEW POEMS. By Owen Meredith. In two volumes. Boston: Tick-nor & Fields. 16mo, fancy cloth. \$4.

Owen Meredith has won a poetic reputation which no encomiums of ours would heighten. The neat and graceful edition of his productions noticed above will serve to popularize him more than any chance remarks of approval. Volume I. contains "Chronicles and Characters," or poems of a historic or descriptive character, relating to the progress of events from the earliest Grecian periods to modern eras. The era of Grecian legend, the Roman empire, the opening of the Christian dispensation, the Mohammedan era, the important events from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuturies, are discussed in flowing measure and with all the grace of cultivated classic-Volume II. contains a continuation | G. F. Sargent, Esq. 30 cents.

of chronicles and characters, and "Orval," and other poems. Many of the poems abound in humorous allusions to the inconsistencies of church, state, and society, while their general moral influence is Some of the imitations and healthful. paraphrases of celebrated European authors are excellent, especially those of Dante and Lucretius.

THE WORKSHOP. A Monthly Journal, devoted to Progress of the Useful Arts. Edited by Prof. W. Baumer, J. Schnorr, and others.

We have received the first three numbers of this new monthly from Mr. E. Steiger, of 17 North William St., New York, and must confess our pleasure in examining so richly illustrated a work devoted to the mechanical arts. Its application seems general; architects, builders, cabinet-makers, carpenters, sculptors, plasterers, decotors, engravers, workers in metal, painters. weavers, potters, etc., etc., may all find something of value in its pages. There is no periodical work issued by the American press that can surpass it in richness of il-

Price, \$5 40 a year. Specimen numbers, 50 cents.

STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN.

A novel. By Mrs. Edwards; author of "Archie Lovell," etc. Elegantly illustrated. Author's edition—printed from advance sheets. New York: Sheldon & 8vo, cloth, \$2.

For neatness of style and delicacy of characterization, Mrs. Edwards' novels are conspicuous in the modern whirl of sensationalism. We will not say that this volume is a paragon of excellence in the realm of fictitious literature, but we do say that it were better for those who will read novels to read something of this kind, and avoid the extravagance and sensationalism of the common miscellaneous literature of

FARMING FOR BOYS. They Have Done, and What Others May Do, in the Cultivation of Farm and Garden; How to Begin, How to Proceed, and What to Aim Al. By the Author of "Ten Acres Enough." With illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. \$150. The reading of "Ten Acres Enough" afforded us much pleasure and instruction, as it doubtless has thousands of others; and the present work, bearing as it does the evidence of like authorship, can not fail to interest and instruct all who read it. To boys-and girls, too-who enjoy the luxuries of farm or rural life, with onportunities for garden or field cultivation, this book will not only be found as entertaining as a story, but as instructive as a school manual on agricultural subjects. It furnishes many practical hints by which children may be enabled to make profitable use of a waste garden corner or an untilled acre. It, besides, has such an air of reality, that we have little doubt of the book's being based upon facts.

NEW Music.—We have received from Mr. C. M. TREMAINE (successor to Horace Waters), 481 Broadway, the following pieces of Music, just pub lished: "La Belle Hélène," Polka. ranged by Cull. 30 cents. "La Belle Danseuse," Mazourka Elégante. Cull. 40 cents. "Think of Me," Nocturne. T. N.
Pattison. 60 cents. "The Bridge O'er
the River." W. C. Baker. 40 cents.
"Captain Jinks." T. Maclagan. 30 cents. "Day by Day." W. R. Dempster. 40 cents. "My own Eileen Bawn." Malméne. 30 cents. "Mother's Little One."

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, now in its twenty-eighth volume, though always an excellent family magazine, seems to improve with each succeeding year. It is now one of the best serial publications of a religious character-in which every member of the family would find profitable reading-produced in America. Terms. \$3 50 a year. Cincinnati: Messrs. Poe & Hitchcock.

The following volumes of their "Cheap Editions" of Charles Dick-ens' and Sir Walter Scott's works have been received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. Each volume mentioned contains a novel complete.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA. By Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE. His leaving it till called for; his boots, umbrella, dressing-case, brown paper parcel, etc. By Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER. Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

MRS. LIRRIPER'S LODGINGS, and Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy. By Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

LIFE OF JOSEPH GRIMALDI, the noted English clown. Written out from Grimaldi's own Manuscript and Notes. By Charles Dickens. Price 50 cents.

HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN. By Sir Walter Scott, Price 20 cents.

THE BLACK DWARF, and the Legend of Montrose. By Sir Walter Scott. Price

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. By Sir Walter Scott. Price 20 cents.

THE MONASTERY. By Sir Walter Scott. Price 20 cents.

THE ABBOT. By Sir Walter Scott. Price 20 cents

THE PIRATE. By Sir Walter Scott. Price 20 cents.

To our Correspondents.

SPECIAL INFLUENCE.—How can one organ gain control over the whole body contrary to the force of common sense, the person being intelligent?

Ans. That question to a phrenologist or physiologist answers itself; still it may need a formal answer. Sometimes the musical faculty will lead one, contrary to common sense, to devote that time to the practice of music which ought to be employed in earning food or clothing. Sometimes the love of fun leads men into jolly company, to the neglect of their busi-Sometimes Alimentiveness leads men to use liquor, tobacco, or opium. The habit becomes formed, and though they struggle intellectually and morally to rid themselves of it, they find it next to impossible to do so. One is inflated with ambition, another with pride; another is depressed, contrary to common sense, and although he knows he is not surrounded by danger, yet the feeling of Cautiousness is feverish, and he can not help thinking himself in imminent peril. Another becomes a slave to lust, and against his own better judgment and every other restraining element rushes onward to ruin. It is the indulgence of appetites and passions unduly which makes them assume such control over men. A normal appetite or passion may become one's master through abuse and perversion. One takes opium, as prescribed by a physician, for neuralgia,

he would take it if he had to steal the funds with which to buy it. All such dispositions are opposed to common sense.

CONTINUITY SMALL.—I have a good memory and but little Continuity. I have often wondered why I should not secure as good a standing in my classes as others, my memory being good. I never could study or place my mind in the least upon my books, especially when others were talking or there was any noise. The question is, can I improve Continuity, and how?

Ans. You can improve this organ by nsing it. It is, in fact, the only way to improve any organ; and having a good memory, if you can learn to hold the mind to its work, you can attain a good standing in your class.

BEST WORKS ON BOTANY .-Grav's Botanical Series now forms the most complete set of works on the subject. They are extensively used both in this and in the old country. They consist of: GRAY'S "How PLANTS GROW." Botany for Young People, \$1 25. GRAY'S LESSONS IN BOTANY, \$1 75. GRAY'S MAN-UAL OF BOTANY, \$3. GRAY'S MANUAL AND LESSONS. In 1 vol. \$3 75. GRAY'S MANUAL, WITH MOSSES, ETC., \$4 50. GRAY'S STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY. (Revised and improved edition of the Botanical Text-Book.) \$4. GRAY'S GENERA OF THE PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES, Illustrated, 2 vols. \$20. FLORA OF THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES. By A. W. Chapman, M.D. \$4 50. May be ordered from this office.

Is Phrenology Fatalistic? -Ans. The parties who base their opposition to phrenological teachings on the assertion or assumption that those teachings declare man to be a congeries of certain talents, dispositions, and peculiarities by virtue of certain fixed physical conditions; that he is what he is in consequence of an unalterable organization, and therefore thinks and acts not from choice but from an unavoidable necessity, are much in error. Does any candid, intelligent man impute fatalism to anatomy and physiology because those systems declare in the most positive terms the constitution of man physically, how he is organized, what is requisite for healthy and symmetrical bodily functions, how those functions may be disturbed by external or internal means, how the whole human economy may be promoted or depreciated, how intimately mind-thought and emotion-is related with body, the condition of one affecting the condition of the other? By no means; and yet Phrenology can not scarcely be said to go further in its prescriptions than those two sciences.

Again, why impute tendencies to a system dependent upon, and explanatory of, physical phenomena, if those tendencies appear in the methodical presentation of such phenomena? The system can not be made responsible for what it discerns in the field of inquiry which is chosen for its sphere. We must not be understood here as admitting the fatalistic tendencies of Phrenology, but as discussing the question affirmatively. Phrenology did not make man, any more than the sciences of geology or chemistry made the rocks and the various substances composing the soil. Phrenology has created nothing, it has only discovered the properties and functions of things already existing. If to ascertain by analysis that water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen in certain proportions, or that atmospheric air is made up of oxygen and nitrogen in certain proportions, is to and becomes ultimately a slave to it, and | impute a fatalistic tendency to chemistry, the science which has determined merely | ficient." And we believe that no man is that water and atmospheric air, things supposed to have existed thousands of years, are so constituted, we will admit that Phrenology must succumb to the "soft impeachment.

If to state that Geology has discovered and classified the rocks and strata of the earth's crust, and thus simplified, or, rather, methodized, the labor of those men who excavate and analyze the various formations in their search for truth, is to accuse geology with enunciating fatalistic heresies, Phrenology must plead equal guilt.

If to assert the established truths of Physiology, to declare that by it are determined what may and what may not be eaten with healthful results, what is poison to the blood and death to the man, how the functions of mastication, deglutition, digestion, and assimilation are conducted, is to convict Physiology of fatalism, then Phrenology is as heretical and as fatalistic. The absurdity of such imputations is palpable. No inductive method or system can be affected by moral or ethical postulates. It is not responsible for the simple facts it gathers and arranges into a definite and convenient form. If inevitable con-clusions drawn from the facts contradict certain premises generally received by religious people as orthodox, then the best way to dispose of the matter is for those people to relinquish those premises and stand by the facts. That which will not bear inspection, though it may be very pleasant to believe, should not be maintained. Fact, and fact only, should be our basis in thought and action where important consequences are involved. Such is the reasoning of common-sense; and yet, in one sense, there may be a fatalistic bearing implied in such reasoning. Thus, given certain facts which sustain certain relations with each other; the conclusions growing out of such relations being inevitable, therefore absolute, are substantially fatalistic: in other words, all established causes for certain effects are, so far as moral considerations are concerned, fatalistic, However, for Phrenology we claim that while it has for a basis certain well-established principles, it recognizes fully the influences of position and association as modifying mental conditions. Organization, temperament, and culture are considered when science would determine character, just as the navigator consults the barometer, the sky, and the wind when he would determine the character of the weather; and if the phrenologist discovers defects in the organization, he indicates their nature, and explains the method to be pursued to remedy such defects. He prescribes for the sick mind just as the physician prescribes for the sick body. Were the organization unchangeable, then were man indeed fatally constituted, and incapable of applying the beneficial suggestions of the true phrenologist. Hundreds, yea, thousands, of improved and enlightened minds are willing to stand up now and testify in grateful accents to the good wrought in them mentally and physically by the appreciation and application of Phrenology. Can fatalism stand such testimony? We trow not.

But there is one important consideration which we have disregarded in our purely logical discussion of the question, and that is the influence of grace, and that, in our opinion, lifts the whole matter beyond the reach of fatalism. The regenerating and ameliorating influence of God's spirit on the heart can not be estimated, hence the Scriptural precept, "My grace is sufso badly constituted that he can not be improved and refined.

RICH WIFE AND POOR HUS-BAND .- Do you think it dangerous for a young man without property to marry a young woman who has suddenly become wealthy?

Ans. That depends very much on who the woman is, and somewhat on who the man is. If she loves him, and is sensible, it will be a good thing that she has the money. It will give her a kind of independence which will raise her above the mean dictation and petty control which some men unthinkingly and meanly exercise over woman because she is dependent. If we were in the market, we would not hesitate to marry under the circumstances referred to.

Publisher's Department.

OUR ANNUAL OF PHRENOL-OGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1869 is now "in the works," and will be published early in the autumn. It will be handsomely illustrated, containing eighty or more 12mo pages, printed on fine paper, and be sold for 25 cents per copy. The Annual for the year 1868 had a very large circulation. We expect a still larger demand for that of 1869-say from seventy five to a hundred thousand. A few pages will be allotted to appropriate announcements, including the titles of excellent books on natural science and education. To secure insertion, advertisements must reach this office before the 1st of September. The rates will be made known on application.

PHRENOLOGY IN MICHIGAN. -We are in receipt of a large club of subscribers from Ridgeway, Mich., obtained by Mr. J. C. Schreder, resulting from lectures recently given by Mr. R. C. Barrett, of Ohio. This gentleman is said to have given a course of lectures in the M. E. church at Ridgeway, with great acceptance, and to have taught a class of more than sixty persons in that town. We hope to hear more of this promising lecturer, and of those benefited by his teachings.

IN ADVANCE, OR DISCON-TINUED .- It is from no feeling discourteous that we discontinue sending the JOURNAL when the time for which it has been paid for expires. It is painful to feel that we must part company at any time: but we have no right to continue sending the Journal and to hold a subscriber responsible for future payment. It is every way better to have pay in advance, and stop when the time expires. In this case the accounts are easily kept, and each knows exactly how the matter

PATTERSON vs. PHRENOLOGY. -Several vigilant correspondents in the the West have notified us of an attack, by one Patterson, on Phrenology and phrenologists, which they deem worthy of notice. We have seen the spleeny articles referred to, and will reply to them shortly. Without having seen the writer, we venture the opinion that he is a cold, dyspeptic, negative, combative spirit; that he is worse than a doubting Thomas, and delights in criticism. But, in opposing Phrenology, he is "kicking against the pricks," as we shall show and as he will feel. Those who have favored us with information concerning the obscure "professor" have our thanks.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER Journals .- Our remarks under this head. published in the June number, were unaccountably inaccurate. Each of the amounts in figures should have had a cipher added to indicate the true amount. We reproduce the statements with corrections:

"Some of our cotemporaries have taken considerable pains to show up comparative statements of reading matter as furnished to their patrons during the past year. The Educator, published at \$1 a year, prints about 50,000 ems monthly; the New York Teacher, published at \$1 50, prints 45,000 ems monthly; the American Educational Monthly, subscription the same as the last, about 63,000 ems; and Hall's Journal of Health, published at \$1 50, prints some 30,000 ems. Our present rate is \$3 a year, and proportionately we should print double the quantity of matter furnished by those three monthlies last mentioned. Taking the American Educational as a fair standard, we would do our readers full justice by giving them 126,000 ems of reading matter. What, however, is the fact? An examination of our printer's bills enables us to make the astonishing announcement, that in reading matter alone over 150,000 ems monthly are furnished. Verily our recent advance of the subscription price is far within bounds. Our old readers, of course. would rebel at any curtailment in the number of pages. They keep crying out for Well, kind friends, we fain more, more, would meet the demand; and should our circulation reach 50,000, we may make further improvements in accordance with such liberal support."

REGISTER YOUR LETTERS.-When it is not convenient to procure postoffice orders to remit in payment for publications, it is well to have letters registered. More care is taken of such letters by the post-office authorities, and there is less danger of losses.

Letter Postage between Uncle Sam and Cousin Canada is reduced to six cents, when prepaid. The old rateten cents-is exacted when not prepaid. Everybody should, of course, prepay.

A.New Pictorial Poster. lectures on Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiognomy.-We have just issued a very fine illustrated mammoth pictorial sheet (29 by 41 inches), printed in colors, with a blank space for name and place, thus adapting it to the use of all those who may desire to have it. It contains upward of fifty engraved heads and faces of men women, and animals, illustrating nearly every imaginable phase of charac-Those wishing a sample by post may send us 25 cents, and it will be forwarded. Lecturers will find this the most attractive and conspicuous means by which to get attention. They will be furnished by the quantity at the cost.

NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. -In our advertising columns of this numher may be found a list of works on ETH-NOLOGY. Owing to the increasing interest in this interesting subject, we believe many of our readers will be glad to draw from this list.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.-We give in the present number a complete list of works on this very important subject. We also have the accompanying apparatus, a list of which, with prices, is given in our new ILLUS-TRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, 40 pages. Sent to any address on receipt of two red stamps.

INFORMATION WANTED of "Dr. E. B. De la Matre," who was at Belvidere, Ill., about 20th January last. Should this meet his eye he will know what it means. Any of our Illinois friends will confer a favor by letting us know the "Dr.'s" whereabouts.

WHERE IS HE?-Inquiries reach us as to the whereabouts of one John Jones, a Welshman, formerly of Pittston, Pa. It appears that he left home without leaving any clew to his destination. A few friends and many creditors will be glad to hear from him. Should he report himself promptly it may save his

General Items.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.— There is a little thumb-and-finger concern, largely advertised, to be sold for \$5. It is worthless. There are other machines offered for \$25, and less. Of their merits we know very little, but enough to satisfy us that the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer, Florence, Weed, Wilcox & Gibbs, etc., which sell at \$55 to \$75, are every way the best; and we have never recommended any low-priced machine, for the simple reason that we do not believe they will prove satisfactory to purchasers, whatever inducements may be offered to agents. We think the best none too good for us.

STILL IT ADVANCES. - Six hundred miles of railroad completed! Verily the managers of the Union Pacific are progressive. The summit of the Rocky Mountains, 8,262 feet above tide-water, has been crossed, and left fifty miles behind. At the present rate of progression, by the end of this year 900 miles will be in full operation; and it is confidently expected that the year 1870 will witness a continuous line of rail from the Missouri to the Pacific; nay, from Maine to California. Let the work go forward.

A GOOD INSTRUMENT.—One who loves the concord of sweet sounds could not fail to be pleased with a choral organ recently procured by our assistant editor from Messrs. Berry & Thompson, of this city. It is certainly a little gem in its way. If the manufacturers turn out all their instruments as good as this one they deserve a liberal trade

LECTURES ON THE THERA-PEUTICAL USES OF THE TURKISH BATH, by E. C. ANGELL, M.D.-A late number of the New York Medical Gazette contains one of the best descriptions of this bath and its uses yet given to the public. We hope soon to give the substance of the same to the readers of the PhrenoLog-ICAL JOURNAL, for which we shall expect to deserve their thanks.

THE "ANNUAL" APPROVED. -A prominent religious weekly of New highly commends our combined "Annuals of Phrenology and Physiognomy" as "a capital book for all believers and disbelievers" in the doctrines set forth therein. Its comprehensiveness and clear-ness have created a considerable demand for it. Price 60 cents, postage prepaid.

WATER-CURE IN KANSAS.— Dr. Thomas W. Organ, from Illinois, has settled in the beautiful town of Emporia, Kansas, where he will try to teach the laws of health and practice the healing art on hygienic principles. Dr. Organ will deliver courses of lectures when and where circumstances favor.



Business.

[Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

THE HYGEIAN HOME. - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our circular. Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN.

HYGIENIC CURE, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Compressed Air Baths, Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and all the appliances of a first-class Cure. Please send for a Circular. Address H. P. BURDICK, M.D., or Mrs. BRYANT BURDICK, M.D., Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y.

Institute of Practical Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Drawing, at Tolleston, Ind. For Circular, address A. VANDER NAILLEN.

Works on Man.—For New Illustrated Catalogue of best Books on Physiclogy, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dieteties, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology and Ethnology, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-MAN. -- A Religious Family Paper. The Leading Evangelical Organ in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Devoted to the advocacy of Evangelical Truth, against Ritualism and Rationalism; the defense of the "Liberty of Preaching,' and the cultivation of fraternal relations with Evangelical Churches.

The Editors are assisted by a large corps of clerical and lay contributors in all parts of the United States, in England, and on the Continent.

Published ever Thursday at 633 Broadway, New York.

TERMs: \$4 per annum. To Clergymen, \$3. To Theological Students and Missionaries, \$2. Club Rates: Five copies to one address, \$15; twenty copies, \$50.

SPECIMEN COPIES FURNISHED.
THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN. Box 6009 P. O., New York.

JENKINS' VEST-POCKET LEX-ICON. An English Dictionary of all except Familiar Words; including the Principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Price, in Gilt Morocco, Tuck, \$1; in Leather Gilt, 75 cents. Sent post-paid by S. R. WELLS, New York.

THE ILLUSTRATED CHICAGO News has Cartoons each week by

THOMAS NAST,

and pictures from other first-rate artists. The latest serial entitled

"THE FENWAYS," by J. T. Trowbridge, who is popularly known as the author of "Neighbor Jack-wood," "Coupon Bonds," etc.

Short spicy stories; lively correspondence; critical articles on the "Stage; pleasant talk by "The Saunterer;" light chit-chat, etc., etc.

For sale by Newsdealers in all places. FARNUM & CHURCH, Publishers,

Chicago.

GOOD GRAPES. - WHO WILL HAVE THEM?-We have just made arrangements with Messrs, Ferris & CAYwood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for vines of the different numbers of their celebrated "WALTER" GRAPE, which we offer as PREMIUMS TO CLUBS for the PHRENOLOGI-CAL JOURNAL at the following rates:

For 5 new subscribers, at \$3 each, one \$5 " Walter" Grapevine.

For 10 new subscribers, at \$3 each, one \$10 and one \$3 vine.

For 20 new subscribers, at \$3 each, one \$10, one \$5, one \$4, and two \$3 vines.

For 25 new subscribers, at \$3 each, one \$10, two \$5, one \$4, and two \$3 vines, and one copy of the JOURNAL gratis. And larger clubs at same proportion.

All packages done up in a careful and compact manner, and forwarded by express from the nurseries. The

Neighbors and friends by clubbing together can have the Journal, and at the same time secure the introduction of this valuable grape in their vicinity. A full description will be found in the Journal for October, 1867, or circular will be sent by mail on receipt of stamps. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, 9th May, 1868. To WHEELER & WILSON, of

New York: Sirs: The Department has received One Gold Medal, awarded to your firm on Sewing and Button-Hole Machines, at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

> Your obedient servant. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, expose in their window the original Gold Medal awarded them at the Paris Exposition, for Sewing and Button-Hole Machines; the only gold medal for this branch of manufacture, over eightytwo competitors .- Sunday Dispatch.

[This is the machine we give as a premium for subscriptions to the Phreno-LOGICAL JOURNAL.—ED.]

Dr. Jenkins' Hygienic In-STITUTION, Binghamton, affords the best facilities for the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases. A few hygienic boarders can be accommodated. Special treatment given to ladies by Mrs. Jenkins. Address E. S. JENKINS, M.D., or MRS. L. A. JENKINS, M.D., Binghamton, N. Y.

Good Books by Mail.—Any Book, Magazine, or Newspaper, no matter where or by whom published, may be ordered at Publisher's prices, from

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Ethnology; or, Natural History of Man.

Types of Mankind; or, Ethnological Researches Based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical, Philological, and Biblical History. Illustrated by Selections from the Unedited Papers of Samuel George Morton, M.D., and by additional contributions from Prof. L. Agassiz, LL.D., W. Usher, M.D., and Prof. H. S. Patterson, M.D. By J. C. Nott, M.D., and George R. Gliddon. \$5; or by mail, \$5 50.

Indigenous Races of the Earth; or, New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry, including Monographs on Special Departments of Philology, Iconography, Cranioscopy, Paleontology, Pathology, Archæology, Comparative Geography, and Natural History. Contributed by Alfred Maury, Francis Pulsky, and J. A. Meigs, M.D. (with communications from Profs. Leidy and Agassiz), presenting Fresh Investigations, Documents, and Materials. J. C. Nott, M.D., and George R. Gliddon. \$5; by mail, \$5 50.

The Races of the Old World, a Manual of Ethnology. By C. L. Brace.

The Origin of Species, by means of Natural Selection; or, the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life. By Charles Darwin, M.A. \$2 50.

The Origin of Species; or, the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature. A Course of Six Lectures to Working-men. By Thomas H. Huxley. \$1 25. Huxley's Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature. \$1 50.

Smith's Natural History of the Human Species; its Typical Forms, Primeval Distribution, Filiations, and Migrations. Illustrated by numerous En-

The Races of Man, and their Geographical Distribution. By Charles Pickering, M.D., to which is prefixed an Analytical Synopsis of the NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. By J. C. Hall, M.D. \$4 00.

Prichard's Natural History of Man, comprising Inquiries into the Modifying Influences of Physical and Moral Agencies on the Different Tribes of the Human Family. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. By Edwin Norris, of the Royal Asiatic Society. 2 vols. royal 8vo, with 62 colored plates, engraved on steel, and 100 engravings on wood. Cloth, \$20 00.

Prichard's Six Ethnographical Maps. Supplement to the Natural Ilistory of Man, and to the Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. Folio, colored, and one sheet of letterpress. Second Edition. \$10 00.

The Plurality of the Human Race. By Georges Pouchest. Translated and Edited by Hugh J. C. Beavan, F.R.G.S., F.A.S.L. \$4 00.
 Lake Habitations, and Pre-Historic Remains in the Turbaries and

Marl-Beds of Northern and Central Italy. By Bartolomeo Gastaldi, Professor of Mineralogy in the College of Engineering at Turin. Translated from the Italian, and Edited by Charles Harcourt Chambers, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.A.S.L. \$4 00.

The Anthropological Treatises of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, with memories of him by Marx and Flourens, and an account of his Anthropological Museum by Professor R. Wagner, and the inaugural dissertation of John Hunter, M.D., on the Varieties of Man. Translated and Edited from the Latin, German, and French originals, by Thomas Bendyshe, M.A., V.P.A.S.L., Fellow of the King's College, Cambridge. \$8.

Man's Origin and Destiny, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences. By J. P. Lesley. \$4 00.

Man! Where, Whence, and Whither? Being a Glance at Man in his Natural History Relations. By David Page, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. \$1 50.

The Illustrated Natural History of Man, in all Countries of the World. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., with Illustrations by Wolf, Zwecker, and others. This work is now being published in London in thirty-two monthly parts, twelve of which are now ready. Price, 50 cents each. For sale by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for advertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

NOW READY.

Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature.

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER: EMBELLISHMENT,

CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER:

EMBELLISHMENT,

NAPOLEON IN PRISON AT NICE.

I. The Queen's Book.

—Lond. Quarterly Review.

II. Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

—Frazer's Magazine.

III. A Roman Actor, Quintins Roscius.

—Dublin University.

IV. The Wife's Revenge.

Bentley's Miscellany.

V. The Eastern Question. Concluded.

—Lond. Quarterly Review.

VI. What is Turkey?

VI. The Seychelles.

—Com'r Maclay, U. S. N.

VIII. The Enchantress.

—Colburn's New Monthly.

IX. The Blockade; an Episode of the End of the Empire. Continued.

—Translated from the French for the Eclectic.

X. Modern Mothers.

—Saturday Review.

XI. Simson's History of the Gypsies.

—Bentley's Miscellany.

XII. A Great Chapter in History.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

XIII. Jack Osborne's Wooing.

—Bentley's Miscellany.

XIV. The Island of Mitylene.

—The Editor.

—Bentley's Miscellany.

XIV. The Island of Mitylene.
—The Editor.

XV. The Poetry and Utility of Tears.
—Chambers' Journal.

XVI. Voltaire Dying.
—Lond. Popular Journal.

XVII. Napoleon in the Prison of Nice.

XVIII. Poetry.
—The Editor.

XIX. Notes on Books.

XX. Science.

XXI. Varieties.

Every new subscriber paying \$5 in advance will receive either of the following beautiful chromo oil-paintings:

BASKET OF PEACHES,
OR PIPER AND NUT-CRACKER.

Terms of the Eclectic: Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5; two copies, one year, \$9; five copies, one year, \$20. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL & CO., 5 Beekman St., New York.

Chickering & Sons'

AMERICAN PIANOS,

GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.

Messrs. C. & Sons were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First GRAND PRIZE-the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal-making sixtythree First Premiums during the past forty-five years.

WAREROOMS,

652 BROADWAY.

A Practical Homeopathic TREATISE on the Diseases of Women and Children; intended for Intelligent Heads of Families and Students in Medicine, \$3; sheep, \$4. Sent by mail, post-paid, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

The New Illustrated Paper, The New Hillstrated Paper,
The Illustrated Chicago News is gaining favor rapidly. Its Cartoons, by Nast, and other capital illustrations, Trowbridge's Characteristic Story, its shorter Stories, Correspondence, Chit-Chat, Gossip by the "Saunterer," etc., are gaining for it an enviable reputation. All newsdealers keep it for sale. The price for each copy is Ten Cents, and the subscription price is Four Dollars per year, the same as of other papers of its class.

FARNUM & CHURCH, Publishers, No. 42 Sherman Street, Chicago, Ill.

4t.

"American School Insti-tute," a Reliable Educational Bureau,

Founded 1855,
1. To aid all who seek well-qualified teachers.
2. To represent teachers who desire

3. To give parents information of good schools.
4. To sell, rent, and exchange school

4. 10 Sen, properties.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.
M. J. YOUNG, Secretary.
14 Bond St., New York.

"THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT

"THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

Thirteen years' trial has proved the "AMBER. SCHOOL INST." a useful and efficient auxiliary in the educational machinery of our country. Its patrons and friends are among the first educational and business men.

"Principals, School Officers, and others, should examine the "Teachers' Bulletin" whenever they want teachers.

"Those who seek positions should have the "Application Form."

"I know the 'Application Form."

"I know the 'Amer. School Inst.' to be possessed of the most reliable and extended facilities."—Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.

"The benefits of a 'division of labor' are happily conceived and admirably realized in the 'Amer. School Inst.'"
EDWARD G. TYLER, Ontario Female Seminary, N. Y.

"Experience has the control of th

EDWARD G. TYEER, Onlare o Female Seminary, N. Y.

"Experience has taught me that I may safely rely upon it when I want teachers."

—Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Bordentown Female College, New Jersey.

"I commend it to the entire confidence of all."—Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., New York.

"The business of the Institute is systematically conducted. The preprietors represented to the properties of the confidence of

The business of the Institute is systematically conducted. The proprietors are liberally educated, and otherwise eminently qualified for their duties."—O. R. WILLIS, Alexander Institute, White Plains, W. Y.

ly qualified for their duties."—O.R. WILLIS, Alexander Institute, White Plains, N. Y.

"Having tried the 'Amer. School Inst.,'
"Tregard it a most desirable medium for supplying our schools and seminaries with the best teachers, and for representing well-qualified teachers who wish employment. All who are seeking teachers will find a wider range from which to select, with an assurance that in stating character and qualifications there is no 'humbug,' and there can be no mistake. Teachers will find situations for which they may otherwise may seek in vain. The highly respectable character of those who conduct the Institute insure fair dealing, with kind and polite treatment."—Rev. BBEN S. STEARNS, Principal Albany Female Academy, New York.

The most remarkable exponent of what

"The most remarkable exponent of what method may accomplish, is that system of educational tactics, as conducted and developed by the 'AMER, SCHOOL INST.' Here is a set of gentlemen who keep posted on the entire educational wants of the country. Every department, high or low, comes within the plan. The apparatus, the literature, the wants and resources of education, are tabled as in a Bureau of Educational Statistics."

"Mark the value of such knowledge. In a time consideration, what saving! Instead of schools being closed or suffered to decline until the right man turns up, one is provided whose calibre is known—' The right man in the right place.' The loss of time, misdirection of talent, imposition by unprofessional charlatanry, each in itself no small misfortune to patron or pupil, are happily avoided.'—Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Keyport, N. J.

The Masonic Hammonic at the control of the contro

The Masonic Harmonia:

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, For the use of the

MASONIC FRATERNITY. BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian
Choir, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St.
Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.
Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on application.

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

Gymnastics and Physical Culture.—We give below a comete list of the best works on this all-important subject.

Solution of the best works on this all-important subject.

Solution of the best works on this all-important subject.

Solution of the Water Treatment given. \$1 50. Now only 87 cents.

The Water Cure in America. Over Three Hundred Cases of various Diseases of the distribution of the Cure of the Country of the Count plete list of the best works on this all-important subject.

Illustrated Family Gymnasium.—Containing the most improved methods of applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic, Kinesipathic, and Vocal Exercises to the Development of the Bodily Organs, the Invigoration of their Functions, the Preservation of Health, and the Cure of Disease and Deformities. With numerous illustrations. By R. T. Trall, M.D. \$1 75.

New Gymnastics, for Men, Women, and Children. By Dio Lewis,

Weak Lungs, and How to make them Strong; or, Diseases of the Organs of the Chest, with their Home Treatment by the Movement-Cure. By Dio Lewis, M.D. Illustrated. \$1 75.

Physical Perfection; or, the Philosophy of Human Beauty—showing How to Acquire and Retain Bodily Symmetry, Health, and Vigor, Secure Long Life, and Avoid the Infirmities and Deformities of Age. By D. H. Jacques. \$1 75.

Manual of Physical Exercises, comprising Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Rowing, Sailing, Skating, Swimming, Fencing, Sparring, Cricket, Base Ball, etc.; together with Rules for Training, and Sanitary Suggestions. By William Wood. \$1 50.

Manual of Calisthenics, a Systematic Drill-Book without Apparatus, for Schools, Families, and Gymnasiums, with Music to accompany the Exercises. Illustrated from Original Designs. By J. M. Watson. \$1.25.

Hand-Book of Calisthenics and Gymnastics, a Complete Drill-Book for Schools, Families, and Gymnasiums, with Music to accompany the Exercises. Illustrated from Original Designs. By J. M. Watson. \$2 25.

The Indian Club Exercise, with Explanatory Figures and Positions, Photographed from Life; also, General Remarks on Physical Culture. Illustrated with Portraitures of celebrated Athletes, exhibiting great Muscular Development from the Club Exercise, engraved from photographs expressly for this work. By S. D. Kehoe. \$2 50.

Manual of Light Gymnastics, for Instruction in Classes and Private Use. By W. L. Rathe. 40 cents.

A Hand-Book of Gymnastics and Athletics. By E. G. Ravenstein and John Hulley. \$5 00.

Calisthenics; or, the Elements of Bodily Culture on Pestalozzian Principles, Designed for Practical Education in Schools, Colleges, Families, etc. By Henry de Laspée. Illustrated with Two Thousand Figures. \$12 00.

Physiology and Calisthenics, for Schools and Families. By Catharine E. Beecher. \$1 00.

An Illustrated Sketch of the Movement-Cure, its Principles, Methods, and Effects. By George H. Taylor, M.D. 25 cents.

An Exposition of the Swedish Movement-Cure. History and Philosophy of this System of Medical Treatment, with Examples of Single Movements, and Directions for their Use in Various Forms of Chronic Diseases; forming a Complete Manual of Exercises, together with a Summary of the Principles of General Hygiene. By George H. Taylor, A.M., M.D. \$1 75.

Theory and Practice of the Movement-Cure; or, the Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine; Paralysis; Indigestion; Constipation; Consumption; Angular Curvatures, and other Deformities; Diseases Incident to Women; Derangements of the Nervous System, and other Chronic Affections, by the Swedish System of Localized Movements. By Charles F. Taylor, M.D. Illustrated. \$1 75.

Prevention and Cure of Consumption, by the Swedish Movement-Cure; with Directions for its Home Application. By D. Wark, M.D. 30 cents.

The Swedish Movement-Cure. What It Is and What It Can Do. By William W. Wier, M.D. 25 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

Davies & Kent, Printers, Stereotypers, and Electrotypers, No. 183 William Street (cor. of Spruce), New York, Note, Circular, Bill-Head, and Caro Printing neatly and promptly executed.

Patent Offices. — Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., Editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A Pamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis.

Pamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis.

A handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United States Census by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address MUNN & CO.,

June 3t 37 Park Row, New York.

The Practical Farmer and

RUBAL ADVERTISER. A Monthly Periodical of 16 quarto pages. Now in its fifth year of publication. \$1 per annum, payable in advance. Sample copies supplied on application

advance. Sample copies supplied on application.

The P. F., though aiming to represent especially the agriculture of this middle section, circulates in every section of the Union; and is recommended to Farmers everywhere as well as to Advertisers, for practical reliable information on every department of Rugal Economy. PASCHALL MORRIS, editor and proprietor. Office: No. 18 Thirteenth St., above Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

July tf.

Low Priced List.

BOOKS BY POST AT HALF PRICE! We have a few copies or remnants of editions which we will sell at one half the regular prices at this office, and simply adding postage when sent by mail. This offer will hold good during the present month, or till all shall be sold. The books will be sent, postage prepaid by us, on receipt of the smallest price named.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SACRED HISTORY Considered in Relation to Human Aliment and the Wines of Scripture. By Sylvester Graham. Regular price, \$3; present, \$1 75.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS; Inculcating the Principles of Benevolence and Love. 75 cents. By first post 40 cents.

Familiar Lessons on Astronomy. Designed for Children and Youth, in Schools and Families. \$1 50. Now 75 cents.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY. With more than One Hundred Engravings; with a Floral Dictionary or Language of Flowers. \$150. Now only 87 cents.

THE FAMILY DENTIST; a popular Treatise on the Teeth, with various Recipes for their Preservation. \$1 50. 87 cents.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION, with Experiments on the Gastric Juice. By Wm. Beaumont, Surgeon in U. S. Army. Very scarce. \$1 50. Now 87 cents.

Very scarce. \$1 bu. Now of College With Plain observations on Drugs, Diet, Water, Air, and Exercise. With Notes and Observations by R. T. Trall. 1 50. 87 cents.

THE WATER-CURE MANUAL. The various Modes of Bathing Illustrated, and

DR. ALCOTT ON THE USE OF TOBACCO. 25 cents. By post, 15 cents.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MESMERISM. By Dr. Dods. 50 cents. 30 cents. Science of the Sour, Physiologically and Philosophically considered. By Dr. Haddock. 60 cents. Only 30 cents.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ELECTRICAL PSY-CHOLOGY; being a Course of Twelve Lec-tures. By Dr. Dods. \$1 50. 87 cents.

tures. By Dr. Dods. \$1 50. 87 cents.
CHEMISTRY and its applications to Physiology, Agriculture, and Commerce. By
Prof. Liebig. 50 cents. 20 cents.
THE PRACTICE OF WATER-UTBE, with
Evidence of its Efficacy and Safety. By
Drs. Wilson and Gully. 50 cents. We
send a copy for 30 cents.

ERRORS IN THE PRACTICE OF WATER-URE. By J. H. Rausse. Retail 50 cents. Now 30 cents.

Introduction to the Practice of Water-Cure. 25 cents, for 15 cents.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE WATER-CURE. A Development of the True Principles of Health and Longevity. By John Balburnie, M.D. 50 cents, for 30 cents.

THE PRINCIPLES OF HYDROPATHY; being a plain familiar Exposition of the Principles of the Water-Cure System. By D. A. Harsha, 25 cents, for 15 cents.

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES. Illustrated. 25 cents, for 15 cents.

THE CHOLERA; IS CAUSES, Prevention, and Cure; with all Bowel Complaints; showing the inefficacy of the Drug-Treatment and the superiority of the Water-Cure. 50 cents, for 30 cents.

CURIOSITIES OF COMMON WATER, to which are added some Rules for Preserving Health by a Proper Course of Diet. 50 cents, for 30 cents.

EXPERIENCE IN WATER-CURE. A familiar Exposition of the Principles and Results of Water-Treatment. 50 cents, for 30 cents.

It is not probable that other editions of these works will ever be printed. Those who wish copies should order them at once. We can also send a few copies of the following, by mail, at reduced prices. Some of them are a little shop-worn, but many of them are entirely fresh.

BEECHER'S RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN, in the School, the Family, and the Church. Retail \$1 75, for \$1 25.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE, in Behalf of their Rights as Authorized Interpreters of the Bible. By C. E. Beecher. Retail \$1 50, for \$1 13.

Signs of the Times; the Dangers to Religious Liberty in the Present State of the World. By Bunsen. Retail \$1 50, for

THE RESULTS OF SLAVERY. By Cochin. Retail \$1 50, for \$1 13.

THE LAST YEARS OF HENRY CLAY. By C. Colton. Retail \$2 75, for \$1 75. QUESTIONS TO MARSH'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Retail 75 cents, for 50 cents.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE OPERA. Retail 50

Cents, for 40 cents.

NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY, and other Poems. By E. B. Browning. 75 cents, for 50 cents,

Westward Empire; or, the great Drama of Human Progress. By E. L. Magoon. Retail \$1 50, for \$1 13.

CLARA; or, Slave Life in Europe. A ovel. \$1 50, for \$1 13.

SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES. By D. R. Hundley. \$1 50, for \$1 13.

SPIRITUAL PROGRESS; or, Instructions in the Divine Life of the Soul. Retail \$1 50, for \$1 13.

PASTORAL REMINISCENCES. By S. R. allock. \$1 50, for \$1 13.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS ELE-ENTS AND FORMS, for Schools and Fami-es. By W. C. Fowler. \$2 00, for \$1 50.

Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Free! Our New Catalogue of Improved Stencil Dies. More than \$200 a month is being made with them. S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.



Eclectic Medical College of

PENNSYLVANIA.
This College Holds Three Sessions each

This College Holds Three Sessions each Year.

The First Session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January.

The Second Session, commencing Feb.
1st, continues until the beginning of May.

The Third Session continues through the

summer months.

The Third Session continues through the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE,
Joseph Sites, M.D., Prof. of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.

Henry Hollemback, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Pharmaey.

Joseph P. Fitler, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.

John Buchanan, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Institute of Medicine.

William Clark, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

Edward Down, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

Edward Down, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

Lewis A. Hall, M.D., Prof. of Diseases of the Nervous System.

A. Rittenhouse, M.D., Prof. of Special Pathology and Diagnosis.

J. V. Lewis, Lt.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

James Cochran, M.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. D. MeMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of

f Anatomy.

D. McMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of

L. D. McMichael, M.D., Demonstrator of Surgical Anatomy.
Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction is afforded. Free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided. Dissecting material abundant at a nominal cost.
Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60; no other expenses.
For particulars, address JOSEPH SITES, M.D., Dean, Sixth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL
JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA. Published

JURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA. Published Monthly. 48 Pages. Price \$2 per annum. The most original and progressive Medical Journal in the United States. All articles original and thoroughly practical. Splendid inducements to subscribers for 1863. Premium engravings, valued at \$3, given to each subscriber. Specimen copy sent free.

Address, JOHN BUCHANAN, 227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. A. Constantine's Persian

HEALING OR PINE TAR SOAP.
Patented March 12th, 1867.
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath this Soap has no equal. It Cures Pimples, Rash, Chapped Hands, and all Diseases of the Scalp and Skin. Is a good Shaving Soap.

the Scalp and Skin. Is a good Shaving Soap.

WHAT THOSE SAY WHO USE IT.

Baldness Cured. — It is bringing my hair in beautifully. I consider it the best hair renovator in use.—M. H. Combs, 218

Atlantic St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have used it for catarrh in the head, making a suds and snuffing it through the nose, and it has cured me. I use it constantly for the toilet, and consider it the best soap for that purpose.—G. R. Benson, Office of the U. S. Life Ins. Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

I have used your Persian Healing Soap

Office of the U. S. Life Ins. Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

I have used your Persian Healing Soap in my practice extensively, and it has proved the best healing soap I ever used. It has no equal as a soap for washing the heads and skin of children.—L. P. ALDRICH, M.D., 19 Harrison St., N.Y.

I had salt rheum badly fifteen years. Your soap has made a complete cure.—G. M. BALL, 119 West St., N.Y.

I use it for the toilet and bathing, and prefer it to any other I have ever known.—J. H. T. Kinc, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

I have used it for soldier's itch. The scalp was badly diseased, resembling scaldhead. A cure was effected in a few days.—T. S. P. Lord, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

It is the best medicine we have ever seen for cutaneous cruptions of every kind, and every family should have it.—American Baptist.

It accomplishes all it claims.—R. Hamters and the second of the course of the complete on N. W. Serveton N. W. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. W. M. Serveton N. W. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. W. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. W. M. Serveton N. M. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton N. M. Serveton

can Baptist.

It accomplishes all it claims.—R. HamLITON, M. D., Saratoga, N. Y.

The wife of Rev. Dr. King, Missionary
at Athens, Greece, writes: "I have used
your Persian Healing Soap for rheumatism,
and find it exceedingly good."

Agents wanted. Send 50 cents for sample, or 3 cents for circular

A. A. CONSTANTINE,

1t No. 43 Ann Street, N. Y.

DIALOGUE.

Extract from Report of Farmer's Club.

"William D. Obborn: Will the Club give us its opinion of Washing-machines? Is it economy to pay \$14 for one of Doty's machines? Washing-machines have so generally proved to be failures that I am afraid of throwing away my money upon one. ing away my money upon one.

Solon Robinson: If you had to pay ten times the money you



mention, it would be the best investment you ever made upon your farm. But you must not have that alone. Get the Universal Clothes Wringer with it, and your wife and children will rise up and call you blessed, for they will find washing made easy."

The following Testimonials have been given:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it; and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—Rev. BISHOP SCOTT, M. E.

Church.
It is worth one dollar per week in any family.—N. Y. Tribune.
"I give it the most unqualified praise, and pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
"In the laundry of my house there is a perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention of your excellent Wringer."—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.
Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry.—N. Y. Observer.

laundry.—N. Y. Observer.

BOTH THESE MACHINES HAVE RECENTLY BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED.
You may prove the above statement true by sending the retail price: Washer, \$14;
Extra Cog-Wheel Wringer, \$9; and we will forward to places where no one is selling,
either or both, free of charges. If, after a trial of one month, you are not entirely satisfied, we will REFUND THE MONEY on the return of the machines.—Large discount
to the trade everywhere.—R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, 23 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

Anti-freezing and Double-acting. The best in use, we do know that the West Pump is all that any man every return the state of the state

SANCHO-PANZA WIND-MILL. Self-regulating, Self-adjusting, and Self-oiling. The latest and best.

It is very strongly built, is cheap, and always under per-

feet control. Scientific American.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING RODS,
Of Copper or Galvanized Iron. The only perfect insulation
in America.

"I would recommend to the public the use of the Otis'
Patent Lightning Conductors."—Hon. Horace Mann.

Agents wanted everywhere, with exclusive right. 2t. J. D. WEST, & CO., No. 40 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Dollar Magazine for Young Men.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY.

An American Magazine devoted to the interests and adapted to the tastes of the young men of the country.

ONE DOLLAR a year. Single copies, fifteen cents.

This is an earnest effort to supply young men with unexceptionable reading matter, at so low a rate that there can be no excuse for neglecting its advantages. The very best writers in the country are engaged, and there will be nothing cheap about the magazine but its price.

The contents of the June number will indicate somewhat its character and scope.

Robert Bonner and the Ledger (with Portrait)	By Oliver Dyer.
Success or Failure in Life	By Horace Greeley.
Clerks and Apprentices	By James Parton.
Political Duties of Young Men	By Edward Cary.
Money and Morals	By Rev. J. L. Corning.
Some Autographs	By the Editor.
John O'Groat's House	By Elihu Burritt.
The Telescope of the Stars. (A Poem.)	By G. W. Bungay.
Editorials, etc.	

In the July number will be commenced a series of illustrated articles by Mr. Dyer, on the Undercurrents of City Life, truthfully setting forth the gigantic evils which fester in the great metropolis, and proving that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Great inducements to Clubs. Address



937 Broadway, New York.

Boarding in New York. Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 LAIGHT STREET. Turkish Baths, Elec-tric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those designer such tric Baths, and those desiring such.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.

Cheapest Bookstore in the WORLD.—New Catalogue,
Send a stamp. 100,900 Old and New Books
on hand. Immense prices paid for Old
Books. LEGGATT BROTHERS,
113 Nassau Street, New York. American Artisan and Pat-

American Artisan and PatENT RECORD.—New Series.

The American Artisan, now in the fourth year of its publication, is a Weekly Journal, devoted to fostering the interests of Artisans and Manufacturers, encouraging the genius of Inventors, and protecting the rights of Patentees.

Each number contains numerous original engravings and descriptions of new machinery, etc., both American and Foreign; reliable receipts for use in the field, the workshop, and the household; practical rules for mechanics and advice to farmers; "Mechanical Movements," and other useful lessons for young artisans; the official list of claims of all patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office; reports of law cases relating to patents, etc.
Each number of the American Artisan contains sixteen pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the arts and sciences is recorded in familiar language. Twenty-six numbers form a handsome half-yearly volume. The columns of the American Artisan are rendered attractive by articles from the pens of many talented American writers upon scientific and mechanical subjects.

Terms of subscription: Single copies, by mail, per year, \$\$2 50 in advance. Single copies, by mail, six months, \$\$1 25 in advance.

The publishers of the American Artisan The publishers of the American Artisan are also extensively engaged as Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and will promptly forward to all who desire it, per mail, gratis, a pamphlet, entitled "Important Information for Inventors and Patentees," Address

BROWN, COOMBS & CO.,

Proprietors of the American Artisan,
Mch. tf. No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Watson's Manual of Calis-

Watson's Manual of Calisterence of physical exercises, without apparatus. It has all needful directions, rules, and explanations, with sections on phonetics and respiration. The exercises are arranged in accordance with well-known principles of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. They have been thoroughly tested, securing the happiest results. These exercises, practiced habitually and energetically, can not fail to yield grace, agility, suppleness, a ready hand, as well as robust health, and power of endurance. Almost any school-room or parlor will suffice for the exercises. For those who use the piano to enliven the exercises, there is music, prepared by the best masters.

The book is richly illustrated; is printed on superior paper, and bound in best style. A reviewer writes: "This is the most elaborate and satisfactory attempt yet made to apply practically to educational purposes the great truths of physicology, relating to physical culture and training. To those in authority it is a positive duty to promote the circulation of this book by every means in their power. All who have the physical welfare of the human race at heart, and understand how powerless the intellect is to contend against the burden of a feeble frame, are equally interested in its teachings, and answerable, each in his own sphere, however small it be, for the consequences of neglecting them." Sent by mail for \$1.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Publishers, 14 Bond Street, New York.

Election

Hall's Great Geological Chart.

Hall's Great Geological Chart.

Hall's Great Geological Chart.

Size 6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., finely engraved and colored, exhibits the order of successive strata of rocks and the characteristic fossils which have given the key to this arrangement. It gives the appearance if a section were made from the surface toward the center of the earth, exposing the edges of the different layers. It is, in fact, such representation as may be seen in the banks of many rivers, as the Niagara, or in high rocky cliffs of lake or ocean shores, only it is much more extended.

This beautiful Chart was prepared by Professor Hall, that it might render a study so delightful in itself, and so practically useful, more extensively introduced, and more easily understood.

Only a limited number were produced from the lithographic stones. The subscribers have for sale a few of them, fresh and perfect.

Price, Mounted on Cloth and Rollers, \$13. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 14 Bond Street, New York.

July, 24.

Just Received.-We have just received from London agent the fine English Edition of The Life and Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. By Wm, White. 2 large vols, price \$12.

The Study of the Human Face. Illustrated with 26 Full-page Steel Engravings. By Thos. Woolnoth, Esq., historical engraver to the Queen. \$5.50.

The Education of the Feelings on Affections. By Charles Bray. Price, post-page \$4.175.

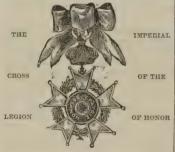
AFFECTIONS. B

THE CHESS CHAMPIONS is the title of a neat card photograph of a chess-board, each square of which contains the likeness of a prominent chess-player. The following is a list of the sixty-four portraits, in alphabetical order:

ing is a list of the sixty-four portraits, in alphabetical order:
Allen, Anderssen, Andre, Barnett, Bayer, Bilguer, Bofron, Bourdomais, Breuzinger, Brown, Cheney, Cook, Elder, Fiske, From, Fuller, Graves Grimshaw, Hanstein, Harrwitz, Hazeltine, Jaenisch, Journoud, Julien, Kidson, Klett, Kockelborn, Kohtz, Kolisch, Lasa, Leonard, Lesquesne, Lichtenheim, Lowenthal, Loyd, Mackenzie, Marache, Maurian, Mead, Meyer, Morphy, Mortimer, Paulsen, Pavitt, Perrin, Petroff, Philidor, Potter, Preti, Reichhelm, Rice, Rivière, Rosenthal, Schlesinger, Schultz, Smith, St. Amant. Stanley, Staunton, Thompson, Walker, Wells, Wilmers, Wormald. For sale at this office, carte de visite size. 20 cents each, \$2 a dozen. Larger size, \$1 each.

S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE.



Was conferred on the Representative of the GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINES

At the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867. Salesrooms.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANTED — AGENTS —

ANTED—AGENTS—
\$75 to \$200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.—Address SECOMB & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA., or BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless castiron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

The Missouri Partie Leven

The Missouri Baptist Jour-The Missohit Baphst John-Nal. Palmyra, Missouri. J. H. Luther, Editor. J. A. Jaudon, General Agent. Official Organ of the Missouri Baptists. Circulates principally in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, and California. The Journal is read by at least ten thonsand Baptists in Missouri. Terms, \$2 50 per year, strictly in advance. A limited number of advertisements taken. 1t.

The First Volume of Putnam's Magazine.

New Series, is now ready. Containing 772 large pages, and including 90 articles of permanent interest and value, Historical, Descriptive, Practical and Entertaining: by writers of eminent ability. Neatly bound in green morocco cloth, price, \$2 50.

N. B.—CLOTH COVERS can be had separately, for binding the volume. Price, 50 cents,

post-free.

The volume is a very handsome one, and contains as much matter as six volumes of Irving's Works—Reading of the most interesting and valuable kind. It contains six portraits, viz.: General Grant, H. W. Beecher, H. Greeley, Speaker Colfax, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and D. Huntington, P. N. A. It is handsomely bound in cloth.

THE "RIVERSIDE" AND "PEOPLE'S" EDITIONS OF IRVING'S WORKS.

G. P. Putnam & Son have now ready the first volume of the Continuation of the "Riverside Edition," in 16mo, on fine paper, green cloth, gilt top. Price, \$1 75; being that most romantic of veritable biographies,

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS AND HIS COMPANIONS. By Washington Irving. With illustrations on wood and on steel. Vol. 1, 16mo, gilt top.

*** This edition matches the eight vols. of the lighter works heretofore published.
Also, the same Work, People's Edition, cheaper paper, neatly bound in black cloth.
Price, \$1 25.

N.B.—Both editions will be continued in monthly volumes until completed; and also

\$1 25.

.—Both editions will be continued in monthly volumes until completed; and also nickerbocker edition, larger paper, \$2 25 per volume.

Prescott, the Historian, wrote of Irving's work: "It is the noblest monument to

the memory of Columbus."

Lord Jeffrey said: "It will supersede all other works on the subject, and never be itself superseded."

G. P. PUTNAM & SON'S NEW BOOKS FOR MAY.

In 1 Vol. 12mo. \$1 50. WIND AND WHIRLWIND.

A Novel by Mr. Thom. White.

"Displays an extraordinary fertility of plot."—N. Y. Evening Post.
"A story which holds the reader's attention, and makes him satisfied with himself for having spent the time in reading the book."—Rochester Express.

II. A STORY OF THE MORAVIANS.

MARRYING BY LOT.

A Tale of the Primitive Moravians. By Charlotte B. Mortimer. 1 vol. 12mo. \$2. In this volume will be found in detail, ample illustrations of this extraordinary mode of settling the matrimonial destinies of the whole of a Christian denomination.

III. MATTHIEU ROPARS, ET CETERA. By an Ex-Editor. 12mo. \$1.

IV. WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

A Manual for Housekeepers. 12mo. \$1. The design of this Manual is to suggest what is seasonable for the table, each day in the week, and how it shall be cooked, without the trouble of thinking. The receipts have all been tested by actual experience. A daily "bill of fare" for breakfast, dinner, and tea is given, for one week in each month, which may be varied to suit the income. A collection of Pickles and Sauces of rare merit form a desirable addition at the end.

V. THE USE OF TOBACCO; ITS PHYSICAL, MORAL, AND SOCIAL EVILS.

By J. H. Griscom, M.D. 32mo, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

*** This "Counterblast" against "the Weed" contains new and startling facts well worth the serious attention of all victims to this narcotic nuisance and pernicious poison.

TUCKERMAN'S BOOK OF THE ARTISTS.

Large octavo. About 550 pages, cloth extra, gilt top. \$5.

THE LIFE OF NATHANIEL GREENE, MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

By George Washington Greene. Price to Subscribers, \$4 per volume.

Apparatus for Physical Training.—BACON'S PATENT



Apparatus for Physical Training.—BACON'S PATENT
HOME GYMNASIUM. The only complete portable
Gymnasium ever invented. Invaluable to those of
sedentary occupations. No home should be without
one. Put up in any room, and removed in a minute.
All complete Gymnasiums that have been previously
constructed, have been too cumbrous or too expens ve; and those of a cheap and simple character have
been lacking in the necessary scope and variety, not
being adapted to swinging or somersault exercises.
Many attempts have been made to construct one
which would overcome these difficulties, and this we
now claim to have accomplished in our PATENT HOME
GYMNASIUM. It is based on the principles devised
and taught by Ling, Schreber, and Dio Lewis, and is
a combination of these systems brought into a small
compass. While the first exercises are simple enough
for children, the last are such as only can be accomplished by the most athletic. It is believed that this
apparatus—being cheap, portable, and adapted to all
—will be the means through which Gymnastics will
become universal.

This apparatus is supported by two strong hooks
in the ceiling, eighteen inches apart, and screwed into
the joist five inches, leaving only the small hooks visible. It can also be used in a yard, by the erection of
a framework such as is used for swings. The straps
are of the strongest linen, handsomely colored, and
by an ingenious device, the rings and stirrups can be
instantly raised or lowered to any desired height. A
space six or eight feet wide is ample for any of the exercises. The apparatus can also
be converted into a Trapeze for the athlete, or a swing for the juvenile.

Price of the complete Gymnasium, with four large sheets of illustrations (100

cuts), and Hand-book explaining how each is performed. \$10 00

The Trapeze adjustment, with thirty-two illustrations, extra. \$3 50

The Swing adjustment. 150

A liberal Discount made to the Trade. Sent by Express to any part of the United
States or Canada, on receipt of price. Address

W. H. BIDWEL

The Monthly Phonographic MAGAZINE.—Terms, \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. This is the only periodical printed in Phonography published in America. Two numbers now ready.

Address, JAMES E. MUNSON, tf 117 Nassau Street, New York.

Edward O. Jenkins, Steam Book and Job Printer, and Stereotyper, No. 20 North William Street, New York, announces to his friends and the public that his establishment is replete with Presses, Type, and material for the rapid production of every description of printing.

All interested in School Furniture should have knowledge of the great advantages of the

NEW AMERICAN SCHOOL DESKS
AND SETTEES,
GEORGE MUNGER'S PATENTS.
I. THEIR COMFORT—being "constructed on Physiological Principles,"
II. THE FOLDING SEAT, with its varied advantages.

advantages,
III. THE DOVE-TAILED JOINING OF THE
WOOD AND IRON, securing firmness, and
preventing warping and checking.
IV. CHEAPNESS OF TRANSPORTATION—
being readily and securely packed flat, as
ordinary freight.
V. IN. Appendagency theory in the Market Appendix of the property of the

ordinary freight.

V. In Appearance they rival all other School Furniture now known. And they cost no more than the cheapest stytes.

Sound for Illustrated Description. Also a List of Articles for Every School. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Manufacturers, 14 Bond Street, New York. 2t.

Electro Vital—Dr. Jerome
Kidders Highest Premium Electro-Medkidders Highest Premium Electro-Medkidders Highest Premium Electro-Medkidders Highest Premium Electro-Medkidders Highest Premium Electromagnetic power of any called magnetic.
The patent labels of the United States,
England, and France are on the machine
itself, as the law requires for all genuine
patented districts.
"The best yet devised in any country
for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the
patent labels of 1860 and 1866.

Address DR. J. KIDDER,
tf. 478 Broadway, New York.

Our Gymnastic Apparatus is made of well-seasoned wood, varnished and polished. Dumb-bells and Indian Clubs are made of maple, beech, or birch; Wands of white ash; Hand-rings of cherry, birch, or mahogany.

There are four sizes of Dumb-bells—Nos. 1 and 2 are intended for boys and girls; No. 3 for women and youth; No. 4 for men. Price, per pair, of Nos. 1 and 2, 50 cents; of Nos. 3 and 4, 75 cents.

Two sizes of Hand-rings—No. 1 is for boys and girls; No. 2 for men and women. Per pair, 75 cents.

There are eight sizes of Indian Clubs—four of long clubs, and four of short ones. Nos. 1 and 2 are for women and youth; Nos. 3 and 4 for men. Price of Clubs, per pair, \$1, 75 to \$6.

The Wand is seven-eighths inch in diameter. Price 30 cents; with metallic balls, 75 cents. Our Gymnastic Apparatus

75 cents.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., Manufacturers, 14 Bond St., New York.

New Music.

The Eye that Brightens when 1 Come. By Godfrey. Composer of "Guards" and "Mabel" Waltzes. 30cts. For Flute or Violin, 15cts.

Live in My Heart and Pay No Rent. A Characteristic Irish Song. 30c. For Violin, 15cts,

Pulling Hard Against the Stream.

An excellent Song, with good Motto 30c. For Violin, 15cts Dream of the Ball. New Waltzes, by

Wiener Bon-Bons. New Waltzes, by

coluen Secrets New Waitz, by Siedle. 30cts.

Hill-Side. New Galop, by Beyer. 35cts.

Very brilliant.

The Grande Duchesse of Gerolstein. All the principal melodies of this popular opera, among which are—
The Sword of my Father. 40cts.

For Violin, 15cts.

Say to Him. 40cts.

For Violin, 15cts.

Song of the Letters. 50cts.

For Violin, 15cts.

For Violin, 15cts.

Feather Ball Galop.35cts.

SHEET MUSIC, and MUSIC BOOKS, and INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all Musical Instruments, sent BY MAIL, free of postage, to ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES, ON receipt of the marked price. FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, 1125 Broadway. New York, second door above 25th Street. Branch, 208 Bowery.





ESTABLISHED 1861—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Receive their Teas

BY THE CARGO,

FROM THE BEST

Tea Districts of China and Japan,

AND SELL THEM IN

QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS

AT CARGO PRICES.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company), we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their Houses in China

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in the lines, at a prefit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer, for all the profit he can get.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price, with the small additional expense of transportation, as though they bought them at our Warehouse in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club, say how much tea or coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price-List, as published in the paper, or in our circulars. Write the rames, kinds, and amounts plainly on the list, as seen in the club-order published below, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and

we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our Warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

Oolong (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

Mixed (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best, \$1 per lb.

English Breakfast (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb.

Young Myson (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb.

Uncolored Japan, 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best, \$1 25 per lb. Gunpowder (Green), \$1 25, best, \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best, 40c., per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30 c. per lb., and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to \$1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 and 33 VESEY STREET. Post-Office Box 5,648, New York City.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY (established 1861) is recommended by the leading newspapers, religious and secular, in this and other cities, viz.:

American Agriculturist, Orange Judd, Editor. Christian Advocate, New York City, Daniel Curry,

D.D., Editor,

**Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. M. Reid, D.D.,

Editor.

Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., Editor.

Evangelist, New York City, Dr. H. M. Field and J. G. Craighead, Editors.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York City, Edward Bright, Editor.

Ohristian Intelligencer, E. S. Porter, D.D., Editor.

Independent, New York City, Henry C. Bowen, Publisher.

The Methodist, Geo. R. Crooks, D.D., Editor.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, Rochester, N. Y., D. D. T.

Moore, Editor and Proprietor.

Tribune, New York City, Horace Greeley, Editor.

We call attention to the above list as m positive guarantee of our manner of doing business; as well as the hundreds of thousands of persons in our published Club Lists.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS FROM CLUBS.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, July 25, 1867.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Your "Advocate" is received and circulated. Please accept my thanks. You are extending a blessing to us old tea drinkers in the West.

My profession keeps me in my office, but the limited opportunities I have shall be devoted to the extension of your trade. The orders I have sent have been purely from private families. I have recommended your house to our merchants, with what success you know, not I. They might not like to have their customers see the profits they make.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

LORENZO WESTOVER.

DEARBORNVILLE, MICH., July 6, 1867.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

Gents: This day I forward you, by M. U. Express
Company, \$107 50, being amount due you on one box of
tea.

It may be proper here to state that the tea received gives entire satisfaction. This makes two orders from this place. Your patrons are so well pleased with the tea that you may expect to furnish us our tea and coffee. I have sent your papers to Linden, Genesee County, in this State, and other places, from whence you may expect to receive orders.

Please accept our thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our order.

Respectfully yours, AMOS GAGE.

BRUNSWICK, Mo., March 26, 1867. To the Great American Tea Company, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York.

The order we sent you last month reached us in due time, and with which we are well pleased. We think there is, at least, 50 to 75 cents difference in your favor, compared with the prices of St. Louis, where we have been buying our teas for several years past. You may expect to receive our future orders.

Yours truly, MERCHANT BEAZLEY.

N.B.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the Great American Tea Company.

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name, either wholly or in part, as they are *bogus* or *imitations*. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

TAKE NOTICE.—Clubs and quantity buyers are only furnished from our Wholesale and Club Department.

Post-Office orders and drafts made payable to the order of the Great American Tea Company. Direct letters and orders to the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. Post-Office Box, 5,643, New York City.



THE COAL-MINES OF ENGLAND.

THE coal-fields of England are very extensive, and excepting her manufactures, constitute the richest source of profit to the nation. The product of the English mines alone annually exceeds seventy million tons, of which a large quantity is exported to America and the continent of Europe. English coal is used almost exclusively on ocean steamers. The most important coal districts lie in the northern counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, York, Lancaster, Durham, Derby, and Stafford; and the major part of the peasant population there is employed in the mines. In some of the deeper mines, whole families, men, women, and children, live and delve, breathing the noxious exhalations, exposed to imminent peril from explosions and falling rock, and rarely ascend to the surface of the ground and enjoy the genial sunlight. As a necessary result, these wretched victims of the meanest toil are dwarfed and blunted in intellect and semi-savage in manner and habit. Some of the mines, owing to the thickness and multiplicity of the veins of coals, or their inclination, are upward of two thousand feet in depth. It is said that very young children are taken into the damp and filthy pits by their parents, and compelled to labor with them. The destitution, misery, and ignorance which would permit such unnaturalness must be extreme. In a report presented before the House of Commons we read the following confirmation of the above revolting statement:

"In the smaller collieries of the Oldham district, which has only thin strata, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to twenty-four, children are employed so early as six, five, and even four years of age."

Comment is unnecessary when it is remembered that this occurs in a land where Christianity is upheld by governmental vigilance.

Our cut represents an English miner of the better class—a sort of upper workman or boss; yet in the heavy features, thick, blunt nose, and general slouchiness we find no indications of intellectual force or manly aspiration. Such is the low rate of wages paid by the coal companies to the laborers, that the great mass of them can scarcely earn more than the pittance necessary for daily sustenance; the education of their children in the lowest branches of learning being entirely out of the question. Hence by such a system of oppression it can not be wondered at that the mining population should be so low, so brutish, as it has again and again been declared to be by prominent English educators and philanthropists.

There has been legislation with a view to a remedy for the flagrant evils of the collieries, and some improvement has been the result; but British statesman must give more attention to so important an interest as the physical and moral state of their own countrymen. They should see to it that while they boast of the wealth poured into their nation's treasury from coal-mines the richest in the world, it



AN ENGLISH COAL-MINER.

may not be cast in their teeth that the production of such wealth is at the cost of English servitude, misery, and degradation.

A TEXAS EDITOR ON PHRENOLOGY. - The Galveston Daily News publishes the following editorial correspondence in a late number of that paper: "Strolling up Broadway the other day, I accidentally stopped in front of the store of our old friends the phrenologists, who used to advertise extensively in the 'News' before the war, and whose works had a large circulation and a liberal patronage in Texas. After examining the numerous curiosities in the window, which always attract a crowd outside, I stepped in and found Mr. S. R. Wells at his accustomed post in the office, though they have changed their quarters to the opposite side of the way, and are now near Canal Street, in a much larger establishment, with increased facilities for conducting their business. I also found Prof. Sizer in the examination-room, where he is kept constantly employed, delineating the various characters of those who present themselves every hour in the day to ascertain what they are best fitted for, and to gain some knowledge of self, which ought to form a portion of every man's education in this enlightened age.

"Although the science of Phrenology has been much ridiculed, it has been gradually working its way wherever it has been introduced by those capable of grasping the subject.

"Owing to the great changes that have occured in the South since the war, and the number of young men that have now to seek employment, who had before no necessity to put forth any exertion for a living, I can not but think much benefit might be derived from paying some attention to this subject, as many doubtless possess dormant capabilities of which they are wholly unconscious, which might, by cultivation, enable them to shine in the world; while others have proclivities, which almost amount to besetting sins, of which, as well as the means of correcting them, they are wholly

ignorant. Much valuable information may be obtained from the Phrenological Journal AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, a most interesting monthly magazine edited by Mr. S. R. Wells, which had before the war quite a large circulation in Texas. The subscription price per annum is only \$3, and a single number of it is alone worth the money. Mr. Wells is also the publisher of a long list of works on phrenology, physiology, hydropathy, and other scientific works, as well as a number of miscellaneous books. Any of our Texas friends who may be in New York during the spring and summer, who can spare an hour or two, would be well repaid by dropping in at this popular resort on Broadway, No. 389, where they will be sure to see much to interest them."

A MAN HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.—The following remarkable coincidences will be read with interest: Some time since it was announced that a man at Titusville, Pennsylvania, committed suicide for the strange reason that he had discovered that he was his own grandfather. Leaving a dying statement explaining this singular circumstance, we will not attempt to unravel it, but give his own explanation of the mixed-up condition of his kinsfolk in his own words. He says: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my stepdaughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and mystep-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterward my wife gave birth to a son; he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife—i. e., my step-daughter—had also a son; he was, of course, my brother, and in the mean time my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and the grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather." After this logical conclusion we are not surprised that the unfortunate man should have taken refuge in oblivion.

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, one of the most useful publications in the country."—
Providence Press of May 23d.

THE

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

Is devoted to The Science of Man, in all its branches, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Physiology, Sociology, etc. It furnishes a guide in Choosing a Pursuit, and in judging of the dispositions of those around us, by all the known external "Signs of Character."

Published monthly, \$3 a year in advance. Clubs of ten or more, \$2 each. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Now is the time to subscribe. A new volume begins with the July number. Supplied by Booksellers and Newsmen everywhere.

Address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR, 389 Broadway, New York, U. S. A



OF

Something New and Useful! Conant's Binder for the Phrenological Journal.— It is a perfect Binder all the year round, and the Journal can be bound as fast as received. Price, by mail, post-paid, 75 cents.

Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS \$2 to \$300. ACCORDIONS. CONCERTINAS \$8 to \$85. FLUTES. \$2 to \$75. 50cts, to \$6. FLAGEOLETS LARIONETS \$8 to \$15.

GUITARS. \$5 to \$85.

#2 to \$85.

FIFES.

\$5 to \$50.

DRIIMS.

Single Copy ...

solicit from all S. S. Publishers and Manufac

an exhibition.

like to put on such

Requisites.

and

Books

and

Books

School

Sunday

jo

Exhibition

for

at

exhibit

weeks we

BANJOS,

\$2 to \$35.

A PRICE LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchardise of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally.

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be set by mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of Sherr Music, Music Books, &c., of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column.

FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y.,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE 25TH STREET.

BROOK'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON,

All Numbers, from 8 to 150, on Spools of 200 to 500 Yards.



This thread took the only Prize Medal awarded to Spool Cotton at the Great London Exhibition in 1851, and the only First-Class Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1855, also a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1867, thus establish. ing its superiority over all competitors.

It is SMOOTH, STRONG, and ELASTIC, and, for hand or Machine use, is the BEST AND CHEAPEST in the market, there being no waste from Breaking.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers in the United States, have constantly on hand, in WHITE, a full assortment of

BEST SIX-CORD CABLE-LAID SOFT-FINISHED,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, and in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers; also, a full assortment, in WHITE, BLACK, and COLORED, of

Brook's Celebrated Patent Glace Finish,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, or in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers. Orders solicited and promptly executed by

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO., Sole Agents,

June 11 t.

No. 61 Leonard Street, N. Y.

WATERS

FIRST

PREMIUM PIANOS.

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

Melodeons,-Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED-WARRANTED for 6 YEARS,

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for Cash, or, one-quarter cash and the balance in Monthly or Quarterly Installments, for rest, and rest money applied if purchased. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

Mr. Waters is the Author of 6 Sunday School Music Books;

"HEAVENLY ECHOES," and "NEW S. S. BELL,"

Just Issued.

Warerooms-481 Broadway, New York. HORACE WATERS & CO. Mar.6 t.

With Book of Explanation and 100 Outs. \$10. Trapeze Adjustment, with 32 Illustrations, extra \$3.50. Swins Adjustment, for children, extra \$1.50. Each part sold separately. The whole, \$15. This is the most valuable piece of Gymnastic Appara us for home use ever invented. Any one can use it. For weak chests, backs, and sides its use is the best remedy known. A half hour's use of it daily would prevent and cure many cases of dyspepsia and consumption. For sale by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners those Wanting Farms, Implement Manufacturers, Dealers in Stock, Schools, and all others who desire to reach Customers in all parts of the Country, as well as in the City, will find it to their interest to ADVERTISE in

MEW YORK EXPRESS,

13 and 15 PARK ROW.

The EVENING EXPRESS, SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS, and the WEEKLY EXPRESS, for 1868, will be published upon the following terms;

THE EVENING EXPRESS.

City Subscribers, served by Carriers, per week	.24	66
Mail Subscribers, one year	. 89	50
Six months		5 00
Price to Newsdealers, per 100,		3 00
Title with the mode and to be a second to the second to th		00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.		
One Copy, one year, (104 issues)	. \$4	1 00
Six months.	. 2	50
T 0 -1	M	00

One copy, one year, (104 issues)	Ø-75 AA	
	2 50	
Two Copies, one year	7 00	
Five Copies, one year	15 00	
Ten Copies, one year.	28 00	
Twenty-five copies one year to address of one person	50 00	
An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of ten and over.		

WEEKLY EXPRESS. One copy, one year, (52 issues). \$2 00 81x months. 1 25 Three C pies, one year. 5 00 Six months. Three C pies, one year. Five Copies, one year. Five Copies, one year. Fit copies one year. Fifty copies of Weekly to address of one person.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 60 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY EXPRESS FOR 50 CENTS.

Commencing July 1st and continuing to January 1st, 1868. We are advised by our friends throughout the country that determined efforts are making (and with some success) to push into circulation Radical journals, in the interest of the present Rump Congress, and believing that the circulation of half a million copies of the Peckut Express during the coming year, would be more effectual in influencing and confirming voters (by opening the eyes of the people to the issues of the present crisis) than five times their cost spent in the ordinary way just before election. Almost every Democrat knows honest Republicans, who need only to be undeceived, to vote right in the coming contest. See to it that such are supplied with the Weekly Express. It costs but little, and the result will be permanent. Friends who propose to co-operate with us, please send your orders as promptly as may; be. Address-J. & E. BROOKS, Nos. 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.

Read-Subscribe-Circulate.-Presidential Campaign 1868.

The importance of the crisis of 1868 to the saving of the Government of our fathers—the re-establishment of the constitution and restoration of the Union, and the recessity of a more healthful and steady business to the people, demands of all Democrats and Conservative citizens and people in the country, some efforts to counteract the immense exertion of those who are using the spoils of office and fortunes acquired by war, to maintain the present disorganized state of the country. In view of the present exigency, of public affairs, and in order to spread political information as widely as possible, and at the mere cost of paper, during the coming campaign, at the solicitation of friends in the State and country, we now offer the following premium to agents:

Fer	every	Club	of 25	Weeklies,	at \$1	per	сору,	\$5
	Do		50	do	d	0		10
	Do		100	do	d	0		20
	Do		15	Semi-Wee	klies, a	t \$2	do	5
	Do		25	do	d	0		10
	Do		50	do	d	0		20
	De		5	Dailies, at	9.50 d	0		8
	Do		10	do	d	0		16

These Premiums will be paid for all Clubs sent us from this date until May 1st. We hope at least to add 10,000 to our list of Weekly subscribers between this time and the Democratic nominations on the 4th of July.

In response to many of our subscribers we have made arrangements to club the Phrenological Journal, Riverside Magazine, and American Agriculturist, on the following terms,

* 1 M .							
Phrenological Journal an	nd Weekl	y Express fo	or one y	ear	*****************	\$8	50
Riverside Magazine	66 60		66 66			8	00
American Agriculturist	" "	•	" "			2	50
Phrenological Journal an	d Semi-W	Jeakly Evn	ross for	One veer		@K	KO
Riverside Magazine	66 44	66	66	66		5	00

Thus offering to our subscribers a choice variety of reading, and at a low price. These terms are only applicable to new subscribers or renewals of subscriptions.

Remit by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, to

J. & E. Brooks,

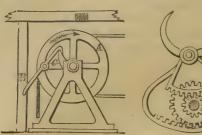
No. 18 and 15 Park Row, New York.

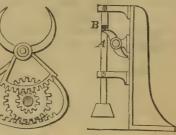
YPES OF MANKIND; or ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCHES based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural Geographical and Biblic Il History, illustrated by Selections from the Papers of Samuel George Morton, M.D., (late President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia). By J. C. Nott, M.D. and Geo. R. Glidden. Sent by Express, \$5.00. or prepaid by mail. \$5.50. S. R. Wells 389 Broadway N.Y.

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by Skilled Workmen from the Best Materials obtainable. They are SUPERIOR in all the requisites of GOOD TOILET SOAPS, and consequently have become the STANDARD among Dealers and Consumers. Sold East and West, North and South.

-NOW READY-

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN





MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS

EMBRACING ALL THOSE WHICH ARE MOST IMPORTANT

Dynamics, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Steam ! Engines, Mill and other Gearing, Horology. Presses and Miscellaneous Machinery; including many movements never before published, and several which have only recently come into use.

BY HENRY T. BROWN.

Editor of the "American Artisan."

This table of "MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS," which has appeared in the pages of the several volumes of the American Artisan, is the largest and most comprehensive ever published. It will be issued in book form, with the engravings and letter press arranged in an entirely novel manner, affording great convenience for reference; and it will be found invaluable to the ngineer, the Machinist, the Draughtsman, the Inventor, the Student of Mechanics, and to Manufacturers and Artisans generally.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR; SENT BY MAIL FOR 15 CENTS EXTRA.

BROWN, COOMBS & CO.

Publishers of the "AMERICAN ARTISAN,"

No. 189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The American News Company, New York, are Agents for the Trade.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.



The Journal is invaluable to the Capitalist, Miner, and Mechanic

Represents the Gold. Silver, Lead, Copper. Coal, Iron, Slate, and Oil Interests. Terms \$4 per annum; 10 cts. per copy.

WESTERN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

THE WEBER



DR. DIO LEWIS'S TRAINING SCHOOL For Teachers of the New Gymnastics,

Hoston, Mass.

Next Session opens July 8th 1868. Send for a full Circular. Address, 17 Beaver St.

July, it.

July, it.

PIANOFORTES. Are pronounced by the Musical Profession, the Conservatory of New York,

The Best Pianofortes Manufactured,

Because of their immense Power, Equality, Sweetness and Brilliancy of Tone, Elastic Touch, and great Durability.

A Descriptive Circular sent on application, WAREROOMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y."

It is edited by ALFRED L. SEWELL, and EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Volumes begin July or January. Back Nos. supplied.
Terms, One Dollar a year; Sample copy ten cents.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to these who wish to raise clubs.
Address, ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher,

Scientific American

BEST MECHANICAL PAPER

IN THE WORLD!

Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, EFarmers!

On the first of January the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

which has been published over **Twenty Years**, commences a new volume.

Every number contains several spiendid Engravings of all the latest and best Improvements in Machinery, Farm Implements, and Household Utensils. Also, artices on Popular Science and Industry, of the utmost value to every Manufacturer, Engineer, Chemist and Exercis in the country.

LAR SCIENCE and Industry, of the utmost value to every Manufacturer, Engineer, Chemist and Farmer, in the country.

INVENTORS and PATENTEES will find a complete account of all Patents issued Weekly from the Patent Office.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is acknowledged to be the best and cheepest Mechanica Paper in the world. Every number contains most valuable and interesting reading, prepared by the best known scientific writers. A single year's subscription, costing but \$3.00, will make an Imperial Volume of \$32 pages. New Volume just beginning. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms \$3 A Year: \$1.50 Six Months. Address,

MUNN & CO., Publishers

No. 37 Park Row, New York.



ntent Agency Offices

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

Messrs. MUNN & CO.,

Editors of the Scientific American,

Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

WITH A BRANCH OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

During the past twenty years Messrs. MUNN & CO. have lacted as Attorneys for more than 30,000 Inventors, and statistics show that nearly ONE-THIRD of all the applications for Patents annually made in the United States are solicited through the Scient for American Patent Agency. All business connected with the examination of Inventions, Preparing Specifications, Drawings. Caveats, Assignments of Patents, Prosecuting Rejected Cases, Interferences, Re-Issues and Extension of Patents, and Opinions of the Infringement and Validity of Patents, will receive the most careful attention.

Patents secured in England, France, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and all other foreign countries where patent Laws exist. A Pamphlet of "Advice how to Secure Letters Patent," including the patent Laws of the United States, furnished free. All communications confidential. Address,

MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

PATENT OFFICES.

INVENTORS who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., Editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A Pamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis.

A handsome Bound Volume, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the United State Census by Counties, with Hints and Receipts for Mechanics, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address.

MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

ELEGTRO-MAGNETIC

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.



The only Electro-Medical Apparatus having a strong direct current, as well as at oand irrotrourrent. A direct current without intensity in a medical point of view is of no value at all.

The direct current at its negative pole, is powerful y tonic and contractive, while at its positive pole it is diametrically the reverse.

It draws all metallic poisons from the human system at its negative pole, and when a tonic or contractive action is req-ired, as in hemorrhages and other relaxed conditions of the body, closes the capillaries at once, stops the effusion of blood and gives vigor to the system.

This machine is universally recommended by all leading physicians throughout the United States and Canadas, as having double the magnetic power of any other machine.

It is self operating and is in a neat portable battery \$13, double cup \$20. Send for circular.

black walnut case. Price with single cup battery \$18, double cup \$20. Send for circular.

Address, CHARLES F. SMITH,

Son of the late Dr. Samuel B. Smith,

309 Broadway, New York.

American Watches.—"The best in the World." For sale at Waltham Factory prices by T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, N. Y. Established 20 years. Price List sent on application.

Rubber Copying



WELLS, 389 Broad

S. B.

Practical

TYPES OF MANKIND; or Ethnological Researches based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Scriptures and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical and Biblical History, illustrated by Selections from the Papers of SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D. (late Prisident of the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia) By J. C. Nort, M. D. and Geo. R. Glidden. Sent by Express, \$5.00, or prepaid by mail, \$5.50. S. R WELES, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MAN .- How to Study Human Character, Ethnology, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and

Psychology, giving rules to judge of capacity, honesty, skill, and aptitude for special callings, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class Magazine, at \$3 a year, or \$1.50 for six mouths; single nun her 30 cents. 1 ublished by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Get the new volume for 1869

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

90, 92 & 94 Grand Street, N. Y.,

Commence, on the 20th of March, the publication of

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Devoted to Literature, Science and Art.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL will be devoted to pupular current Literature, an organ of advanced opinion with respect to all the great interests of society, of popular Science in its best sense, and of Art.

The Department of Literature will embrace:

Fiction, in the form of both Scrial Novels and Short Stories.
Essays upon Literary and Social Topics;
Sketches of Travel and Adventure;
Discussions upon Art, Books, and kindred themes;
Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of town or country; and
Poems by our ferenost poets.

Broadway-and

6

3

Ö

at

Cultivation

ard

and the Look

Ninety Engravings.

with R. W. sated S.

Illustr

Fruit Trees

for

Ma

A distinctive feature will be a fuller treatment of Science than is prevalent in popular journals. In this branch the Publishers have secured the services of the al-lest and most authoritative thinkers, men who combite large and accurate knowledge with the power of clear and impressive statement.

Education, in its various aspects, personal and public, at home, in the school, and in the college, in its principles as a science, and in its practice as an art, will receive the full consideration to which it is underlably entitled.

Illustrations will form an important feature in the plan of the JOURNAL, Each number will be accompanied by either an

Illustrated Supplement on some popular theme, A Steel Engraving in the best style of the Art, or A large Cartoon engraved on wood.

Novelty, freshness, and continual change will be atmed at in this department. The Illustrations will usually be valuable as works of art; those on steel, and the Cartoons, consisting of views of American scenery, by our most distinguisted painters, and illustrations of claracter and life, by our foremost draughtsmen. They will be priviled with extra care on separate skeeks, at d may be either bound in the volume at the class of the year, or framed to hang upon the wall.

Appetros? Journal will min to be vigorous, carnest, and capable; valuable as an organ of thought, and pleasing to all the members of the homehold on account of its varied, sound, and entertaining literature.

Arrangements have been made to secure original contributions from distinguished withers, both of Europe and America.

In our first number will be commenced.

In our first number will be commenced

THE NEW STORY,

BY THE GREAT FRENCH WRITER,

VICTOR HUGO,

UNDER THE GENERAL TITLE OF

66 THE MAN WHO LAUGHS,"

PART I.—THE SEA AND THE NIGHT. PART II .- BY THE KINGS COMMAND,

For which the French publishers paid the distinguished Author 300,000 francs.

This novel has been in the author's workshop for twenty years, the idea of it having arisen in mind contemporance us, with that of "Les Miserables." M. Hugo here tries his powers in a rew field, that of English history and English character, of which he has been a tundent and observer during his Guernsey axis.

Price 10 Cents per number, or \$4.00 per annum, in advance.

For sale by all Newsmen. Terms for clubs may be obtained of the Publishers. Specimen copies sent gratis upon

application.

The postage within the United States, for the Journal, s 20 cents a year, payable yearly, semi-yearly, or quarterly in advance, at the office where received. Subscriptions from Canada must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prep y United States

postage.

In remitting by mai, a post-office order or drait, payable to the order of D. App eton & Co., is preferable to bank note, as, if lost, the error or draft can be recovered without loss to the sender. In ordering the Journal, the name should be clearly given, with the post-office, county, and State in full.

280

CLUBBING

With other Periodicals.

We have made arrangements for sending our Journal with other Publications at Club Rates and can supply them as follows: The Journal and Harpers' Monthly, Bazar or Weekly, The Atlantic, Putnam's Magazine, Ga axy, Lippincott's, Protestant Courchman, or any one of the other \$4 00 Magazines for \$6.00 Or with Hours at Home, Examiner and Chronicle, Home Journal, Christian Intelligencer, Demorest's Magazine, Rural New Yorker, or any one of the other \$3.00 Publications for \$8 00. Or with Weekly Tribune. Weekly Times, The Methodist, Independent, Riversice Magazine, Herald Health, or Our Young Folks, for \$4.50, or the Journal and American Agriculturist for \$4.00.

Address, S. R. WELLS,

389 BROADWAY N Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GUITARS, \$2 to \$800. \$5 to \$85. ACCORDIONS, \$8 to \$85. FLUTES, \$2 to \$75. FLAGEOLETS CLABIONETS. \$8 to \$15. BANJOS.

CONCERTINAS

12 to \$85,

FIFES.

50cts, to \$6.

\$5 to \$50,

DRUMS.

\$8 to \$85.

A PRIOR LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance, with Musical Merchandise of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally.

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violins, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of SHERT MUSIC, Music Books, &c. of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of New Music, see advertisement in another column.

June 1y

\$2 to \$85.

FREDERICK BLUME, 1125 Broadway, N. Y.,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE 25TH STREET.

BROOK'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON,

All Numbers, from 8 to 150, on Spools of 200 to 500 Yards.



This thread took the only Prize Medal awarded to Spool Cotton at the Great London Exhibition in 1851, and the only First-Class Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1855, also a Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1867, thus establishing its superiority over all competitors

It is SMOOTH, STRONG, and ELASTIC, and, for hand or Machine use, is the BEST AND CHEAPEST in the market, there being no waste from Breaking.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers in the United States, have constantly on hand, in WHITE, a full assortment of

BEST SIX-CORD CABLE-LAID SOFT-FINISHED,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, and in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers; also, a full assortment, in WHITE, BLACK, and COLORED, of

Brook's Celebrated Patent Glace Finish,

In cases of 100 dozen each, assorted numbers, or in packages of 10 dozen each, solid numbers. Orders solicited and promptly executed by

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO., Sole Agents,

No. 61 Leonard Street, N. Y. STITCH! \$37 50 The Annals of Bee Culture

\$40 \$40 \$40 first-class SEWING MA-\$40 CHINES given as premiums \$37 50 \$40 Class Family paper, at 75 \$37 50 \$40 cents a year. Also \$47 50 \$47 5

\$12 DICTIONARY, \$12

\$12 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$12 \$12 worth \$12, given as premiums for \$12 \$12 \$12 worth of subscriptions. Also \$12

\$100 Sunday-School \$100 LIBRARIES. \$80

\$80 \$60 Large or small, to be selected \$60 \$50 from 400 volumes of the r ry best \$50 \$40 books published, and given as a \$40; \$30 premium for an equivalent \$20 \$24 amount of subscription. &c. Also several other premiums &c. equally liberal. The ADVOCATE (formerly call-

ed the Prospectus.) contains 16 ac The Minoritosian Foundaries of A Monthly Paper for the family. It contains the Knowledge, Virtue, and Temper and Temperature and Tem

for 1869.

"Adair's New System of Beerepring," which gives all information necessary to the successful management of Bees. Sent post-paid for £0 cents.

THE MOTHER'S MONITOR.

A Monthly Magszine for those who aim to give their children good moral and religious it struction.

No highly wrought fieltions love stories!

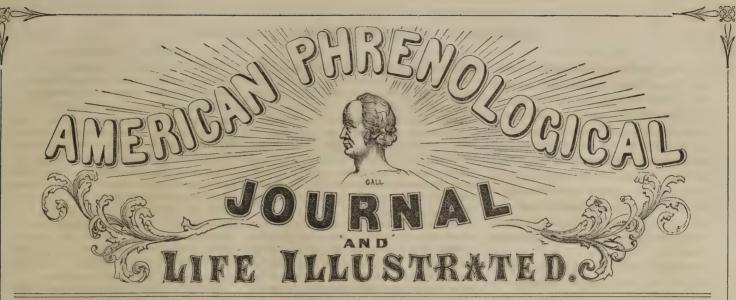
No fashion plates!! Mothers who think more of novels and dress than of their children's immortal souls, will not care to read the Moxiron. Price \$2.00 per annum.

Specimen numbers 10 cents. Address \$24

"Mother's Monitor," Lock Box 87, Indianapolis, Ind.

The American Housewife.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY: embracing Electro-Physiology and Electricity as a Therapeutic, with



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1869.

[Vol. 49.—No. 4. Whole No. 364.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the EDITOR, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents.

Contents.							
	PAGE	PAGE					
	Harvey P. Peet, LL.D 133	Education 158					
	How to Treat Delinquents 136	Phantasmagoria-No. 4 154					
	God and Nature 137	A Lie Sticks 156					
	Phrenology and Religion 137	Speak no Ill 157					
	Man and Brute 139	Nothing but a Baby 157					
	Crescendo 139	Self-Reli.aice 160					
	James T. Brady 140	Henry Frank 161					
	Napoleon's Head 142	To-Morrow 162					
	The Despondent 143	Industry and Respectability 162					
	A Short Lesson in Arithmetic. 143	Japanese Houses 163					
	Fish Culture 144	Good-nature at Home 163					
	Henry D. Barron 147	Temperance Societies 163					
	Our New Physiognomy 148	" What They Say" 164					
	A Noble Institution 148	To Our Correspondents 164					
	The Planchette Mystery 149	Literary Notices 165					
	Uses of the Physical Body 151	General Items 166					
	A Good Inheritance 152	Publisher's Department 167					
	Quakers vs. Music 152	Personal 167					
	" Push" 153	Business 167					
	Music at Home 153	Music 172					

The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man. - Young.

HARVEY P. PEET, LL.D.,

THE EMINENT TEACHER OF DEAF MUTES.

This is a conspicuous character. The entire "make-up" is prominent. Observe the features. The head has a good front, a good top, and a high crown. There is meaning in every muscle, nerve, and wrinkle. No one would take this organization for anything less than that of a leader. Compare each organ in this head with those of any bad man, and note the difference. But let us come to particulars. First, the body is large; his weight must be from 175 pounds upward. The quality of the whole is good. The size of the brain is as much above the average as the body is. Then observe the leading groups of organs and faculties. If we begin at the base, we find each and all of the social group, in-



PORTRAIT OF HARVEY P. PEET, LL.D.

cluding Amativeness, Conjugality, Adhesiveness, Parental Love, and Inhabitiveness, large. This renders him genial, neighborly, affectionate, companionable.

Next, if we pass to the crown, we find large Self-Esteem, large Firmness, and large Approbativeness. This group gives him dignity, manliness, authority, a sense of honor, and ambition to be "somebody." Passing to the intellectual region, we find large perceptive and large reflective faculties. This includes Language, Causality, Comparison, etc., and enables him to observe quickly, express

himself accurately, and comprehend a whole subject. Such a cast of intellect would be both philosophical and scientific, reducing theories to practice. The side-head, including Secretiveness, Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, etc., is not so prominent. He is without foxy cunning, has nothing of vindictiveness or revenge, and cares nothing for money, aside from its use. He is no miser, but generous to a fault.

Then, coming to the coronal region, we find large Benevolence, large Veneration and Conscientiousness, with full

Hope and moderate Spirituality, rendering him a kindly, devotional, and just man. Not over-hopeful; performing rather more than he promises; and requiring the evidence of his senses to convince him of a truth. He would be open to conviction, though slow to believe. Now add large Combativeness, which serves to energize his mental operations rather than to make him belligerent, and you have the groups and the physiological conditions on which his natural character is based.

Judging by the prominence and clearness of the well-chiseled features, we may infer that it is a cultivated or educated mind; and this is the outline by which we come to our conclusions. Putting all these groups together, we may infer the sphere, calling, or occupation to which he is best adapted. Were he a youth, yet to select a pursuit, we should place him in the ministry or in some missionary work. He would do well as a teacher of the sciences in a college or university.

But what of his history? Its record shows that of all the American teachers of the deaf and dumb—indeed, probably of all on either side of the Atlantic—the subject of this sketch is the one who has had under his care the greatest number of deaf mutes; has built up the largest institution in the world; has written the most voluminously on all topics connected with deaf-mute education; has compiled the series of text-books in most general use; and, in short, has been, in every respect, one of the most successful teachers of deaf mutes that the world has seen.

HARVEY PRINDLE PEET was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Ct., Nov. 19, 1794. Though one of the smallest and roughest towns in the State, Bethlehem has been remarkably favored in the successive ministrations of two great lights of the Church, the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D.D., and Rev. Azel Backus, D.D., * both eminent as theologians, as preachers, and as teachers of youth. Dr. Backus, afterward the first president of Hamilton College, conducted in this town a family school of high character, which attracted to Bethlehem several families of rare intelligence and refinement. Under such influences, the intellectual and religious tone of the society in which the earlier years of the subject of this sketch were passed, was eminently such

* Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Backus were both characters original to the verge of eccentricity. It used to be said of the latter that, when out of the pulpit, he ought never to go in it, and when in it, ought never to go out.

as to favor the acquisition of that force of character, amenity of manners, and strength of religious feeling for which Dr. Peet has ever been distinguished; while at the same time, born a farmer's son, and growing up with healthful alternations of study, labor, and free recreation on the rugged and picturesque hills of Litchfield County, he acquired that well-developed frame, freedom of movement, physical hardihood, and practical tact which have eminently fitted him for the exhausting work of a teacher of the deaf and dumb.

His early advantages of education were few, working on a farm in the summer, and attending a district school in winter, and fond of reading at all seasons. Like many other New England boys who have worked their own way to education, and in the rough process acquired the power of working their way to subsequent distinction, his first upward step was in assuming the post of teacher in a district school, at the early age of sixteen. Continuing this employment for five winters, at the age of twenty-one he had established a character for efficiency in this profession which procured him the situation of teacher of English studies in schools of a higher class. The prospects of higher usefulness opening before him, he was prompted to strenuous efforts for the attainment of a college education. While the teacher of a class in English studies in the school of Dr. Backus already mentioned, he began his Latin grammar. After a delay, chiefly occasioned by the want of means, he went in the fall of 1815 to Andover, and fitted for college in Phillips' Academy, under the care of John Adams, LL.D., father of William Adams, D.D., of New York. As an illustration of the early difficulties which young Peet manfully met and overcome in his struggle for a liberal education, we mention that, at Andover, he earned a portion of his support by gardening in summer, and sawing wood in winter.

Mr. Peet entered Yale College in 1818, and graduated in 1822, taking rank with the first ten of his class. His original purpose was to devote himself to the work of the Christian ministry, but an invitation to engage as an instructor of the deaf and dumb in the American Asylum at Hartford gave him an opportunity for discovering his special fitness for this then new profession. Thus began that career which has proved so honorable to himself and so beneficial to that afflicted portion of the human family in whose service his life has been spent.

Within two years after he joined that Asylum he was selected as its steward. The duties of that post were superadded to those of the daily instruction of a class, either alone sufficient to task the energies of an ordinary man, as the steward had the sole control of the domestic department, and of the pupils out of school hours. Shortly before assuming the duties of steward, he married his first wife, daughter of Isaac Lewis, D.D., an estimable, accomplished, and pious woman, who proved in every sense a help-meet for him, but was spared to him only about eight years.

In the year 1830 the Directors of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the second American school of that character in date of establishment, were awakened to the importance of placing their school on higher ground. Seeking for a man whose weight of character, acquaintance with the most successful modes of instruction, and whose tried efficiency as a teacher and executive officer would invite confidence in advance, who could introduce improved methods into the school-room. and at the same time order and efficiency in all departments of the Institution, their attention was fortunately directed to Mr. Peet, who had already established a reputation for equal and eminent efficiency as a teacher of deaf mutes ' and as the superintendent of an asylum.

Mr. Peet, entering on his new duties on the 1st of February, 1831, found, in the task before him, abundant need of all his energy and resources. Order and comfort in the household, discipline and diligence among the pupils, and interest and method in the school-room, had to take the place of confusion, negligence, frequent insubordination, and of the imperfect methods of instruction which were previously pursued. In addition to the oversight of all the details of the establishment, enough to task the full energies of most men, he taught for several years the most advanced class during the regular school-hours.

Those who were then members of the Institution still retain a vivid recollection of the wonderful powers of command which Mr. Peet displayed over the male pupils, many of them stout young men, grown up wild before coming to school, habitually turbulent, and prejudiced in advance against the new teacher. Equally vivid is their recollection of the lucid and forcible manner in which he was wont to deliver in pantomime a religious lecture or a moral exhortation, or narrate an incident of Bible history.

The effect of Mr. Peet's labors was soon evinced by a marked improvement in every department of the Institution, which, from that day to this, has been steadily gaining in reputation and usefulness. The New York Institution became in a few years the largest on this side of the Atlantic, and gaining slowly but surely, during thirty-seven years, in the confidence of the public and of the Legislature of New York, it is now the largest of its kind in the world. When Mr. Peet came to it he found about eighty pupils; when he resigned his charge to his son, his elected successor, about a year and a half ago, the number exceeded four hundred. It is still increasing.

When Dr. Peet, to give him the title (LL.D.) conferred by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, had succeeded, after several years of effort, in collecting round him an able and well-trained corps of teachers, he turned his attention to the preparation of a course of instruction, or a series of language lessons adapted to the peculiar circumstances of a class of deaf mutes, then a very serious want. We have only space here to observe



that the Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, prepared by Dr. Peet, are the only ones in the English language which have given general satisfaction, or have come into anything like general use. They are planned on a principle of philosophical progress, beginning with the very simplest forms of thought and of language, and gradually ascending to the more difficult and complex.

Of the writings of Dr. Peet on the Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb, on the History of the Art of Deaf-Mute Instruction, on the Legal Rights and Responsibilities of the Deaf and Dumb (the most complete treatise on that subject in our language), on the Notions of the Deaf and Dumb before Instruction, we have barely space to indicate the titles, and this list does not embrace half of his contributions in his Annual Reports, in the pages of the American Annals of the Dumb, and more recently in the Herald of Health, of this city, to the literature of his art.

In the summer of 1851 he visited many of the European schools for deaf mutes, and made an interesting and valuable report of his observations.*

All three of Dr. Peet's sons inherited his zeal and talent for deaf-mute instruction. The two younger, who were prematurely removed by death about seven years since, were already teachers of tried efficiency, and of the brightest promise of future usefulness. The eldest, Isaac Lewis Peet, who so worthily succeeds to the laborious and responsible office resigned by his venerable father, is universally esteemed one of the most accomplished teachers of deaf mutes in the world.

The last great labor of Dr. Peet was the planning and erection of the new buildings of the Institution on Washington Heights. These spacious, elegant, and admirably arranged buildings, standing on a site unsurpassed for salubrity, convenience, and beauty of prospect, form a splendid property held in trust for the deaf and dumb of this State to all generations.

Though Dr. Peet has retired from the active duties of his profession, he still takes a part as one of its board of directors in the management of the Institution, and with the title of Emeritus Principal, resides near it, ready to aid with his counsels in any emergency. He still retains also his zeal for the cause of deaf-mute education, and notwithstanding he has passed three-score years and ten, he took an active part in a conference of the principals of the American institutions, held in Washington last May, of which he was chosen the presiding officer.

The retirement of Dr. Peet, in the semi-centenary year of the Institution, from the post he had held nearly thirty-eight years, and during which time he had had the care of more than seventeen hundred deaf mutes, was marked by the greatest and most remarkable gathering of educated deaf mutes that the world has seen. Five or six hundred of this class filled the spacious chapel of the Institution to

* Annexed to the Thirty-third Annual Report of the New York Institution.

witness the presentation to their retiring teacher, friend, and benefactor of a splendid service of plate, their own gift, delivered by one of their number, in their name, in a graceful speech, "as a testimonial," to quote his own words,* "of our high appreciation of your long devotion to the instruction of deaf mutes, and our gratitude for the benefits of education which you have bestowed upon us."

Well might Dr. Peet reply as he did:

"With emotions too deep for utterance, I accept the testimonial which you have so gracefully and kindly presented to me. It shall ever be cherished as one of my most precious possessions, and as such be transmitted to my descendants. The sight of it will ever awaken pleasant feelings, reminding me of this, one of the happiest days of my life-the crowning day of more than forty-five years of zealous labor in behalf of the deaf and dumb. Retiring now to seek that repose, grateful after long labor, necessary at my advanced age, this memorial will be to me a proof that I have not lived and labored in vain; that the deaf and dumb, in whose service the best years of my life have been spent, have minds and hearts capable of the very highest cultivation, as is testified by their warm gratitude to their teachers, and their graceful mode of showing that gratitude."

THE HISTORY OF THE ART.

The subject of deaf-mute instruction possesses so much interest for all intelligent minds, that a brief glance at its history will here prove acceptable to the reader,

The instruction of the deaf and dumb is one of the greatest triumphs of modern science and benevolence over ancient prejudices. Even now, the schools for this exceptional class of learners, unknown in the palmy days of Greek and Roman learning, are equally unknown among the most civilized nations not of the Christian faith. They have been a peculiar growth of the highest stage of Christian civilization. Multiplying, since a comparatively recent period, in France, in Germany; in this country and several countries of Europe becoming established as a regular part of that duty of education which the State owes to all its children, they are sparsely scattered in other Christian countries, and never dreamed of among the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Turks, or the Persians.

It is, in fact, only where the light of the Bible shines, where the worth and lofty destiny of the soul are recognized, that charity learns to have a higher aim than the mere relief of physical want and suffering; and that means are sought to enlighten the darkened mind, to supply the loss of one or more of the avenues of sense, and to train for usefulness in this world and happiness in the next those whom the privation of the faculty of hearing cuts off from the ordinary means of intellectual and moral development.

Abandoned for many centuries to that igno-

rance and degradation which are native to uninstructed man, and from which, by the combined efforts of a multitude of superior minds, society has been gradually emerging during a period beginning far back of the historic eras, the deaf and dumb are now recognized as heirs with their more fortunate brothers and sisters in the ability to strive after intellectual elevation and moral excellence, and in their hopes of immortality.

This peculiar branch of education has, on both sides of the Atlantic, attracted not only men of enlarged benevolence, but those of intellectual power, of deep reflection, and independent thought. There is no profession that, in proportion to its numbers, has presented a larger number of men of mark. Its first professors, Pedro Ponce and J. P. Bonet,* in Spain, the former of whom began his labors very little over three centuries ago, showed great mental force and originality in undertaking the education of those who had been, on the high authority of Aristotle, held from the very beginning of literature and science absolutely incapable of instruction. Wallis, to whom is conceded the first rank among the early English teachers of deaf mutes, was eminent in his day for sound practical knowledge. J. C. Ammon, of Amsterdam, t and Samuel Heinicke, of Saxony, S the early advocates of the artificial method of instruction by articulation, while somewhat erratic in their philosophy, yet exemplified the errors of genius. Their aims were lofty, but they failed to see the bounds set, in the nature of things, to human effort. The Abbé De l'-Epée, the great founder of the natural method of teaching deaf mutes by the aid of an expanded and cultivated dialect of their native language of gestures, while his principal claim on our reverence rests on his large-hearted, self-sacrificing benevolence, was still a remarkable man intellectually, not less than morally. His great invention of methodic signs, decried as it has been by those who misunderstood it, or judged it by its abuse, undeniably marks a new era in the history of deaf-mute instruction. It led to that development and cultivation of the language of signs which is the most

^{*} The orator on this occasion, Mr. John Witschief, wrote out his speech in words, but delivered it in signs, and Dr. Peet replied in the same way.

^{*} John Paul Bonet published at Madrid, in 1620, the earliest known treatise on the art of instructing the deaf and dumb—Arte para Ensenar a Hablar los Mudon. He instructed a younger brother of Velasco, the Constable of Castile. Sir Kenelm Digby's account of this deaf mute, entitled "Lord of Great Quality," was the means of awakening attention to the deaf and dumb in England.

⁺ Dr. John Wallis, Professor of Mathematics at Oxford, 1616-1703.

[‡] Anthor of the Surdus Loquens, remarkable for his exaggerated views of the divine character and efficacy of speech. Wallis and Ammon were among the first to describe the positions and movements of the vocal organs in the pronunciation of each letter.

[§] Heinicke was the founder of the first school for deaf mutes which was taken under the patronage of a government—that of Leipsic, in Saxony, founded in 1778. Heinicke's labors as a teacher began within five years of those of Dr. l'Epée and Braidwood, the eminent founders of the first regular institutions in France and Great Britain respectively, about 1760. The teachers in each country who preceded them never had more than two or three pupils at once.

distinguishing feature of the method prevailing in the French and American schools, followed in this respect, more or less closely, by the greater number of similar schools in other countries; and with Del'Epée began the founding of institutions, the winning of popular and of royal favor for the education of the unfortunate deaf and dumb.

Sicard,* Bébian, Morel, Piroux, and others in France; Jaeger, Neumann, Daniel, Hill, and others in Germany: Braidwood, Watson, ‡ Baker, Buxton, and others in Great Britain; Assarotti and Pendola, in Italy; Hirzel, in Switzerland; the Guyots§ in Holland and Carton in Belgium: these and other distinguished names have illustrated the art of deaf-mute instruction on the other side of the Atlantic. To speak of them adequately would require many pages. Two of those named above, the Abbé Carton, of Bruges, and Mr. Henri Hirzel, of Lausanne, have attained marked success in the education of a person at once deaf, dumb, and blind, though neither the Anna Zimmermans of the former, nor the James Edward Meystre of the latter, possessed the rare mental organization that has shed such a halo round the name of Laura Bridgman, the world-renowned pupil of our own countryman, Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, a man eminent not only as an educator of the blind, but in other fields of philanthropy.

Of the American teachers of deaf mutes there have been several distinguished for philosophical acumen, varied talent, and successful zeal in the cause of general education. We hardly need remind the reader of the name and reputation of Thomas H. Gallaudet, by whom, in conjunction with Laurent Clerc, the art of deaf-mute instruction, improved in France by the successive labors of those great masters, De l'Epée, Sicard, and Bébian, was brought to this country very little over half a century ago.

Among the early associates of Mr. Gallaudet were Wm. C. Woodbridge, Lewis Weld, and William W. Turner. John A. Jacobs, who has been more than forty years at the head of the

Kentucky Institution, and yields to no other man in zeal in the cause of the deaf and dumb, was the pioneer of this art on the other side of the Alleghanies. Many other teachers, younger than these, would deserve favorable mention, did our limits permit. Mr. Gallaudet left sons who are adding largely to the claims of their family and name in the gratitude of the deaf and dumb

That this profession attracts men of intellect, and favors its development, is further testified by the fact, that several of those who began life as teachers of the deaf and dumb afterward became eminent in other professions; for instance, President Barnard, of Columbia College; Prof. George E. Day, of Yale College; and President Chapin, of Beloit College, Wisconsin, were all, in early life, teachers in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

HOW TO TREAT DELINQUENTS.

[Whether kindness and moral suasion, or legislation and the Maine Law, are best to restrain dram-drinking; whether corporal punishment or Christian kindness is best to govern boys and girls, are among the leading questions which honest men discuss from even opposite points of view. There are religious men, today, who cry out, "An eye for an eye," and "A life for a life." Others, equally religious, think hanging only cold-blooded murder, without benefit to culprit or community. But here is a sensible plan for the management and improvement of the unfortunate and the bad. It is furnished at our request by one thoroughly competent, and in authority-one who speaks, not from hearsay, but from his own knowledge. We feel warranted in predicting the best success for the institution considered. Let others learn by this example.—Ed. A. P. J.]

THE INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

An Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, creating this institution, was approved March 7, 1867. The institution is situated on a farm of 220 acres, combining fertility of soil and beauty of location, three-fourths of a mile south of the village of Plainfield, on the Terrehaute and Indianapolis Railroad, fourteen miles west of Indianapolis.

The institution was formally opened and declared ready for the reception of inmates on the first day of January, 1868. The first boy was admitted to its discipline on the 26th of the same month; and on the 30th fourteen more (ten of them fresh from the Penitentiary), their ages ranging from nineteen downward. These boys were as hardened in crime as time and circumstances could well make them. Additions were made to this number, until on the 7th of December it reached 108-boys. The plan adopted for their management is generally known as the "family system." This plan divides the inmates of the institution into families, each family consisting of fifty boys, having a separate house and proper family officers, all the families being under the jurisdiction of

a common superintendent. The institution has none of the characteristics or aspects of a prison, and depends for its success much more upon the exercise of moral means than of coercive instrumentalities. The sole object is to correct the habits and reform the characters of the inmates committed to its guardianship. The means employed are instruction and labor, under wholesome discipline, accompanied by a system of rewards and punishments.

The instruction embraces physical, mental, moral, and religious culture. The labor—principally agricultural—is such as is adapted to the age and capacity of the inmates, and will enable them to gain a respectable livelihood when discharged from the institution. The discipline approximates to that of a well-regulated Christian family, and is uniform in every department.

All the boys, no matter what be the nature or extent of the crime for which they are sent in, are received on an equality, and are given to understand, on entering, that they are sent there to be reformed, and that their reformation is to be accomplished gradually; that as fast as good resolutions are manifested in practice, they will be encouraged, and opportunities offered for development; that they hold their future destiny in their own hands; that every noble and generous act they perform will raise their moral standing in the institution and hasten their progress through it; and that every vicious and selfish action will lower their moral standing and impede their progress through it. The inmates exhibit the greatest possible variety of minds, habits, temperaments, and dispositions. They also represent the various results of improper parental discipline and corrupt social influences.

Scooped up from the back alleys, moral sinks, and pitfalls of the different cities and towns throughout Indiana, their appetites and propensities are low and groveling. The first important duty to be performed after receiving such boys into the institution is to become familiar with each one's temperament, disposition, and peculiarities, and to make a diagnosis of his moral disease, and thus be enabled to act intelligently in administering the appropriate remedy. Without the light which Phrepriate remedy. Without the light which Phre-nology throws upon this work, those who engage in it would be groping in darkness, and the results accomplished would be unsatisfactory, if not mischievous. But with Phrenology as a guide, one encounters but little difficulty in determining the mental or even the physi cal disease with which a boy may be afflicted, and the best mode of treating it. found that we can thus spread out before us, as on a chart, a boy's heart and mind, and learn clearly his weakness as well as his strength. To repress or counteract the evil, and arouse, encourage, and cultivate the nobler and purer sentiments of human nature, is ren-Already dered a comparatively easy task. such happy results have been achieved by our method of treating the misguided youth who have come under our charge, that we feel strongly encouraged and deeply interested in what now assumes the character of a most humane and noble work—the converting of listless, profane, and vicious vagabonds into frugal, industrious, and honorable citizens.

† Bébian was one of the best practical teachers the world has seen. The reformation of the system of De l'Epée and Sicard, which was running into an exaggeration of the use of methodical signs, is due to his talent and enthusiastic labors.

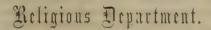
‡ Thomas Braidwood founded a school near Edinburg as early as 1764. Dr. Joseph Watson, a relative of Braidwood, was long at the head of the London Asylum, and published, in 1809, a valuable work as a guide to teachers.

§ The Liste Litteraire Philocophe of the younger Guyot, is a catalogue of works on deaf-mute instruction, extending to 500 pages.

I This venerable deaf mute, the best educated of the pupils of Sicard, and pronounced by the great authority of Bébian the best teacher in the institution of Paris fifty-five years ago, still survives in a green old age. He married a deaf mute, and his son, blessed with the full measure of his faculties, is the pastor of a church in Philadelphia.



^{*} Roche Ambrose Sicard, the disciple and successor to De l'Epée in the Institution of Paris, was chiefly remarkable for his success in the instruction of Massieu and Clerc. His "Course of Instruction for a Deaf Mute from Birth," which reads like a philosophical romance, was very popular in the first two decades of this century.



Without or star, or angel, for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud science fails,
— Young's Night Thoughts.

GOD AND NATURE.

In looking up through Nature to Nature's God, how wonderfully luminous and beautiful doth the face of the universe become! We behold the Deity enthroned in splendor everywhere, and on all things alike. We see his love smiling on the petals of flowers and the wings of birds, as well as in the brightness of the sky and deep azure of the ocean. We hear his voice in the octaves of all our music, pealing in the deep bass of our Sabbath-organs, out-preaching all our priests, and tolling the bell of thunder hung in clouds that float higher than the Andes. He weaves the fibers of the oak, he twines the gleaming threads of the rainbow, he vibrates the pendulous sea-waves, he calls to prayer from the heart of the storm. But sweeter, oh! sweeter far than all, soft and clear, and without ceasing in our own souls, for ourselves and those we are permitted to love as dearly as ourselves, he whispers infinite hope and life everlasting.

All this follows from the admission of the immediate and universal agency and providence of God throughout all the realms of Nature. Despair can fling no dark shadow on the soul in the presence of that sunshine which gilds all things. There is no room for doubt when faith fills immensity. Atoms and worlds alike become transfigured in the new and cryptic light which beams out, as from beneath a transparent vail, in objects the most insignificant, in scenes the most unpoetic. Even the cold eyes of death ray ineffable effulgence, like stars rising upward to their zenith. Pale fear, appalled at his own shadow, flies over the confines of creation, and leaves all hearts alone with love and joy. We know that we can not be lost out of the bosom of God, for the root of the soul is in God, and therefore can not die. The iron chain of necessity releases its coil around the world, and its clanking links of dark circumstance melt away in receding mists, as in the presence of a sun shivered into spangles of glory. The tears of sorrow turn on the faded cheek of the mourner into priceless pearls; and prayer and praise breathe out among blooming roses on white lips quivering with agony. The old familiar faces of the "long, long ago," the loved, the lost, ay! the long lost but never forgotten, are around us once more.

"Their smile in the starlight doth wander by,
Their breath is near in the wind's low sigh"—

in music's divinest tone. The endless ages are crowded into a luminous point. There is no past or future. The faith that asserts God proclaims all things present to the soul. We repose on the bosom of our Father with a confidence nothing can shake. Impenetrable storms may hide every lodestar in heaven; the angry spirit of the waters may shriek till the whole world is deaf. What care I? Let the storm howl on—God guides it! And on whatsoever shore the wreck is thrown, he is sure to be there, with all my loves and hopes around him; and wherever he is, there is the open gate of heaven—for there is the everlasting love, which is heaven.

PHRENOLOGY AND RELIGION.

A LECTURE BY GUSTAVE SCHEVE.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY JOHN P. JACKSON.]

In essentials, unity; in doubts, freedom; in all, however, love.—Augustine.

Phrenology, as the doctrine of the true fundamental powers of the human mind, is, on this account, the key to the highest propositions of all those sciences whose subject is man as a thinking and acting being; such, for example, as the science of education, of penal justice, of mental hygiene, of morals, and of religion. The learned, as is well known, have always disputed the deepest principles of these sciences, for the reason that heretofore there existed no true doctrine of the fundamental powers of the human mind. In order to prove, by example, how Phrenology spreads clearness and light over the fundamental question of those sciences, I choose for my present exposition the science of religion, the most disputed among them all.

Among the internal senses of man, Phrenology has named one the sentiment of religiousness. In the first place the question is asked, "Is there such an independent sentiment or faculty as religiousness or Veneration inborn to man?"

When we take into consideration the history of mankind, this question can not be answered negatively. Always and everywhere man has felt himself drawn toward Deity. It is with the veneration of God as with all the inborn intellectual powers of man. No one invented the instinct of love for children, of friendship, of conflict; no one invented the faculties for music, painting, and poetry. Before Numa, the Romans had a religion; before Moses, the Israelites worshiped God.

But notwithstanding this historical testimony, there have been at all times philosophers who have denied the existence of a faculty of divine Veneration. This is explained by the fact, that all mental faculties are present in individual men in very different degrees. When, therefore, any one possesses the faculty of Religiousness in a very small degree, it will be difficult for him, because he does not experience this feeling in his own consciousness, to believe altogether in its existence. He will rather seek to explain in other ways the facts of history which appear to speak in its favor. Thus it has been asserted, for instance, that faith in God, the feeling of divine veneration, far removed, proceeding from a special innate sense of man, is an acquired habit, which has been transplanted by instruction and example from generation to generation. But by an attentive look into life we can easily attain the conviction, that the sense in question must, through its activity in children, independent of doctrine and example, be acknowledged as innate in man.

In our family we were three brothers, and received the same education without any special direction to prayer, or the reverence of God. My younger brother showed very early a great inclination to pray; almost as soon as he could read he procured a prayer-book and read without exception the morning and evening prayers. Neither my youngest brother nor I felt this marked disposition to pray; and as I know that my brother was not externally influenced in any way to this piety, the circumstance greatly surprised me, and I therefore considered my brother as one whose nature was far better than mine, although he had some peculiarities which pleased me less. "In my parent's house," relates Gall, "we were ten children. One of my brothers had from the tenderest childhood a great inclination to devotion. He prayed the whole day, and when he could not go to church, he busied himself at home in cutting out and gilding a crucifix of wood. My father had destined him for business, but he had an aversion to that calling. In his twenty-third year he could no longer withstand his desire, and since he had no hope of completing his studies, he left the house and became a hermit; thereupon my father allowed him to study. Five years later he was consecrated, and to the end of his life he lived in religious exercises and penances." It would be easy for most people to increase these examples by similar experiences.

Then it has been asserted that the human veneration of God is only the result of man's intellectual powers, especially of Causality, which necessarily compels man to assume the thought of a Deity as a creative Cause of the world. But in order that this should be correct. the most intelligent men should be also the most religious, which, as is well known, is not the case. The religious faculty is rather to be recognized as independent of the intellect, inasmuch as with intelligent men it is often found very weak, and with the narrow-minded often very strong. The distinction between the religious faculty and the intellect is most clearly proved in the case of the savage, who, while he prays to a stone or an animal as God, does not even understand his own religious feeling. And even if we referred the process of veneration to the intellect, the religious "feeling," the devotion of the mind, would still remain unexplained.

Others have asserted that fear is the real cause of Veneration. But the error of this assumption is easily seen in the fact that fearless men—brave soldiers—are often very religious; and very fearful, cowardly men often very irreligious. Undoubtedly the feeling of fear, like so many other feelings, can strengthen the religious feelings, but the question here is, whether fear, as such, is or is not Religiousness (Veneration of the such as the control of the results of

eration)? Others, again, have considered the Imagination, the poetic sense, as the true foundation of religion. But very poetic, imaginative men—great poets—are often found very irreligious, and very prosaic men very religious.

The refutation of all doubt as to the presence of an independent faculty of Veneration will be easiest if I be permitted to appeal to the consciousness of this faculty in man himself; that is, if that refutation could not be applied against those who possess this faculty in a very weak degree, and who, therefore, can not furnish an opinion as to its activity from their own experience. The pious man, in the warmth of his piety, knows best himself that this feeling is neither an activity of the reason nor of fear, nor of the poetic faculty, but he knows it as a thoroughly peculiar feeling, that can only be named, but not written or explained, any more than color or sound can be explained in writing to the blind or the deaf.

Accordingly as other faculties in connection with the sense of religion are strong or weak, the character, as a unit, will naturally be formed. The faculty of Veneration, or the adoration of a higher Being, includes also the sense of reverence in general, or has it as a result; and therefore the sense of subordination and humility toward superiors and those in power. Republicans generally show this latter trait in but a moderate degree, because they are themselves born monarchs. Very often with the faculty of Religiousness that of Destructiveness is largely developed. Thus Ludwig XI. and Philip II, indicated their religious zeal by the Inquisition and the burning of heretics. Is the artist religious? he avoids in his creations everything frivolous, and portrays religious subjects. [Such an artist was the celebrated Peter Van Cornelius, the world-famed painter of the Last Judgment, whose portrait and biography we gave in the July number of the Journ-AL for 1868.] The pious, natural philosopherlike Newton or Bonnet--points everywhere to God's might; the pious poet—like Klopstock or Milton-composes hymns. The faculties of Veneration and Locality strongly developed make the missionary.

When Veneration is found with conflicting tendencies, such as falsehood, cruelty, sensuousness, men are generally considered hypocrites, but in most cases with injustice; as some men, otherwise virtuous, feel themselves less drawn to reverence God, because the faculty of Veneration is theirs in only a weak degree; so others, with important failures of character, may possess this faculty largely developed, and find in devotion and prayer real enjoyment and satisfaction. On this account the character of Oliver Cromwell, for example, has been an enigma to many historians; they believed, because his inclination to devotion did not appear to coincide with some of his other characteristics, that they must hold him for a hypocrite, which he certainly was not.

If we are perfectly acquainted, therefore, with all the other characteristics of a person, whether he is intellectual or narrow-minded:

inclined to fear or intrepidity; poetic or prosaic; has this or that passion, we do not for that reason know whether he possesses a strong or weak development of Veneration. Just so, on the other hand, if we know the greater or lesser development of this faculty in a man, we do not learn from it the development of any one of the remaining faculties. Phrenology is thus, as we see, the science of practical human knowledge. For the most frequent and greatest self-deceptions in our judgments of character arise from our deciding upon a man's character from one or a few of the characteristics that may be known to us; while on the contrary, the knowledge of the primary forces of the mind, in their different possible degrees, solves for us the greatest enigmas, why, and in how far, men can be good and bad, strong and weak, sensible and unreasonable; indeed, can be healthy in intellect and imbecile at the same

Phrenology is, as we already know, a twofold science; it is the science of the mind and the science of the organs. The organ of Veneration is found in the center of the crown, just under the so-called fontanel. Gall has given in its illustration portraits of many celebrated religious personages; for instance, Antoninus Pius, Stephen I., King of Hungary, Ignatius Loyola, Sailer, Milton, and, as an antithesis in this respect, the remarkable head of Spinoza.

Gall also calls attention to the well-known formation of Raphael's head of Christ. In it. the portions of the brain, or organs about and back of the ears, which man has in common with the brute, are small; while on the contrary, those of the front head and the crown, belonging to the intellectual and spiritual faculties, and especially Veneration, are very large. Gall asks whether this divine form of head was invented, or whether we may assume that it is a fac-simile of the original? Is it possible, he says, that the artist has taken the head of the most virtuous, pious, and beneficent man which he could find as a model, and from it drawn the head of Christ? He thinks it more probable, however, that the general form of the head of Christ has been transmitted down to us.

A case of diseased development of the organ of Veneration, kindly communicated to me by Dr. Gergers, of Wiesbaden, may here find a place. Some years ago a young man, previously healthy and intelligent, showed signs of a religious mania. He often fell down on his knees before persons, and declared himself a great sinner, who must despair of the grace of God. The disease increased so much that, in the despair of his mania, he threw himself into a spring at Wiesbaden and found a terrible On examining the skull there was found on the inner surface, corresponding with the position of the organ of Veneration, a considerable bony growth, which must have exerted upon that organ a strong pressure. Dr. Gergers still possesses this specimen. Similar cases affecting the organ of Veneration are related in the phrenological journals.

A word on the natural language of the fac-

ulty of Veneration. According to the situation of the organ, when the faculty is active, the head will be directed toward heaven. If, however, the feeling of the greatness and power of God have the upper hand, man humiliates himself, and bends and prays in the dust. I saw a zealous suppliant, says Gall, who gave himself the greatest trouble not to touch the pavement with his forehead, but with the head exactly on the position of the organ of Veneration. It is said that the head is raised toward heaven because we believe that God dwells on high. But who told us that God is on high? From childhood up we have been taught that He is present everywhere. We should, therefore, look in all directions for Him. But whenever an organ exerts itself with power, we think no longer on what we have been taught-an inward sentiment directs our movements. Why can we not rid ourselves of the idea that God is on high? Merely because the organ of the faculty which makes man capable of apprehending God has its seat in the very highest portion of the brain.

So much for the phrenological definition of the faculty of Veneration and its organ. I turn now to the application of Phrenology to the doctrine or science of religion. Since the fundamental principle of all religion is faith in God, the question as to the existence of God will be the first, and that of the true Divine Veneration our second, subject for consideration.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

In order to speak of the existence of God, we must first of all come to an understanding as to the signification of the word God. There are held here two very different opinions. One says: God is nothing else than living, unconscious Nature. The other says: God is a self-conscious being, standing over Nature. The first opinion denies God; plays with the word God. For to say there is a God, but that this God is Nature, is just as if we said, There is no God. If the word God shall not be an empty sound, we must comprehend in it a highest Being, self-conscious, standing over Nature.

The existence of such a God, however, is proved through the phrenological fact that man possesses an innate faculty of Divine Veneration. For there must be a subject corresponding or complemental to this faculty,—a God—because it is simply impossible that Nature should contradict herself, at the same time affirming and denying a subject. There is not and can not be among all the infinitely numerous natural phenomena, a solitary example which would compel man to accuse Nature of falsehood.

It can not be urged as an objection to this proof, that Nature herself, as Deity, would satisfy this faculty of Veneration; for the faculty established by Phrenology is indeed that of devotion, of piety, the speaking of the heart with God! If Nature were God, we could well talk of an "admiration" of Deity, that is, of the greatness and the beauty of Nature; but it were then absurd for man to be pious; to





meekly bow before a higher Being; to elevate his heart in devotion; to pray to Him.

The truth here found is established still firmer, if we enter somewhat deeper into the nature of the human mind. As before indicated, the internal senses or faculties of man are not essentially different from the external. The word sense (faculty) denotes nothing else than a means of knowledge. As the eve makes us acquainted with the external visibleness of things, the internal senses recognize the various conditions, relations, and positions of things; as, for example, the faculty of love for childrenour relation to the child-world; the faculty of Friendship-our relation to our fellow-men; Locality - our relation to localities. Just in the same way our internal faculty of religious veneration apprehends our relation to a higher Being corresponding to this veneration.

As for the security that we have that the external subject corresponds to man's faculty, the external and internal faculties stand here alike; this security is no larger with the external faculties than with the internal. Thus, for example, as man possesses by means of the faculty of Amativeness a sure knowledge, a definite feeling, of the existence of persons of the opposite sex; by Philoprogenitiveness, a knowledge of children, even if he have never seen or heard of them; or, as with young swallows, by means of the faculty of Location, which impels them to wander, giving them a certain knowledge of the existence of foreign lands which they have never yet seen; so has man, by means of the faculty of Veneration, a certain knowledge of the existence of God-a knowledge which is just as sure as that we possess of the existence of corporeal matters through the external senses. We have thus no greater security for the existence of the sun in the heavens, which we perceive with the external faculty of the eye, than for the existence of a God, which we apprehend and adore with the internal faculty of Veneration.

This truth also solves the presumed difference between faith and knowledge in religion. The religious man—the man who possesses the faculty of Veneration in a fair degree—believes not merely on God, but he knows God, as every one with healthy eyes knows the day and the sun in the heavens. This also harmonizes with the language of all pious men. They speak of an immediate perception, of an intuition; of a knowledge of God; they live according to their feelings in God, and God in them.

It may here be objected that between the two kinds of knowledge, the knowledge of external things and the knowledge of God—there is a great difference; for the things which we see with the eye can be apprehended, but God is something inconceivable. But this objection rests upon an error. We apprehend visible things—the visible world—just as little as the invisible God. Our intellect is everywhere insufficient in its explanation. The existence of the world is just as remarkable, just as easy or as difficult to explain, as the existence of God. Therefore the proof which men would draw

from human intellect, from Causality, for the existence of God, is always a failure. It is especially this proof which is rehearsed in the school-room to the children, but which, however thoroughly considered, can not hold its ground. This proof is to the effect, that our understanding says to us that this world, so beautiful and well-ordered, needs some explanation for its beauty and order.

There remain two modes of explanation open to the intellect here: either it assumes that the beauty and the order be in Nature herself, or it supposes over Nature a creating and ordering Deity.

But the second mode is just of as little value to the understanding as the first, without the assumption of a Deity. For the Understanding then asks, and must also repeat its question: "What, then, is the underlying cause of Deity? How is its existence explained?—a question to which there is no answer satisfactory to the reason. Thus the explanation for the beauty and order of Nature is left out; the intellect remains dissatisfied, and we may go either one way or the other.

Is it then any wonder that so many philosophers declared the shortest way to be the better and more reasonable; that they rather called Nature herself God than took a second step and assumed a God as standing above Nature—a God which satisfied the understanding just as little?

The so-called philosophy—the philosophy of the understanding, of the intellect-has always or usually denied the existence of God; for those philosophers, Hegel, Strauss, Feuerbach, were totally one-sided in their thinking; that is, confined to the naked thoughts and conclusions: they entirely overlooked, or did not know, that besides the Intellect man possesses for the apprehension of Deity an inner eye, which does not ask and is not compelled to ask first for its explanation. And as man is convinced of the existence of the visible world without asking for its explanation or conceivableness, so the pious man is convinced of the existence of God, without asking-with the same right-for his explanation or conceivableness. The words of the poet are applicable

"What not the understanding of the wise can see, The child-like spirit findeth in simplicity."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MAN AND BRUTE.—The human mind alone demands a future sphere of action. Bretschneider enumerates four particulars in which the dying man differs from the dying brute: 1. Man foresees and provides for his own death; the brute does not. 2. Man dies with unrecompensed merit and guilt; the brute does not. 3. Man dies with faculties and powers fitted for a more perfect state of existence; the brute does not. 4. Man dies with the expectation of another life; the brute does not. Do not these differences show a wonderful distance between the two natures?

CRESCENDO.

"Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine-Onward and upward."

BISHOP DOANE.

THE Hebrew parable indeed is true—
Each man is born with Eden in his view.
Forbidden fruits on every hand abound,
Tempting the touch;—on touching, poisonous
found.

Glancing through shady, labyrinthine bowers, His ways a path of blooming, roseate flowers; Their lovely leaves unlovely thorns secrete, Fair to the eye, but wounding sore the feet. Each follows happiness as seen afar, As desert wanderers chase the "demon car:" The mirage cheats them, but they still pursue; Each failure shows a more enticing view; They strive in vain, and ne'er can win the race, Since from the goal each turns away his face.

Youth's prospect opens, and the view expands With tempting pleasures, wrought by fairy hands:

Alluring bowers, with wild love-roses decked, Display each beauty, hiding each defect.



Vain through life's little, fleeting, fading term, In garments stolen from the murdered worm, He makes his only sought or valued prize, The bright inconstant light of woman's eyes; While brimming cups, with their attendant train,

Invite to present joys, concealing future pain. He cultivates the *dolce-far-niente*,

With waves from fragrant weeds, the true Nepenthe.

Man, first a worm, an animated clod, Grown to an adult, deems himself a god. His soaring spirit, bursting from its clay, Seeks with delight a more effulgent day. His mind, expanding, would from earth arise, And claim a kindred with the star-lit skies. Swift as the air-ship, mounting up on high, Leaves the dark earth and seeks the azure sky, Gains the far ether where its innate force, The spirit which had borne it on its course, Bursts its control—its earth-wrought body dies, While its freed spirit finds its native skies. Farther and higher flies each mental shaft—Each new libation craves a deeper draft,

And the hand used to shade youth's dazzled sight

Would rend the vale of knowledge for "more light."

Pictured upon the mirror of the mind
There lives a germ, at first but undefined;
It spreads, it grows; with each advancing hour
Each effort shows accumulating power.
Form springs to life within the lab'ring mind
Where all the graces meet and are combined;
But he, while his new model still is warm,
Finds it the mother of a fairer form
Which waits to spring forth from his fertile
brain,

But to repeat the process o'er again.

He paints the colors born within his eye,
But greets their beauties only with a sigh.
Each bright ideal—beautiful as night—
As soon as copied, gains a fairer light:
The eye, accustomed to each brighter hue,
Esteems that darkness which was light while

Then as from stage to stage his thoughts advance,

'Tis Music institutes its mental dance; His craving spirit adds words to the score, And breathes in poetry unknown before; Time, tune, and color, form and feeling there Combine, the senses and the heart to share.

Why loiter in earth's vales and way-side bowers To gather lowly, evanescent flowers, Forgetful of the purer gems which keep Enduring beauty on the mountain's steep?



New vistas open on his view; he veers his helm, From art to science turns—to a new realm, Where the cool head, with subtle art, Deforms and vitiates the gentler heart; Loses his warmth of feeling, and the glow Of early youth, and asks alone—to know.

New stars of knowledge greet the searching sight

As science every eve surveys the night:
But all in vain, the ever-sought-for shore
Is quite as distant as it was before;
Man's sheaf of knowledge with but is bound,
His mind's a lever with no fulcrum found.
Without the rein, although in reason's car,
He gains a little learning—teaching him to err,

Like moths which use man's guiding light
Only to singe their wings and stop their flight.
Go span the stellar world—from star to star;
Compel the lightning from its cloudy car;
Assume the microscope—enlarge thy sight;
Articulate the mammoth, and dissect the mite:
To atoms ultimate go analyze the earth,
And from its wrinkled hills discern its birth—
And what is gained?—a tithe of nature's laws,
Some distant branchlings from the primal cause.

Lace, tinsel, gewgaws, pamper thee in vain, They soothe no sorrow and assuage no pain; Considered well, what good would it promote Should Fame with praises strain her vulgar throat!

Name is but vibrate breath—Earth's epic song
Of hero footsteps which are mute ere long;
Knowledge is like an air-bound sphere,
Symmetrical, and beautiful, and clear,
Sailing unsteady, a fair globe of light,
And luminously showing man his night.
He scoffs at faith; and blind, throws that aside,
And would in Reason find a better guide,
An absolute criterion perceive,
And yet sees not to doubt is to believe.

The senses cloy ere half of life is seen, Reason dethrones itself, self-magnified machine. Far nobler aims than sense or thought alone, For their own sakes, should claim thee for their

Man's self, man's race, idealized should be His model, and his motive to eternity. His true philosophy, when understood, Hath but one lesson—that is—to do good. He's not a unit on the teeming earth, But a mere fraction 'round life's common hearth. To love mankind is only, then, self-love; To love one's self alone is unwise love; The shield of love divine, thou'lt ever find, Is broad enough to shelter all mankind.

Passions are Janus-faced—to good or ill
Each may be turned, obedient to man's will.
Each thought or word's an impetus which
spreads

Its countless progeny around our heads.

Life is but action—Death is only rest,
And he sleeps calmest who has worked the best.

Work on, work ever, counting not the pain,
Or much or little, labor hath its gain;
Columbus on an unknown ocean hurled,
Sought but an island when he found a world.
Then scorn in idleness thyself to please,
Wooing man's living death—luxurious ease.
Nor epicure, nor stoic be thy name,
Life hath a better use—a nobler aim.
The soaring eagle stoops not to catch flies—
Immortal man should seek what never dies.

Great Nature's book let every artist sean,
Compare the two creators—God and man;
And let him turn, who only lives to hear,
From the full chord to him who formed the ear.
As gazing on the sun would sear the sight,
Though we may view the attributes of light,
Although we dare not view his mid-day march,
Yet may admire him in the rainbow's arch,

So the "good God" appears to man's dull view, The just and good—the beautiful and true, Showing in Nature's language, hour by hour, Divine perfection and unerring power. Go, and survey its universal plan, And learn the insignificance of man.

Then be it not thy base, ignoble lot
On nature's page to be a living blot,
"Leaves, but no fruit" upon thy branches found,
Barren of good, a cumberer of the ground,
But strive to be an atom in that scale
Where truth and justice combat to prevail:
Tried in this earthy crucible, aspire
To come true silver from the testing fire.
With perfect frame, and brain, and soul—renown

Hath naught to rival this-man's triple crown.

Man's mind, which doth his humbler form adorn,

Is from his body either built or born:
A spirit, though its form no mortal sees,
In its due time must emanate from these:
If matter brave the elemental strife,
Naught shall destroy this more ethereal life!
Womb of thy future self, 'tis in thy hand,
Whether thy spirit live—decay—expand:
Nurse then each unfledged pinion of that soul
Which tells thee that it hath no final goal.

J. H. S

JAMES T. BRADY,

THE EMINENT JURIST.

Mr. Brady had what we call the vitalmental temperament. He was stocky in build, deep and broad in the chest, full in the abdomen, straight and vigorous in frame, of about medium height, and weighed heavily for one of his size. His whole contour of face and body indicated vigorous constitutional health, with, perhaps, a little too much tendency to fullness and plethora. His face inclined to redness, especially when excited, indicating a tendency of blood to the head and a considerable degree of febrile excitement; his complexion being rather dark, evinced physical endurance. His massive head was the chief indication of the mental temperament. In a group of a hundred distinguished men, Mr. Brady's large head would attract attention.

Behold what length of brain forward of the opening of the ear! How heavy the brow! how rounded and full the middle part of the forehead! how massive the upper part! The whole forehead was large, showing breadth of thought, capacity to comprehend and retain details; to master the principles of law, and also all its facts and history. His Language was



large, and backed up as it was by such a wealth of fact and strength of thought, he had a splendid field for the exercise of his ardent imagination and for the full play of his glowing and impulsive feelings. His Benevolence was one of his crowning excellences. He was liberal in hand and in heart: generous and beneficent to a fault. He made friends of everybody who came within the sphere of his word or the generous beaming of his eye. His Veneration gave him a strong religious tendency. His Hope was exuberant; he was always cheerful and joyous. His wit was brilliant and his taste remarkable. He had the elements of courage and force, and, for a lawyer and a politician, he was singularly free from the narrowness of party spirit and the prejudices and partiality of the mere attorney. He was patriotic, large-hearted, a lover of his native land, and an ardent supporter of the land of his ancestors. Though an American by birth, and a patriot, he was an Irishman by sympathy and affiliation. He had strong affections, ardent love; was capable of uniting all hearts in himself, and of soothing and obliterating disagreements among his friends through their common affection for him. It is seldom that even a lawyer can be found who had as sharp and

clear a mind for details and historic particulars accompanied by such depth and strength of thought, and sustained and invigorated by so healthful a moral nature. Being of a strongly social disposition, he was inclined to the convivialities of social life, which, doubtless, contributed to induce the disease which terminated his life. Had he been more abstemious, and taken more general out-of-door exercise, he might have been spared to the world and to his wide field of usefulness twenty years longer. If

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE JAMES T. BRADY.

eminent lawyers and divines would devote some attention to the laws of physiology, and thereby learn how better to keep the "house they live in," the world would have the benefit not only of their example, but the long-continued exercise of their costly education and eminent abilities.

The free use of coffee and tobacco, often with the addition of ardent spirits, by men of eminent talent and capacity for public usefulness, cuts them off in the meridian of their life and power by apo-

plexy, or by what is politely called in the newspapers "an affection of the heart." We could name dozens of the ablest men of our day who have thus fallen victims to early death from this cause. Tobacco and coffee slay their thousands in this way, besides the widespread evil they produce on the general health not shown by a sudden catastrophe. We can go into a court or other assemblage of men of talent and brain-labor and select the persons who from their peculiar organic constitution will be most likely to die

from "an affection of the heart" from the use of the articles named, or from undue excitement produced in other ways.

The sudden death of Mr. Brady, who on the 6th of February last was stricken down with paralysis and died on the 10th, following, produced a thrill of emotion in the professional circles of New York which is not often witnessed there. At the time of his death he was considered to be in the vigor of his manhood, and the brilliant reputation which crowned his professional career and rendered him a man of "mark" in a great metropolis where talent has become so aggregated, was becoming more and more resplendent. As a pleader in criminal trials Mr. Brady had no superior; his warm sympathy, whenever it was aroused by the nature of the case he had in hand, stimulating his profound erudition and rendering his eloquence irresistible with a jury.

From the New York *Tribune* we take the facts of the following brief biography:

Mr. Brady was born in New York, April 9, 1815. His father, the late Thomas S. Brady, was an Irishman of excellent education and the most amiable qualities, who distinguished himself as a careful teacher and painstaking lawyer. The elder Brady was a prominent politician, and held office as a member of both branches of the New York Common Council, and subsequently became Judge of what is now the District Court. His sons were educated under his direction, one of them, Thomas Brady, since deceased, going into the navy, and the others being brought up to the bar. Among the most eminent of his pupils is Archbishop McCloskey.

James T. Brady tried cases in Ward courts before he had attained to his majority, but as a lawyer he may be said to have been wholly without a novitiate. His readiness and coolness, joined with great logical precision, early distinguished him in his profession, and twenty years ago he was as great, if not a greater, advocate than in the last weeks of his life.

He possessed great power in the cross-examination of witnesses, and was very able as a jury speaker. Criminal law was his forte, and he exerted his greatest power in the defense of the accused. He was engaged in nearly all the important criminal trials in the New York Courts throughout his career; but, able as he was in every case he undertook, in the celebrated Forrest divorce case he showed more power, perhaps, than in any other. His greatest speech in this case, and the greatest speech of his life, was at Albany, on the Appeal; and what was remarkable about it was, that it was purely an intellectual triumph. The case was first decided by the verdict of divorce and alimony in Mrs. Forrest's favor, as early as 1852; and it was such a long and wearisome chapter of delays before a decision was reached in the Court of Appeals, that all the enthusiasm the cause was capable of inspiring had long before worn itself away.

As a politician, Mr. Brady was of what might be called a Constitutional Conservative turn of mind, but his impulses and his acute sense of justice often over-balanced these tendencies. Although closely identified with the Democratic party before, he stoutly supported Mr. Lincoln's administration after the fall of Sumter. He never held office except once, when he was Corporation Counsel. He consented to accept this position because it was in the line of his profession, and while occupying the place he made many important improvements in the administration of municipal law.

No man ever adhered to a determination not to accept office outside of the line of his profession more firmly than Mr. Brady. Nearly every place in the gift of the Democracy of New York was offered to him, and declined by him. He was pressed to accept a seat in the Legislature and in Congress, but he steadily refused, and in 1861 he peremptorily declined the Tammany nomination for Mayor.

Outside of professional and political life, Mr. Brady was peculiarly amiable; he never married, but was, nevertheless, exceedingly fond of social enjoyments. He idolized the children of his sisters, and was always happy in winning the confidence and esteem of the little ones. But he could readily turn away from social pleasures to the duties of the office and in Court. To his social accomplishments and legal attainments must be added an excellent literary taste. In the brilliant days of the old Knickerbocker Magazine he was a frequent contributor, and he wrote besides for other periodicals. He was high-minded, generous, prodigal to a fault, hating meanness in every form, delicate in the matter of fees from his clients, taking whatever was given him oftener than what he might have asked, and so averse to even the appearance of evil that he never took a case in the Court of which his brother was the Judge.

On the public announcement of Mr. Brady's death, business in several of the City Courts was suspended, and eulogistic addresses made by leading lawyers present. On Saturday, February 13th, a general meeting of the bench and bar was held in memoriam of the distinguished dead. At this meeting nearly six hundred of the most eminent lawyers of the New York bar were present, and remarks were offered of much more power and beauty than are ordinarily listened to on like occasions.

NAPOLEON'S HEAD.

The size of the head of Napoleon has been a subject of question and contradiction, especially among those who seem to feel an interest in impeding the spread of phrenological truth. But we have some evidence relative to the size of his head which it is not easy to set aside. An esteemed friend of ours residing in Hartford, Conn., recently sent us a note of which the following is an extract: "In the January number of the Phrenological Journal, in an article on Napoleon, you speak of his head having been between 23 and 24 inches. Is this not a mistake? and would it not be al-

together out of proportion to his body? In Antomarchi's 'Last Days of Napoleon,' Vol. 2, he says: 'The entire height of the body from the top of the head to the heels was 5 feet 2 inches and 4 lines—equal to 5 feet 6 inches and 2-45ths of an inch, the French foot being greater than the English in proportion of 16 to 15.' He further says: 'The length from the top of the head to the chin was 7 inches and 6 lines (or 8 inches English measurement). The circumference of the head was 20 inches and 10 lines. The forehead was high, the temples slightly depressed, the sinciput [top-head] wide and very strongly defined.'"

In response to this kindly letter, we subjoin the substance of an article published in the JOURNAL for April, 1858, which was written in review of an article in Blackwood for the previous December. Dr. Antomarchi, fortunately for Phrenology, took a cast in plaster from the head of the great Napoleon: this was taken a few hours after his death. The cast, unfortunately, covers only a little more than half of the head. It goes back of the ears, and shows distinctly their outline and their opening. The opening of the ear is the central point of development, and from this phrenologists estimate their measurements. Antomarchi's statement, that the head measured "20 inches and 10 lines," which in English is equal to 22 1-10 inches, is evidently incorrect, for the cast which he has given to the world of the head of Napoleon, not modeled and molded by the hand, but being cast on the very head itself, and,



CAST OF NAPOLEON'S HEAD.*

therefore, indicating the exact size of that part of the head which the cast covered, shows a much greater relative size. That the reader may see how this wonderful cast looks, we give an engraving of it which was photographed for the engraver on wood directly from the cast itself. This shows a long and massive anterior lobe of

brain. See what distance there is from the opening of the ear to the lower part of the forehead above the root of the nose! It measures 14½ inches from the opening of one ear around the base of the forehead to the opening of the ear across the middle of the top-head to the opening of the other ear, 15¾ inches.

Now, if the back-head was filled out so that the head would be shapely according to the side-view portraits which artists have given to the world, it would show the head to be very large. The intellectual region, at all events, was large, as any one may ascertain by meas-

This cast taken after death shows the emaciated face of the great Napoleon, with its sunken eye, fallen cheek, parted lips, and deathly expression.



^{*}The shaded line just behind the ear shows the original cast by Dr. Antomarchi; the dotted outline of the pedestal and back shows what has been added to balance and strengthen the cast and make it stand firmly.

uring the foreheads of eminent persons having large heads whom they may happen to know. We have made some measurements of casts of heads now in our collection. To these measurements we appeal, and confidently abide the result. Any reader may verify our measurements any hour he pleases by visiting our collection.

Names of heads examined.	Size from ear to ear over Individuality	From ear to ear over Firmness.	Size around the head.
Lord Eldon	13	143/4	231/4
William Cobbett, M.P.	131/4		231/2
Henry Clay	131/4	1434	231/4
John Quincy Adams	13	15	221/2
Rev. Mr. Landis	131/2	151/4	24
Thomas H. Benton	13%	15	23
Cast of Burns' skull,	(1236	(14	(221/2
Allowing 1 inch for	13	1	3
scalp)	(13%	(15	(231/2
Lord Wellington	1334		
William Pitt	13	Front only taken.	_
Rev. Dr. Chalmers	141/4		
Canova	131/2	66 46	-
Average about	131/3		231/3
Napoleon's cast	141/4	15% estimated	
		from cast.	24

Having thus shown the size of head, and also the anterior development of the heads of some of the most eminent cotemporaries of Napoleon, and finding no head in the entire list measuring as much as his from ear to ear around the lower part of the forehead, except the single one of that intellectual giant Rev. Dr. Chalmers; and since the average measurement of the eleven cases given is 131 inches, and that of Napoleon is 141 inches; and since the average circumference of all the full heads is 231 inches, it becomes a proper inquiry, how large would Napoleon's head have been, taking as a basis the comparative size of his head forward of the ears? The question is simply this. If the heads of those men we have given average 131 inches from ear to ear, around the forehead, and 231 inches in circumference, how many inches in circumference should Napoleon's head have been, the forehead of which measured 141 inches? The solution of this problem gives 25 inches as the circumference.

Napoleon had not a large frame, but he became stout at St. Helena, weighing, we believe, 175 pounds, when his vitality, not being worked off through the brain as formerly, was permitted to develop itself in the physical structure. Nearly every one of the persons, however, whose casts of head we have measured above, was large, and not a few of them were very large, in body. Napoleon, as all confess, had a remarkably dense and fine-grained organization, and his intensity of thought and tenacity of endurance were almost without parallel; all showing that the quality of his constitution, the brain included, was far superior to that of most men.

To show that the measurements of Dr. Antomarchi, as recorded in his writings, are not worthy of trust, we remark that his reported length, from the top of the head to the chin, being 7 inches 6 lines, French, equal to 8 inches English, is utterly absurd, the cast which he has left us being as firm as iron, measured

by calipers from the top of the head to the bottom of the chin fully 10 inches. Dr. Chalmers, Thomas H. Benton, Gen. Washington. Dr. Spurzheim, Osceola, Silas Wright, Wordsworth the poet, the late Judge Dean, Lord Eldon, and many other casts in our collection, measure 10 inches. One half of the boys twelve years old, that would be met on the street, would measure at least 8 inches from the chin to the center of the top-head. In the table before us we have introduced a galaxy of eminent and pre-eminent persons, the superior qualities of whose organizations none will dispute, and we find Napoleon, whose head is represented by the quotation from Antomarchi as being only 22 1-10 inches, stands forth the peer of Chalmers, and the superior of all the rest in the intellectual portion of the brain. The "Iron Duke," who contested with him the field of Waterloo, has a forehead 133 inches, half an inch less than that of Napoleon, which measured 141. Lord Eldon, "Lord High Chancellor of England," and a man of distinguished ability, had 13 inches. Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the orator and statesman, had 13. William Cobbett, distinguished as a British statesman, had 134. Canova, the sculptor, 131. Robert Burns, the cast of whose naked skull shows 12½, probably 13½ with the scalp on. Then we have the gallant orator and statesman Henry Clay, with 131; ex-President John Q. Adams, the scholar and statesman, of whom any age and country might be proud, with 13; Col. Benton, for thirty years in the United States Senate, and at seventy-five years of age condensing the debates of Congress, and turning out able volumes one after another, had 13½ inches. Every one of these heads is above the usual size. and most of them belong to the largest class, yet every one of them, with the single exception of Dr. Chalmers, was smaller in the forehead than Napoleon's. The question of size is now at least before the reader, and we have shown conclusively that the investigation vindicates Napoleon and the science of Phrenology most triumphantly. We have, however, in addition to the cast which Dr. Antomarchi has left us, and which can not vary the thickness of a knife-blade from the true dimensions of the head, a most excellent witness to introduce, whose testimony, relative to the size of the living Napoleon's head, we regard as a clincher. This witness is no less a personage than Col. Lehmanowski, who entered the military school soon after Bonaparte, was with him in all his wars, fought over one hundred battles under him, that of Waterloo included, was a confidential adviser with the Emperor, and always near his person. We made the acquaintance of Col. L. some thirty years ago, and in 1843 he spent half his time in our office for weeks together, and, as many will recollect, he was lecturing through this country on the character and habits of Napoleon and Josephine. In regard to the size of his head, Col. L. told us that by mistake he once put on Napoleon's hat, and that it was entirely too large for him; and the Colonel's head we know by actual and critical measurement to be 231 inches. Napoleon's head, therefore, must have reached nearly or quite 24 inches where the hat fitted to it. This fact was communicated to us by Col. Lehmanowski himself in 1843, and published by us in the Phrenological Almanac for 1846, before any question had been raised relative to the large size of Napoleon's head. We have now demonstrated by the cast the large size of his forehead, and by comparing this with that of other heads known to be large, we have shown that the back-head of Napoleon must have been large also; and by the positive testimony of his old bosom friend, we have proved the fact that his whole head was more than 231 inches. What more can friends desire? What more can critics demand?

THE DESPONDENT.

To some this world is dark and lone—
They see no sun above:
They see the dust upon the ground—
They do not see the grove.

Remind them that the sky is fair,
And that the day is bright—
They'll shake their heads, and faintly say,
"Each day must have a night."

You point to them the flowers that bloom, And bid them note their stay: They love their fragrance and their hue— But then, they soon decay.

They love the days that spring-time brings,
And feel the summer's glow:
But then, they dread the fall-time rains,
And fear the winter's snow.

To them this life is strife and pain—
Beyond this life is gloom;
They see no softening, heavenly light—
They only see the tomb.

м. Е. н. м.

A SHORT LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.—Principal is the sum on which interest is paid. Interest is the compensation charged by the lender to the borrower for the use of the principal, and is the real meaning of the word usury, though this term is now understood as a rate above legal interest; usurious interest, therefore, is the amount above the legal rate established by the state. Amount is the principal and interest added together, or the whole sum of several items. Per cent. is a rate on a hundred dollars, cents, or pounds, allowed by the lender for the use of money. Per annum signifies by the year. Per cent. per annum means the rate of interest on a hundred for one year, as six per cent. per annum means six dollars to be charged for the use of one hundred dollars for one year. Discount is a deduction of the interest from the principal at the time the money is lent; or an allowance of interest on a sum paid before it is due; or a sum less than par Commission or brokerage is the percentage allowed for services in buying, selling, or transacting business for another. inal value is the sum expressed on the face of a stock certificate, note, coin, etc. *Premium* is a sum charged for insurance, or is the sum exceeding the par value of anything.



FISH CULTURE.

THE artificial propagation of fish is not altogether a new thing, having been practiced by Jacobi at Hanover more than a century since: but it is only recently that it has taken its place as a recognized branch of industry. In Europe it has assumed a national importance, and has received the fostering care of governments. The National French Fish Farm at Hunigue, on the Rhine, is an extensive as well as an interesting establishment, covering eighty acres, and distributing to all parts of the country many millions of eggs and young fish every year. Its success, which seems to be complete, has led to the founding of a great many other fish-breeding establishments in various European countries.

Salmon have been restored to all the rivers of the British Islands, whence they had been driven, and introduced into some in which they were never known to propagate in the natural way; and such is the extent of this comparatively new enterprise, that fish has become a cheap and common food in districts where it had long been scarce and dear.

In this country, in the absence of legislative encouragement and governmental protection, the art of pisciculture has made comparatively little progress; nevertheless a beginning has been made by a few gentlemen of scientific tastes and public spirit, whose example will no doubt be followed by others; but there is need of legislative action to give efficiency to an enterprise calculated rather to benefit the public at large, than to be directly profitable to the individuals introducing

it. No doubt it will become ultimately a very | highly remunerative branch of industry, but



THE TROUTDALE SPRING.

body to rush into it with the hope of making |

It is rather for the purpose of encouraging

than to show the commercial advantage of the art, when conducted on a large scale, that we here compile an account of a New Jer-

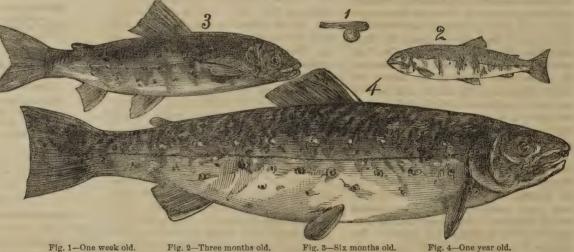


Fig. 1-One week old.

THE TROUT AT VARIOUS AGES.

and stock small ponds for the purpose of at the present time we can not advise every- | providing a plenty of fish for their own use, | there practiced.

those who have suitable streams to construct | sey Fish Farm, with a brief description of the somewhat complicated process of hatching



SECURING THE TROUT SPAWN.



FEEDING THE YOUNG TROUT.

TROUTDALE.

Troutdale, near Bloomsbury, N. J., sixty-four miles southwest of New York, is the property of Dr. J. H. Slack, and is described in *Harper's Weekly*, from which, and other trustworthy sources within our reach, we condense the following account:

THE SPRING.

The artificially constructed ponds and buildings connected with the fish raising operations, are situated on the right bank of Muskenetkeny Creek, and cover about two acres. The ponds are supplied with pure crystal water from a large and beautiful spring, from which it flows in a continual stream at the rate of 1,000 gallons per minute. This water is, in summer and winter, of the same temperature, 50 deg. Fah., and reaches the hatching house and ponds at the same temperature. This is a matter of the greatest importance in fish hatching. In the spring there are about two hundred small trout, naturally

bred. From the spring the water is led by a raceway to and circulated through the three ponds and hatching houses. At various points gates or sluices are located, furnished with wire screens, which serve the double purpose of preventing the escape of the fishes and of

collecting leaves, sticks, or other articles which may accidentally find their way into the ponds. These screens are cleared twice a day, or oftener when falling leaves necessitate it.

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.

Last summer, when the description from which we quote was written, the ponds contained about seven hundred adult trout, hatched during the winter of 1866-7 by Mr. Thaddeus Norris, a well-known angler and the former proprietor of the ponds. Among the old settlers were several distinguished characters, marked by striking peculiarities. One known as "Bartimeus," from the fact that he is totally blind, and

perfectly black in color; "Lady Douglass" has one side of her head of the same somber hue. A long, lean, lantern-jawed male is appropriately yelept "Don Quixote," while a huge three-pounder, who fought it out on the line

during the entire spawning season, killing and devouring over a dozen large fishes, is called "General Grant." There was formerly in the large pond a curious parti-colored fish, with irregular spots and streaks of white and black, the colors varying almost weekly, which was known to some of the numerous Demo-



THE TROUTDALE HATCHING HOUSE.

crats in the vicinity as "Horace Greeley;" but he is now no more, having been unfortunately killed and eaten by "General Grant" in December last. Poor "H. G." Requiescat in pace!

The trout is a sad cannibal. "Dog," it is said,

capacious throat of "General Grant." On this account these ponds are necessary.

ASSORTING THE FISH.

The pond nearest the hatching house is now being prepared for the reception of the twenty thousand young trout hatched at Troutdale during the past winter; the middle one is de-

voted to trout of eight inches and under, while in the third are placed the larger fishes, many of them of a size calculated to cause a lover of "the gentle craft" to infringe upon the Tenth Commandment. The bottoms of the ponds are of clay, upon which have been placed a number of large stones, in order that the trout, by rubbing against them, may free their bodies from the numerous parasites, animal and vegetable, which frequently infest them. Shade is afforded by large floats, secured to the banks by wires. The races are slated, to prevent the crumbling of the banks, their bottoms being covered with small stones, upon

which is placed a layer of fine gravel, though the latter is not plentiful in the vicinity.

The hatching house is situated upon the right bank of the first pond, and a neat lodge to the westward is occupied by the assistants needed in the care of the ponds.

FEEDING.

The large trout are fed with curd, the offal from slaughter-houses cut in fine pieces, and fishes, the latter sometimes living. During our visit two living red-fins about four inches in length (Leuciscus cornutus) were thrown into the pond; they were immediately seized by two huge trout, who at once retired to the lower end of the pond, there to swallow and digest them at their leisure. The gullets of their captors being shorter than their prey, over an hour elapsed before the tails of the redfins vanished down the throats of the trout.

THE PROCESS OF FISH CULTURE.

Dr. Stack, a thoroughly educated naturalist, narrates some of his experience and experiments as follows:

THE SPAWNING SEASON.

About the middle of October it became evident that the spawning season was at hand.



THE TROUTDALE FISH PONDS.

"will not eat dog," but a trout of only one and a half inches will unhesitatingly seize and devour one of his own species two thirds his own length. Various fishes over a foot long have disappeared from time to time down the

The colors of the adult fishes began to alter to an extent noticeable by the most unpracticed eye. Losing the bright tints with which they were formerly bedecked, the female trout became dark and somber in color, putting on a grave and matronly dress. The hues of the males were, on the contrary, more brilliant than previously. Their general color became much lighter, and in the older individuals the lower jaw projected anteriorly, forming a sort of knob. The distension of the abdomen of the female by the eggs caused the section of her body to assume an oval shape, while that of the male resembled the outline of the eye of a broad-axe. Fierce battles took place between the males, the conqueror celebrating his victory by feasting upon the body of the vanquished: the females swam uneasily about the ponds, trying the bottom with their fins, seeking for gravel in which to deposit their eggs. The bottoms of the ponds being formed of clay and large stones, they were obliged to pass into the races for that purpose. These had previously been prepared by covering their bottoms with fine gravel, and placing across them obstructions, forming a series of dams

ARTIFICIAL SPAWNING.

On the thirtieth of October the fishes were perceived in the race busily engaged in forming a nest for the reception of their eggs. Across the lower end of the raceway a net was quietly placed, and the gate at the racehead closed, by which the flow of water was stopped. To avoid being left high and dry, the fishes were obliged to pass down stream, and were thus captured in the net, the fishes being placed for the nonce in a large tin kettle. About a quart of pure spring water was placed in the impregnating pan; a male was then taken and held in the manner depicted in the engraving, the left hand grasping the neck below the gills, and the right the body just behind the gills. By a gentle pressure with the fore and middle fingers of the left hand, a quantity of the milt was expressed, the amount being further increased by gentle friction toward the tail. This was continued until the water became opalescent or pearly in its appearance. A female was then taken and treated in the same manner, eggs, instead of milt, being extruded. The eggs and milt were allowed to remain in contact for about fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which time they are carefully washed.

HATCHING.

It has been ascertained by experiment that fifteen grains of the milty fluid of the male is sufficient to impregnate ten thousand eggs; but in practice a much greater quantity is used. The bottom of the impregnating pan, as shown in the drawing, having a depression calculated to hold one thousand eggs, the quantity obtained could be readily estimated. The eggs average one-sixth of an inch in diameter, and weigh one grain each.

After being thus secured, the eggs are taken to the hatching house, which had been made

ready for their reception in the following manner: The hatching trough had been filled to the depth of two inches with fine gravel carefully boiled, to destroy the eggs of any insects which might have been present; over this a gentle stream of water from the spring, filtered through four screens of fine flannel, was conducted. Upon the gravel the eggs were placed, the greatest care being taken to avoid any sudden jar, as the recently impregnated egg requires the most gentle handling, lest its suddenly acquired life be as suddenly extinguished. After resting in their new location for a few moments, they were evenly spread over the bottoms of the troughs by means of a fine feather. During the entire process the eggs had not for an instant been exposd to the atmosphere.

WHAT YOUNG TROUTS EAT.

When first hatched, the young presented the grotesque appearance shown in the smaller figure of the cut of the trout. The ungainly abdominal appendage, technically termed the "yolk sack," is, however, gradually absorbed into the body of the young fish, the entire process requiring six weeks for its completion

During this period the young trout requires no food, being nourished entirely by the contents of the "yolk sack;" but immediately after its absorption it is necessary that they should be regularly and carefully fed. Various substances, all of an animal nature, have been tried, but after various experiments, Dr. Slack has found the muscular fiber composing the hearts of beef cattle to be the most suitable. This is prepared by being chopped into minute fragments, which are passed through a fine wire sieve. When the fishes have attained the length of one and a half inches, the eggs of other fish are employed as food. When placed in the first pond, they will be fed entirely, for some time, upon maggots, the larvæ of the common blue-bottle fly. The appearance of these disgusting, though to the pisciculturalist useful, little animals is regarded as fixing the period at which the transfer from the hatching house to the pond should take place.

PARLOR FISH CULTURE.

By means of an apparatus invented by Dr. Slack, which can be placed in an office, library, or parlor, the fishes can be hatched without a hatching house; the eggs being procured from some fish farmer, a part of whose business it is to furnish them and young fish, either for stocking ponds or for scientific observation. The apparatus is not unlike the aquarium in common use in our parlors, and requires very little more attention. It enables any one so disposed, to manufacture trout at home, which must be an exceedingly interesting, if not a profitable employment.

Other kinds of fish besides trout can of course be propagated in the same way, but this is the most valuable in those parts of the country where the streams are suitable, and the climate sufficiently cool.

SHAD DISAPPEARING.

The Evening Post, speaking of the importance

of fish culture, says: "In nearly all our rivers the supply of fish is growing less. The stake nets in the Hudson, stretching for hundreds of rods in the channel, do not take more in a day than were formerly taken in nets a quarter or a fifth of their size. In the Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Delaware, where drift nets are used, the supply of fish is in like manner decreasing. No more fish can now be taken in a net a hundred rods long than formerly in one of five rods. The same reports come from the South; and, unless the fisheries are suspended, or the supply of fish increased by artificial means, there will soon be no more shad in the market."

To meet this alarming difficulty, the Commissioners appointed last winter by the Legislature at Albany—Messrs. Seth Green and Robert B. Rosevelt—have, in the performance of the duties assigned them, established suitable hatching boxes along the upper waters of our rivers. The results promise to be most satisfactory.

Although appointed for New York only. they have lately visited several Southern States, to endeavor to interest the fishermen of the Southern rivers in pisciculture, and to induce them to adopt the system of artificial breeding that has proved so successful in Connecticut. Their object in thus extending their observations and labors is to make fish culture general. It has been discovered that shad do not invariably return to the rivers in which they are spawned, and in order that an even supply may be obtained, it is necessary that the propagation should proceed simultaneously on all parts of the coast. The James River was the farthest point south visited by the Commissioners. There they succeeded in interesting the fishermen and establishing hatching boxes on a small scale. On the Potomac it is expected that their suggestions will be generally adopted.

It is hoped that these measures will insure an immediate increase in the supply of shad, and finally make this delicious fish once more as plentiful in our markets as it ever has been.

FISH AS FOOD.

The New York Tribune says: "The value of fish, and in particular of the hard and sweet varieties of flesh, such as in trout and shad, is of great importance, for it furnishes in the phosphorus the elements of brain-food, now become an absolute necessity in the advanced intellectual development of our people. The truth is, and it is only becoming to be appreciated, that social and intellectual progress are based upon varied and abundant supplies of food; and it may be stated as a law, that there will never be any high civilization where the diet of a people is limited to a few kinds of staple food, no matter how favorable these may be for establishing what is called a condition free from disease. From this it is evident that the rice diet of the people of eastern Asia, and the limited elements contained in the acrid food of the people of the tropics, will not permit any of these nations to rise above the barbaric."

HENRY D. BARRON,

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATOR.

HERE are the portrait and character of one of our young American "self-made men." He has a well-formed head and a comely face. The superior portion of the brain predominates. The propensities, located in the base, are quite subordinate to the intellectual faculties and the moral sentiments. See how narrow the head just above the ears! and how broad and full through the upper portion! Secretiveness, Destructiveness, Alimentiveness, and Acquisitiveness are all moderately developed; while Cautiousness, Sublimity, Ideality, and Causality are large and active; so also are Imitation, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Veneration, Hope, and Firmness. The entire group of organs allotted to the social affections are well developed; he is eminently a friendly person. Without knowing the fact, we infer, from his organization as a whole, that he derives his leading traits of character from his mother, more especially his sympathy, cautiousness, affection, and religious nature.

The intellect is sufficiently prominent to indicate an original thinker, a good student, and a mind full of resources. There is but one "drawback" to the man; his brain is too large for his body. If he would live healthfully and long, he must live temperately and carefully in both mental and physical life. No dissipation is admissible in his case; nor do we see any indication of it in this head or face; nor is there anything low, gross, or sensual; on the contrary, we find clean, well-cut features, a clear eye, and a lively, vivacious expression. He is yet comparatively young, but on the rising scale. If he retain health, he will yet grow into a much higher position than he has attained.

Henry Danforth Barron was born April 10th, 1832, in the town of Wilton, Saratoga County, New York. He comes of fighting stock, his grandfather, Joseph Barron, having been a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather on his mother's side having also taken part in the same great struggle, as a captain. Besides, in the war of 1812, an uncle, Joseph Barron by name, was killed on board Commodore McDonough's flagship at the battle of Plattsburgh. Mr. Barron's father was a wagon-maker, in poor circumstances, and being burdened with the maintenance of a large family, could give his chil-

dren little or no advantages in the way of early education beyond those found in the common schools of New York thirty years ago. Henry's early life was without extraordinary incidents, being chiefly occupied in going to school, when school was kept, doing the chores about a humble mechanic's household, as they fell to his lot, and partaking of the usual labors and sports of childhood. In 1847, at the age of fifteen, he entered the printing-office of a newspaper edited by Mr. Thurlow Weed Brown. This was the commencement of a close friendship between Mr. Brown and Mr. Barron, which continued until the talented editor and poet, worn out by toils and constant struggles with adverse elements, sank into a premature grave. It was from his association with Mr. Brown that the natural instinets of young Barron ripened into the qualities that have marked his character.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship in the printing-office, with the few dollars he had saved from his earnings, and a hundred dollars borrowed from a relative, he entered the Ballston Spa Law School, and studied there one year. At the end of that time he removed to Wisconsin, the State which he had chosen as the sphere for his activity and his future home. He settled at the village of Waukesha, a populous county seat twenty miles west of Milwaukie. Not being of age, he could not be admitted to the practice of law as an attorney of record. However, the opportunity offering, he became the editor and proprietor of the Waukesha Democrat, a newspaper of considerable reputation and influence in that region. His predecessor was Mr. George Hyer, a State senator, who was then, and has since remained, a prominent editor and politician of Wisconsin. Mr. Barron changed the name of the paper to the Waukesha Chronotype, and it speedily assumed a leading place among the weekly newspapers of the Northwest.

The Democratic side of politics in Wisconsin at that period was singularly progressive. It had adopted "Land Reform," "Anti-Banking," or the hard-money policy, and "Slavery Restriction," as cardinal principles. It was a party of new ideas and sanguine hopes, and had succeeded in introducing the most liberal measures under which any State ever entered the Union. To that party Mr. Barron became warmly attached. He advocated its liberal principles, and found it a labor of love.

In April, 1853, soon after he became of age, he was appointed postmaster by President Pierce, and he has been in some public office almost constantly since that time.

He edited and published the *Chronotype* until 1855, when he transferred it to Mr. A. F. Pratt, who is still an editor at Waukesha.

After a short period, within which he had been admitted to the Supreme and Circuit Court bars, and during which he practiced law with much success, he removed to the northwestern part of Wisconsin, where he has since resided. Then but twenty-six years old, he was appointed by Governor Randall (since then Postmaster-General) Judge of the Eighth Judi-

cial Circuit. He served a brief term in that office, and was then retained by Caleb Cushing (ex-Attorney-General of the United States) to take charge of Government business at Saint Croix Falls, and has since discharged the duties devolving upon him in that connection.

At the commencement of the war, Judge Barron assumed a decided and prominent attitude in support of the war measures. He assisted in raising regiments in his State, and would have entered the service but for his defective eyesight and constitutional debility, which prevented him from undertaking the fatigues of a soldier's life. He supported President Lincoln's administration, and gradually drifted into the Republican party, of which he has since remained an influential member.

In 1862 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, receiving every vote cast in his district, and has been annually re-elected since that time.

During his successive terms of service in the Legislature he has been chairman of important committees. In 1866 he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, an office which he filled with eminent fairness, dignity, and skill.

In his legislative connection, Judge Barron can not be termed a talking member. He never renders debate tedious. He can talk eloquently and well, but he never delivers a speech when speeches are unnecessary or can be avoided. When, however, disputed measures are pending, and the minds of legislators have become confused by the elaborate eloquence of voluble advocates, his occasion arises, and by a few pertinent and forcible words he usually closes the debate that precedes the vote, and generally carries the majority with him.

Judge Barron's comprehensive judgment and brief way of treating questions and exposing their real issues, have given him the commanding influence which he has wielded in shaping the entire body of the Legislature of Wisconsin; for there are but few of the State laws since 1863 that are good which do not bear the impress of his plastic and skillful hand. His industry equals his tact and ability. He knows at all times the exact stage of all important measures, whether they are in committee or at what reading. Knowing exactly where every bill is, he possesses a commanding advantage in the decision of its fate. This, no less than his skill in debate and as a parliamentarian, is a secret of his extraordinary success in legislation. He is an untiring worker.

It also can be said that he is one of our few incorruptable public men. Aside from a fair average profit upon his business enterprises, and the accumulation of his savings, he is not to-day a cent richer than he was when he first entered the legislative halls six years ago, although laws for the benefit of wealthy corporations and mammoth pecuniary interests have received from him the support to which these organizations owe their existence.

Judge Barron was chosen one of the two Presidential electors at large for Wisconsin, at



the recent election, and was president of the Electoral College which cast the vote of that State for Grant and Colfax. The county seat of Dallas County, which is one of the counties in his district, is named Barron, as a mark of the honor in which he is held by the portion of his constituents who live in that county. Taken all in all, he presents a strong illustration of that which perhaps has been demonstrated in other prominent instances, the success of the graft of an Eastern branch upon the Western trunk—New England and New York seed made thrifty and noble by transplanting, and the acquirements of Western force and energy amid Western associations.

Judge Barron is now but thirty-six years old; is five feet ten inches high; sparely built, somewhat lacking development in the breast and abdomen; of dignified deportment; has black hair and eyes, and a dark yet ruddy complexion. In manner he is easily embarrassed, usually blushes and trembles when first rising to speak. He has been twice married, and has one child, a boy aged fourteen, now away at school, and on whom he hopes to bestow the wealth of an education for which he struggled almost single-handed and alone. His tastes and habits are simple, his best food books and newspapers; his ambition the good of his adopted State, in which he has been already so much honored.

OUR NEW PHYSIOGNOMY.

[The Philadelphia City Item, a family weekly newspaper, for town and country, publishes in a late issue the following eulogistic notice of our work. We beg pardon, in advance, of our readers for this intrusion of a laudatory personal affair, and may state that the "notice" was "perfectly voluntary" and "unsolicited."]

New Physicionomy. By Samuel R. Wells, New York.

Pope aptly says, "The study of mankind is man;" but how seldom mankind study each other, that is to say, study the face as an indication of character. How easy it is to distinguish a simpleton from a sensible, an idiot from an erudite, when we know the meaning of the various variations in form and position of the nose, eyes, lips, forehead, ears, etc., and how easy it is to know everything concerning the subject when we have Mr. Wells'" New Physiognomy." By an hour's reading of the work an accurate impression of Phrenology may be obtained; and how much better it makes one feel to know that we can not only know ourself, but all our friends, all our relations, all our acquaintances,-all the world! We meet in the street; --- has a head like an ancient battle-axe, we therefore put --- down a fool. not merely because --- has a head like a battle-axe-oh, no, there are thousands of fools who have faces not the least like a battle-axebut because such a face is an infallible criterion of the character. We meet Schastopol Brown; Sebastopol Brown is noted for having a welldeveloped, hald head, an intelligent face, and an air of unconcealed superiority; we know



PORTRAIT OF HENRY D. BARRON.
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

immediately that Mr. Brown is a man of learning. And so on-ad infinitum. Almost every one has some peculiar characteristic, and nearly every characteristic that can be imagined or perceived is commented upon and analyzed in Mr. Wells' work. What a short and long nose means! What big and small eves mean! What large hands and feet indicate, etc.! "The study of mankind is man," Pope says; and though there are some men that we would not study or have anything to do with under any circumstances, we think he could not have written a greater truth. Those individuals who have been termed "men of the world," "women of the world," are merely people who have studied their race more carefully than others, and who are, consequently, acquainted by long experience with its peculiarities, oddities, and eccentricities. It is only occasionally we hear of "a man of the world," and when he appears, how everybody envies him! What nonsense! He is no more to be envied than Mr. Samuel Muggles, the fashionable ladies' man, who is always seen with a lady on each arm, and has a dozen more in his pockets.* The study of mankind can nowhere be so much facilitated as by reading "New Physiognomy," nor has the study ever been presented in a better manner. The work is absorbingly interesting from commencement to conclusion. The amount of information gathered relating to people of foreign countries, such as the Africans, Arabians, Chinese, South Sea islanders, etc., is immense, and presented in a graphic, interesting style. We do not hesitate to recommend the work to the attention of every one, and we are sure that

* Our critic of course means photographs.-ED.

after examining it, they will agree with us in pronouncing it one of the most remarkable books ever published. Since its publication, and with the aid of personal effort and his valuable monthly issue, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Mr. Wells has succeeded in establishing Phrenology on a firm basis in America. Great praise is due him for his unceasing energy in promoting the knowledge of Phrenology, and we are glad to hear he is meeting with the reward he so justly deserves. "New Physiognomy" is profusely illustrated, is well printed on tinted paper, handsomely bound. and costs only \$5.

[After this, our native modesty will not prevent us from holding up our head even in the presence of royalty itself! We make our most respectful bow, with thanks, to the Philadelphia editor for his kind com-

mendation of our New Physiognomy.]

A CLERGYMAN recently related the following: Two young friends of his were boarding in Germany with a very devout Catholic lady, who always asked a blessing before each meal. One day she asked the young men how the Americans asked a blessing. One of them remembering the haste with which so many of his countrymen attack their food, said, "The American blessing is, "Pitch in." A few days after, the good lady, thinking to please her boarders, reverently folded her hands before breakfast, and uttered the words, "Pitch in," which they of course did.

A NOBLE INSTITUTION.—The Mercantile Library Association of New York have lately published a very fair exhibit of the condition of their library.

It contains now nearly 100,000 volumes, embracing the best works on every topic, and about 10,000 volumes are added every year. The yearly income of the Association is placed at \$60,000, while its real estate is estimated to be worth \$500,000. The accommodations for readers are excellent; large rooms, well ventilated and lighted, and supplied with many thousand books of reference, and over 400 of the current foreign and domestic periodicals, offer their inducements to all whose good tastes seek such advantages. To young men living in boarding-houses, and without home influences, the Mercantile Library affords a most desirable place for passing an occasional even-There the leisure hour can be spent in profitable reading or conversation, and not utterly wasted as in attendance on the wanton frivolities of the play-house.

THE PLANCHETTE MYSTERY.

FIRST PAPER.

HIS little gyrating tripod is proving itselt to be something its way into days' wonder. It is finding its way into self to be something more than a nine thousands of families in all parts of the land. Lawyers, physicians, politicians, philosophers, and even clergymen, have watched eagerly its strange antics, and listened with rapt attention to THE PLANCHETTE BOARD. its mystic oracles. Mrs. Jones demands of it



where Jones spends his evenings; the inquisitive of both sexes are soliciting it to "tell their fortunes;" speculators are invoking its aid in making sharp bargains, and it is said that even sagacious brokers in Wall Street are often found listening to its vaticinations as to the price of stocks on a given future day. To all kinds of inquiries answers are given, intelligible at least, if not always true. A wonderful jumble of possibilities in mental and moral character is this little bit of wood, now giving utterance to childish drivel, now bandying jokes and badinage, now stirring the conscience by unexceptionably Christian admonitions, and now uttering the baldest infidelity or the most shocking profanity; and often discoursing profoundly on science, philosophy, or theology. It is true that Planchette seldom assumes this variety of theme and diction under the hands of the same individual, but, in general, manifests a peculiar facility of adapting its discourse to the character of its associates. Reader, with your sanction, we will seek a little further acquaintance with this new wonder.

The word "Planchette" is French, and simply signifies a little board. It is usually made in the shape of a heart, about seven inches long and six inches wide at the widest part, but we suppose that any other shape and convenient size would answer as well. Under the two corners of the widest end are fixed two little castors or pantograph wheels, admitting of easy motion in all horizontal directions; and in a hole, pierced through the narrow end, is fixed, upright, a lead pencil, which forms the third foot of the tripod. If this little instrument be placed upon a sheet of printing paper, and the fingers of one or more persons be laid lightly upon it, after quietly waiting a short time for the connection or rapport to become established, the board, if conditions are favorable, will begin to move, carrying the fingers with it. It will move for about one person in every three or four; and sometimes it will move with the hands of two or three persons in contact with it, when it will not move for either one of the persons singly. At the first trial, from a few seconds to twenty minutes may be required to establish the motion; but at subsequent trials it will move almost immediately. The first movements are usually indefinite or in circles, but as soon as some control of the motion is established, it will begin to write—at first, perhaps, in mere monosyllables, "Yes," and "No," in answer to leading questions, but afterward freely writing whole sentences, and even pages. For me alone, the instrument will not move; for myself and wife it moves slightly, but its writing is mostly in monosyllables, or consisting of two or three words at a time. With my daughter's hands upon it, it writes more freely, frequently giving, correctly, the names of persons present whom she may not know, and also the names of their friends, living or dead, with other and similar phenomena. Its conversations with her are grave or gay, much according to the state of her own mind at the time; and when frivolous questions are asked, it almost always returns answers either frivolous or, I am sorry to say it, a trifle wicked. For example, she on one occasion said to it: "Planchette, where did you get your education?" To her horror, it instantly wrote: "In h-l," without, however, being so fastidious as to omit the letters of the word here left out. On another occasion, after receiving from it responses to some trival questions, she said to it: "Planchette, now write something of your own accord without our prompting." But instead of writing words and sentences as was expected, it immediately traced out the rude figure of a man, such as school children sometimes make upon their slates. After finishing the outlines-face, neck, arms, legs, etc., it swung around and brought the point of the pencil to the proper position for the eye, which it carefully

marked in, and then proceeded to pencil out the hair. On finishing this operation, it wrote under the figure the name of a young man concerning whom my daughter's companions are in the habit of teasing her.

My wife once said to it: "Planchette, write the name of the article I am thinking of." She was thinking of a finger ring, on which her eye had rested a moment before. The operator, of course, knew nothing of this, and my wife expected either that the experiment would fail, or else that the letters R-i-n-g would be traced. But instead of that, the instrument moved, very slowly, and, as it were, deliberately, and traced an apparently exact circle on the paper, of about the size of the finger ring she had in her mind. "Will you try that over again?" said she, when a similar circle was traced, in a similar manner, but more promptly. During this experiment, one of my wife's hands, in addition to my daughter's, was resting lightly upon the board; but if the moving force had been supplied by her, either consciously or unconsciously, the motion would evidently have taken the direction of her thought, which was that of writing the letters of the word, instead of a direction unthought of.

While Planchette, in her intercourse with me, has failed to distinguish herself either as a preacher or a philosopher, I regret to say that she has not proved herself a much more successful prophet. While the recent contest for the United States Senatorship from the State of New York was pending, I said to my little oracular friend: "Planchette, will you give me a test?" "Yes." "Do you know who will be the next U. S. Senator from this State?" "Yes." "Please write the name of the person who will be chosen." "Mr. Sutton," was written. Said I, "I have not the pleasure of knowing that gentleman; please tell me where he resides." Ans. "In Washington."

I do not relate this to disturb the happy dreams of the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton by suggesting any dire contingencies that may yet happen to mar the prospects before him. In justice to my little friend, however, I must not omit to state that in respect to questions as to the kind of weather we shall have on the morrow? will such person go, or such a one come? or shall I see, or do this, that, or the other thing? its responses have been generally correct.

To rush to a conclusion respecting the rationale of so mysterious a phenomenon, under the sole guidance of an experience which has been so limited as my own, would betray an amount of egotism and heedlessness with which I am unwilling to be chargeable; and my readers will now be introduced to some experiences of others.

A friend of mine, Mr. C., residing in Jersey City, with whom I have almost daily intercourse, and whose testimony is entirely trustworthy, relates the following:

Some five or six months ago he purchased a Planchette, brought it home, and placed it in the hands of Mrs. B., a widow, who was then visiting his family. Mrs. B. had never tried or witnessed any experiments with Planchette, and was incredulous as to her power to produce any movements on it. She, however, placed her hands upon it, as directed, and to her surprise it soon began to move, and wrote for its first words: "Take care!" "Of what must I take care?" she inquired. "Of your money." "Where?" "In Kentucky."

My friend states that Mrs. B.'s husband had died in Albany about two years previous, bequeathing to her ten thousand dollars, which sum she had loaned to a gentleman in Louisville, Ky., to invest in the drug business, on condition that she and he were to share the profits; and up to this time the thought had not occurred to her that her money was not perfectly safe. At this point she inquired: "Who is this that is giving this caution?" "B-W-." (The name of a friend of hers who had died at Cairo, Ill., some six years before.) Mrs. B. "Why! is my money in jeopardy?" Planchette. "Yes, and needs prompt attention." My friend C. here asked: "Ought she to go to Kentucky and attend to the matter?" "Yes."

So strange and unexpected was this whole communication, and so independent of the suggestions of her own mind, that she was not a little impressed by it, and thought it would at least be safe for her to make a journey to Louisville and ascertain if the facts were as represented. But she had at the time no ready money to pay her traveling expenses, and not knowing how she could get the money, she asked: "When shall I be able to go?" "In two weeks from to-day," was the reply.

She thought over the matter, and the next day applied to a friend ena to white rabbits as to spirits. . . . Planchette addressed herself of hers, a Mr. W., in Nassau Street, who promised to lend her the money by the next Tuesday or Wednesday. (It was on Thursday that the interview with Planchette occurred.) She came home and remarked to my friend: "Well, Planchette has told one lie, anyhow; it said I would start for Louisville two weeks from that day. Mr. W. is going to lend me the money, and I shall start by next Thursday, only one week from that time."

But on the next Tuesday morning she received a note from Mr. W. expressing regret that circumstances had occurred which would render it impossible for him to let her have the money. She immediately sought. and soon found, another person by whom she was promised the money still in time to enable her to start a couple of days before the expiration of the two weeks—thus still, as she supposed, enabling her to prove Planchette to be wrong in at least that particular. But from circumstances unnecessary to detail, the money did not come until Wednesday, the day before the expiration of the two weeks. She then prepared herself to start the next morning; but through a blunder of the expressman in carrying her trunk to the wrong depot, she was detained till the five o'clock P.M. train, when she started, just two weeks, to the hour, from the time the prediction was given.

Arriving in Louisville, she learned that her friend had become involved in consequence of having made a number of bad sales for large amounts, and had actually gone into bankruptcy-reserving, however, for the security of her debt, a number of lots of ground, which his creditors were trying to get hold of. She thus arrived not a moment too soon to save herself, which she will probably do, in good part, at least, if not wholly—though the affair is still unsettled.

Since this article was commenced, the following fact has been furnished me from a worthy source. It is offered not only for the test which it involves, but also to illustrate the remarkable faculty which Planchette sometimes manifests, of calling things by their right names. A lady well known to the community, but whose name I have not permission to disclose, recently received from Planchette, writing under her own hands, a communication so remarkable that she was induced to ask for the name of the intelligence that wrote it. In answer to her request, the name of the late Col. Baker, who gallantly fell at Ball's Bluff, was given, in a perfect fac-simile of his handwriting. She said to him: "For a further test, will you be kind enough to tell me where I last saw you?" She expected him to mention the place and occasion of their last interview when she had invited him to her house to tea; but Planchette wrote: "In the hall of thieves." "In the hall of thieves," said the lady; "what on earth can be the meaning of that? O! I remember that after he was killed, his body was brought on here and laid in the City Hall, and there I saw him."

In Planchette, public journalists and pamphleteers seem to have caught the "What is it?" in a new shape, and great has been the expenditure of printer's ink in the way of narratives, questions, and speculations upon the subject. There are now lying before me the following publications and articles, in which the Planchette phenomena are noticed and discussed,—from which we propose to cull and condense such statements of fact as appear to possess most intrinsic interest, and promise most aid in the solution of the mysteries. Afterward we shall discuss the different theories of these writers, and also some other theories that have been propounded.

"Planchette's Diary," edited by Kate Field, is an entertaining pamphlet, consisting of details in the author's experience, with little or no speculation as to the origin or laws of the phenomena. The author herself was the principal medium of the communications, but she occasionally introduces experiences of others. The pamphlet serves to put one on familiar and companionable terms with the invisible source of intelligence, whatever that may be, illustrating the leading peculiarities of the phenomena, giving some tests of an outside directing influence more or less striking, and candidly recording the failures of test answers which were mixed up with the successes. We extract two or three speci-

"May 26th—Evening. Our trio was reinforced by Mr. B., a clever young lawyer, who regarded Planchette with no favorable eye—had no faith whatever in 'Spiritualism,' and maintained that for his part he thought it quite as sensible, if not more so, to attribute unknown phenom- | been offered into the hopper and grind them up together; at which time

to Mr. B. thus

'You do not think that I am a spirit. I tell you that I am. not an intelligence, in the name of common sense what am I? If you fancy I am white rabbits, then all I have to say is, that white rabbits are a deal cleverer than they have the credit of being among natural histo-

Later, doubt was thrown upon the possibility of getting mental questions answered, and Planchette retorted:

'Do you fancy for one moment that I don't know the workings of your brain? That is not the difficulty. It is the impossibility-almost of making two diametrically opposed magnetisms unite.'

After this rebuke, Mr. B. asked a mental question, and received the

'I am impelled to say that if you will persevere in these investigations, you may be placed en rapport with your wife, who would undoubtedly communicate with you. If you have any faith in the immortality of the soul, you can have no doubt of the possibility of spiritual influences being brought to bear upon mortals. It is no new thing. Ever since the world began, this power has been exerted in one way or another; and if you pretend to put any faith in the Bible, you surely must credit the possibility of establishing this subtile connection between man and so-called angels.

This communication was glibly written until within eleven words of the conclusion, when Planchette stopped, and I asked if she had finished.

No.' she replied

'Then why don't you go on?' I continued. 'I can write faster than this

Planchette grew exceeding wroth at this, and dashed off an answer: Because, my good gracious! you are not obliged to express yourself through another's brain.'

I took it for granted that Planchette had shot very wide of the mark in the supposed response to Mr. B.'s mental query, and hence was not prepared to be told that it was satisfactory, in proof of which Mr. B. wrote beneath it:

'Appropriate answer to my mental question, Will my deceased wife communicate with me?—I. A. B.'"

"May 28th. At the breakfast-table Mr. G. expressed a great desire to see Planchette perform, and she was brought from her box. Miss W. was After several communications, Miss W. asked a mental also present. question, and Planchette immediately wrote:
'Miss W., that is hardly possible in the present state of the money

market; but later, I dare say you will accomplish what you desire to

**Mis W. 'Planchette is entirely off the track. My question was, Can you tell me anything about my nephew?'

Mr. G. 'Well, it is certainly very queer. I asked a mental question

to which this is to a certain extent an answer.'

Mr. G. was scated beside me, thoroughly intent upon Planchette. W. was at a distance, and not in any way en rapport with me. If this phenomenon of answering mental questions be clairyoyance, the situation of these two persons may account for the mixed nature of the answer, beginning with Miss W. and finishing with Mr. G.'

Putnam's Monthly Magazine for December, 1868, contains an interesting article entitled "Planchette in a New Character." What the "new character" is in which it appears, may be learned from the introductory paragraph, as follows:

"We, too, have a Planchette, and a Planchette with this signal merit: it disclaims all pretensions to supermundane inspirations; it operates it disclaims all pretensions to supermundane inspirations; it operates freely—indeed, with extraordinary freedom; it goes at the tap of the drum. The first touch of the operators, no matter under what circumstances it is brought out to reveal its knowledge, sets it in motion. But it brings no communications from any celestial or spiritual sources. Its chirography is generally good, and frequently excellent. Its remarks evince an intelligence often above that of the operators, and its talent at answering or evading difficult questions is admirable. We have no theories about it."

It seems, from other passages in the article, that this Planchette disclaims the ability to tell anything that is not contained in the minds of the persons present, although it frequently gives theories in direct contradiction to the opinions of all present, and argues them with great persistence until driven up into a corner. It simply assumes the name of "Planchet," leaving off the feminine termination of the word; and "on being remonstrated with for illiteracy, it defended itself by saying, 'I always was a bad speler,"-an orthographical blunder," says the writer, "that no one in the room was capable of making."

Although the writer in the paragraph above quoted disclaims all theories on the subject, he does propound a theory, such as it is; but of this we defer our notice until we come to put the several theories that have



we will take some further notice of the amusing peculiarities of this writer's Planchette.

The Ladies' Repository of November, 1868, contains an article, written by Rev. A. D. Field, entitled "Planchette; or, Spirit-Rapping Made Easy." This writer mentions a number of test questions asked by him of Planchette, the answers to which were all false. Yet he acknowledges that "the mysterious little creature called Planchette is no humbug; that some mysterious will-power causes it to answer questions," and that it is useless to ignore these things, or to laugh at them." The writer submits a theory by which he thinks these mysteries may be explained, in a measure, if not wholly, but this, with others, will be reserved for notice hereafter.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for December, 1868, contains an article entitled "The Confessions of a Reformed Planchettist." In this article, the writer, no doubt drawing wholly or in part from his imagination, details a series of tricks which he had successfully practiced upon the credulity of others, and concludes by propounding a very sage and charitable theory to account for all Planchette phenomena, on which theory we shall yet have a word to offer Hours at Home, of February, 1869, contains an article, by J. T. Headley, entitled "Planchette at the Confessional." In this article, the writer cogently argues the claims of these new phenomena upon the attention of scientific men. He says: "That it [the Planchette] writes things never dreamed of by the operators, is proved by their own testimony and the testimony of others, beyond all contradiction;" and goes so far as to assert that to whatever cause these phenomena may be attributed, "they will seriously affect the whole science of mental philosophy." He relates a number of facts, more or less striking, and propounds a theory in their explanation, to which, with others, we will recur by-and-by.

The foregoing are a few of the most noted, among the many less important, lucubrations that have fallen under our notice concerning this interesting subject—enough, however, to indicate the intense public interest which the performances of this little board are exciting. We will now proceed to notice some of the *theories* that have been advanced for the solution of the mystery.

THEORY FIRST—THAT THE BOARD IS MOVED BY THE HANDS THAT REST UPON IT.

It is supposed that this movement is made either by design or unconsciously, and that the answers are either the result of adroit guessing, or the expressions of some appropriate thoughts or memories which had been previously slumbering in the minds of the operators, and happen to be awakened at the moment.

After detailing his exploits (whether real or imaginary he has left us in doubt) in a successful and sustained deception, the writer in *Harper's* reaches this startling conclusion of the whole matter:

"It would only write when I moved it, and then it wrote precisely what I dictated. That persons write 'unconsciously,' I do not believe. As well tell me a man might pick pockets without knowing it. Nor am I at all prepared to believe the assertions of those who declare that they do not move the board. I know what operators will do in such cases; I know the distortion, the disregard of truth which association with this immoral board superinduces."

This writer has somewhat the advantage of me. I confess I have no means of coming to the knowledge of the truth but those of careful thought, patient observation, and collection of facts, and deduction from them. But here is a mind that can with one bold dive reach the inner mysteries of the sensible and supersensible world, penetrate the motives and impulses that govern the specific moral acts of men, and disclose at once to us the horrible secret of a conspiracy which, without preconcert, has been entered into by thousands of men, women, and children in all parts of the land, to cheat the rest of the human race—a conspiracy, too, in which certain members of innumerable private families have banded together to play tricks upon their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters! I feel awed by the overshadowing presence of such a mind—in fact, I do not feel quite at home with him, and therefore most respectfully bow myself out of his presence without further ceremony.

As to the hypothesis that the person or persons whose hands are on the board move it unconsciously, this is met by the fact that the persons are perfectly awake and in their senses, and are just as conscious of what ture's handiwork, and earth will seem a paradise.

they are doing or not doing as at any other time. Or if it be morally possible to suppose that they all, invariably, and with one accord, lie when they assert that the board moves without their volition, how is it that the answers which they give to questions, some of them mentally, are in so large a proportion of cases, appropriate answers? How is it, for example, that Planchette, under the hands of my own daughter, has, in numerous cases, given correctly the names of persons whom she had never seen or heard of before, giving also the names of their absent relatives, the places of their residence, etc., all of which were absolutely unknown by every person present except the questioner?

A theory propounded by the Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, in an article published in *The Advance*, some time since, may be noticed under this head. He says:

"How, then, shall we account for the writing which is performed without any direct volition? Our method refers it to an automatic power of mind separate from conscious volition. * * * Very common is the experience of an automatic power in the pen, by which it finishes a word, or two or three words, after the thoughts have consciously gone on to what is to follow. We infer, then, from ordinary facts known to the habitual penman, that if a fixed idea is in the mind at the time when the nervous and volitional powers are exercised with a pen, it will often express itself spontaneously through the pen, when the, mental faculties are at work otherwise. We suppose, then, that Planchette is simply an arrangement by which, through the outstretched arms and fingers, the mind comes into such relation with the delicate movements of the pencil, that its automatic power finds play, and the ideas present in the mind are transferred unconsciously to paper." (Italics our own.)

That may all be, Doctor, and no marvel about it. That the "fixed idea"-" the ideas present in the mind," should be "transferred unconsciously to paper," by means of Planchette, is no more wonderful than that the same thing should be done by the pen, and without the intervention of that little board. But for the benefit of a sorely mystified world, be good enough to tell us how ideas that are not present, and that never were present, in the mind, can be transferred to paper by this automatic power of the mind. Grant that the mind possesses an automatic power to work in grooves, as it were, or in a manner in which it has been previously trained to work, as is illustrated by the delicate fingerings of the piano, all correct and skillful to the nicest shade, while the mind of the performer may for the moment be occupied in conversation; but not since the world began has there been an instance in which the mind, acting solely from itself, by "automatic powers" or otherwise, has been able to body forth any idea which was not previously within itself. That Planchette does sometimes write things of which the person or persons under whose hands it moves never had the slightest knowledge or even conception, it would be uscless to deny.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

USES OF THE PHYSICAL BODY.

THE uses of our physical bodies are to indulge in any enjoyments that afford us real comfort and happiness—any enjoyments that bring no stain hereafter. We have a right to do anything that is not repudiated by our own conscience. Are not the dictates of our conscience sufficient to guide us in the right path of life? Did a man ever do a wrong conscientiously? No. When a man transgresses the laws of his country or the laws of his God, he feels an irresistible impulse of conscience to be true to himself, from the very moment he perpetrates the atrocious act. His own conscience tells him of his transgression. Our divine Father has endowed us with a reasoning power, termed consciousness. It is that mental organism which draws the line of demarkation between right and wrong, and which we should ever regard as our legitimate dictator. Let us act according to the dictates of our own conscience and we will seldom deviate from our right prerogatives. Another use of the physical body is to make a dwelling-place for, and to individualize, the spiritual body. We are placed here on earth to study the humane jurisprudence of God's laws and Nature's works, and fit ourselves for a higher and better world to come.

Let us cultivate our intellectual faculties to a higher state of moral perfection—let us study Nature's laws and gain a better knowledge of the phenomena of Nature's works, and we will receive ample compensation for our time and trouble. We will find pleasure in every view of Nature's handiwork and earth will seem a paradise.

W. S. P.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1869.

"Iy I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his late. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fail upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take myself,"—De Foe.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LITE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

A GOOD INHERITANCE.

WHEN describing a fine specimen of human nature, in the shape of a very healthy young man, we remarked, "You must have descended from good stockthat is to say, from a healthy and longlived ancestry; besides this [inferring from his manner his supple action and his joyous good-nature], you have probably lived a strictly temperate life, adding to, rather than diminishing, your capital stock of vitality and hold on life." His teeth were clean, sound, and strong, with no stain of tobacco; his muscle was wiry and compact; his chest full and plump, with large lungs, heart, etc., and excellent digestion and circulation. He was then twenty-six years of age. At the conclusion of our examination, he stated that he was born in Kentucky; descended from English stock, his parents were Virginians, and had attained the ages of seventy and seventy-two; that they were seldom ill, and as seldom used medicine; that they were strictly temperate, scrupulously honest, and not only religiously inclined, but devout worshipers. He (the son) had been trained and educated in all these things. He stated it as his belief that his total exemption from all disease, aches, and pains, and his full enjoyment of exuberant health, was owing chiefly to the almost perfect health, temperance, and the adaptation of his parents to each other. In temper, in energy, in ambition, in industry, in their devotion to God and to each other, there was perfect compatibility. And, he added, this was my rich inheritance.

This interview brought a train of interesting reflections to our mind. We queried, Why should not all inherit the same favorable conditions? Are parents justified in reducing their own bodies to

a low degree of life and health, so low as to be just above the death line, by dissipation, debauchery, or by slavish attention to money-getting? and then, while in this dead-and-alive state of physical dilapidation, become the parents of weak, puny, and feeble offspring that can not mature? Consider the fact, that more than ten thousand children, under five years of age, die in the city of New York every year! and that more than three hundred thousand infants die in England every twelve months! Why? Partly, nay chiefly, because they are born of sickly and dissipated parents. The stock is poor; the blood is bad. "Can an evil tree bring forth good fruit?" The responsibility of parents is great. They have no right to curse their progeny through their self-indulgence or violation of natural law. God requires of every one the right use of all his faculties of mind and organs of body.

Go to the schools and asylums for idiots and imbeciles; to the reformatories for juvenile delinquents; to the mad-houses for the insane, and ascertain the causes of these human miseries. Is idiocy, imbecility, or insanity to be charged to the Creator? Is God the author of these imperfections? or do they result from a violation of His laws? It must be clear to every enlightened mind that this matter of inheritance is governed by law; that its obedience secures all the blessings which naturally flow therefrom, and that its infringement is punished as herein indicated. What a blessed thing it is to inherit a full, vigorous, healthful constitution! and what a misfortune to be born of a sickly, puny, or corrupt parentage! Health is a duty; disease is a misfortune, to call it by no harsher term. Reader, the Scriptures are sustained by science when they command us to see to it that we present our bodies "a living sacrifice, HOLY and acceptable unto God." Can the drunkard do this? Can he whose very bones are foul with filthy tobacco do it? Let us consider our duty in these respects, not only to ourselves, but to our descendants and to our God, and do it.

Reader, are you in the path of duty? or are you living a life of mere animal indulgence? "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

QUAKERS vs. MUSIC.

It is a singular fact that, among all nations and tribes of men, our friends the Quakers are the only people in the world who proscribe music. Now, we not only disclaim prejudice against this body of religious worshipers, but have always greatly admired their many admirable traits of character and ways of life. For example, they are, as a body, profoundly religious. Whoever saw a Quaker infidel? They are habitually temperate. Whoever saw a drunken Quaker? They are industrious, frugal, economical, saving. Whoever met a Quaker pauper? They are chaste, and true in their social relations. Inconstancy and divorces are seldom or never heard of among them. Then what wives and mothers the women make! Whoever heard a Quaker baby cry? In this country the Quakers are intelligent; make excellent teachers, authors, artists, farmers, and artisans. They are honest. If exceptions be taken to this statement, and some of their close, sharp practices be cited to controvert the fact, we reply: As the world goes, they come more nearly up to the fulfillment of their promises and obligations than the "world's people," who make more professions. We never knew of a Quaker being in jail or in a penitentiary; nor do we find them in almshouses. They seldom fail in business. As to their theology or religion, we have only this to say, that is between themselves and their God. But as to their phrenology, it is within our province to speak. We find no better heads or bodies in society, as a whole, than among the Quakers. They are a prudent, healthy, temperate, prolific, and well-regulated body of people. That they have less Approbativeness than others, we do not say. That they are more meek or submissive than others, can not be affirmed. But in all the other respects named above, we may claim at least equality, if not superiority, in many points, for this class.

And now for the criticism. The Quakers proscribe music. Why? The Quakers call beautiful tunes "jargon" and "confusion." They would make it appear that Tune should not be exercised in making music. Now we submit that Tune, or love of music, is an inherent faculty of the mind, as much so as lan-



guage, and that when exercised under the sanction of the moral sentiments, contributes to true and godly worship. He who denies this takes ground against his Creator. Because low, bad men pervert this good gift by singing bacchanalian songs and catering to the sensual, Tune is no more chargeable with the offense than is the sense of economy with theft. The right use of all the faculties, when converted and dedicated to His service, will be acceptable to Him. Because William Penn, or other of the founders of a peculiar mode of worship, happened to take it into his imperfectly constituted mind—in this respect—that music is confusion, it is not meet that thousands of others, who are differently or better organized, should go all through life blind martyrs to ignorance, or at least to an error of judgment. We call on all unprejudiced Quakers and lovers of truth to look into Phrenology and revise their doctrines—they have no creeds—according to its teachings. The brain is the organ of the mind; its different faculties perform different functions: as the eye sees, the ear hears, the tongue tastes, the lungs breathe, the heart circulates blood, the stomach digests food, etc. No one organ or nerve performs two functions, but each organ of brain or body performs its allotted work. Benevolence expresses sympathy and produces charity. Veneration induces devotion, and Tune makes

If Phrenology be true, the Quakers must accept music. We have stated the case from our platform. These pages are open to a rejoinder on the point from any disciple of William Penn who may choose to reply.*

"PUSH."

This is not a very elegant term, but it is expressive. It implies energy, enterprise, and the go-ahead spirit. The passions enter into "push," and when wisely directed by the intellect and moral sentiment, give efficiency. One with the real push in him never says "I can't;" nor will be be found "loafing around" on store counters, street corners, tavern

steps, or drinking saloons. Push always has something to do. He makes work. If he sometimes becomes restless, and shows a tendency to boil over or explode, it is because he needs to work off surplus steam. Be patient with him. Do not try to bottle him up, but give him room for exercise, and he will come out all right. Take a wide-awake child from four to six years old, full of hot blood, and overflowing with vital energy, how can he keep still? Such little "hurrahs" want something to do. It is the duty of their parents to direct, and not restrain them. To require perfect quiet of such a nature is cruelty. The little human engine is simply a "perpetual motion;" every fiber is alive from top to toe. All the engineer has to do, is to keep him on the track, and give him enough to do. Send him on an errand; let him bring wood, coal, water, or go to the post-office to deposit or bring a letter. A sensible parent will lay out his work-or play-and give him enough of it. Do this, and obedience may be more easily secured. The child-all children that amount to anything are so-is full of "PUSH," and must work it off in one way or another.

It is out of this natural love for action that those familiar words—

"For Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do,"

have sprung. Then do not try to repress the spirit of push, but encourage and direct it. Without it, little or nothing can be accomplished; with it, canals may be dug, railways may be built, telegraphs put up, mountains tunneled, cities built, nations established, and defended, too.

The Scriptures justify the spirit of push, as for example we are commanded thus:

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." "Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord, who is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses." "Fight the good fight of faith." "Waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." "Quit yourselves like men, and fight."

But enough. When on the side of the Lord we may safely push on to the end of life, and receive the sure reward, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

MUSIC AT HOME.

In accordance with previous announcement, we give our first pieces of family music in the present number. If they prove acceptable, we shall follow them with other selections from the more popular composers. By introducing this new feature we do not depart in the least from our original programme, which is to furnish mental food for all the faculties. This Journal is wedded to no threadbare theories; it rides no hobbies; and has no other schemes or projects to promulgate than the instruction, entertainment, improvement, and elevation of mankind. To do this we must recognize all the faculties; all the wants, desires, hopes, fears, emotions, and aspirations of body, brain, and mind, heart and soul.

When the duties of the day are over, let us gather around the family altar, and with our other devotional exercises let us pour out our hearts in songs of praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all good. It will fit us for a night of rest and repose. Sweet music brings the minds of all the family into a state of harmony, or unison of voice and sentiment, producing "peace." Nor is this without its physiological advantages. When the mind is in repose, recuperation goes on more rapidly, and we rise in the morning strengthened and refreshed.

It would not be a bad investment of a few moments' time to sing an appropriate hymn every morning before entering upon the duties of the day. It would tend to quiet and concentrate the mind on high and holy subjects, fortifying us against sins and temptations; and cheering us in going through with our toils and trials. The exercise of Tune in conjunction with our religious sentiments must inevitably have a good influence on our characters, and on our lives. Let us practice it.

[The editor will thank his musical readers for suggesting the names of appropriate pieces for publication; also for original contributions to this department. We wish to make it rich, useful, and interesting to all.]

EDUCATION.

A convention of American philologists will be held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, July 27th, 1869, and continuing in session for several days. The call to this convention is issued pursuant to a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting held in the New York University, on Nov. 13th, 1868.

Measures will be taken to complete the organization of a permanent National Society for the Promotion of Philological Studies and Research in America.

Papers upon different branches of philology by distinguished American linguists will be read and discussed.

The time that may then remain to the convention will be devoted to the discussion of the following, among other questions, relative to the position which the study of language should occupy in our educational system, to

^{*} The Society of Friends, or Quakers, was founded by George Fox, in England, about the year 1650. Fox visited America, and was very successful in propagating his views at home and abroad.

the best methods of philological instruction, and to the promotion of philological literature in America.

1. How much of the time in a collegiate course of study should be given to the study of language? 2. How much of this time should be devoted to the study of the modern languages? 3. Should the study of the French and German precede that of the Latin and Greek languages? 4. What position should be given to the study of the English language in our colleges and other high schools of learning? 5. What is the most efficient method of instruction in the classical languages? 6. What is the best system of pronouncing Latin and Greek? 7. Should the written accent be observed in pronouncing classical Greek? 8. What more efficient measures can be taken to preserve from destruction the languages of the aboriginal Indians of America?

[We trust all these important questions will be well considered by members of the convention, and the public duly informed of the results. America is to lead the world in education, as in freedom, invention, religion, government, and in other features of civilization. The call is signed by upward of eighty distinguished American scholars.]

PHANTASMAGORIA.-No. 4.

HIRAM POWERS, THE SCULPTOR

WITH this exceedingly clever artist, whose faithfulness of delineation and reverence for individuality have seldom been equaled in portraiture, whatever may be his higher efforts, I became acquainted, while he was modeling in wax, and, if my recollection serves me, had never undertaken a subject in clay, or plaster, much less in marble.

I happened to be in Cincinnati for a few days, and while sauntering through the town, up one street and down another, without any special object in view, I came upon a large building, which proved to be a magnificent show-case, or what we call a Museum. After wandering about for awhile, here looking at some of Audubon's earlier attempts at mis-representation, and amusing myself with here and there a pretty good painting, or a portrait of real worth, one of which, a Rembrandt, I bid for without success, though the proprietor did not appear to value it highly, nor even to suspect its author, I came upon a small glass-case, with a wax head in it, of Drake the comedian. I had never seen Drake, but I knew at a glance that the likeness must be true—astonishingly true-true in every particular-true in featuretrue in expression, and true in the minutest details. It was indeed startling, in its truthfulness and absolute individuality. While standing before it, and studying it, with a sort of wonder I shall never forget, somebody belonging to the establishment happened to pass near me, and I inquired of him whose work it was.

"I made it," was the modest reply, very much as if I had been praising a martin-house, or a work-bench. "You!" and I measured the young man-he was under thirty-from head to foot, and stood before me with his hat off and shirt-sleeves rolled up, showing that he was just out of a work-shop or a laboratory. Entering into conversation with him, I found that he had charge of the machinery and general arrangements of the Museum, and that-if I may trust my present recollection, he had never tried modeling in clay. I urged him to make the trial forthwith, and he partly promised to do so, but by no means as if he thought much of the business; for in the midst of our discussion he asked abruptly if I had ever seen his "Hell." His Hell! what could the poor fellow mean? I wondered, and he went on to explain. He had got up a representation of Paradise in the large open garret of the building-but it didn't pay; and then he tried a representation of the Infernal Regions, which was crowded to overflowing every night. Would I go? Certainly, said I, and went.

Upon the machinery and contrivances I saw there, it was evident that he prided himself, more than upon all that he had ever done with wax, or was ever likely to do with clay; and as for marble, I do not believe that he had the slightest idea of ever turning out so much as a head in that material which has since made him so famous and happy. The curtain drew up, and I saw on the stage before me a large boa constrictor, a six-foot skeleton hung in chains, half a dozen baby skeletons, with wheelbarrows containing what seemed to be vet smaller skeletons-little frame-works of discolored ivory, and a great grizzly bear almost within reach of my cane, for I occupied a front seat, as a "distinguished guest," while most of the audience were bumping their heads against the rafters behind me.

After an overture, and a little hoarse trumpeting, and a dead silence of a few minutes, the boa constrictor began moving across the stage with a natural undulating motion so like life as to make one shudder; the large skeleton, that of a murderer, began tossing its arms and clanking its chains; the little overloaded wheelbarrows began to trundle away into the darkness, red and blue flames burst forth in jets and flashes, filling the whole house, or garret rather, with the smell of sulphur; and up rose the great grizzly bear on his hind feet with a tremendous roar, which set all the women and children screaming as if they were half frightened out of their wits; and then there was a moment of utter darkness followed by a pleasant light, and the assembly broke up, and emptied itself through the narrow passages, and down the steep staircases, with outcries and shouts of approval, into the street. At our next interview he questioned me about my notions of the machinery. I found that he prided himself especially upon the portions I have mentioned; and well he might, for I have met with nothing since, nor had I ever before, on the stage or off, to be compared with it.

He was evidently much gratified—but still seemed to have no higher ambition, and think

I may say no loftier purpose, than to show his mechanical ingenuity upon the stage by such contrivances. They were profitable too-and what more could he ask? If Christian pantomimes or Der Freischutz paid better than wax modeling, or sculpture, why should he not give himself up altogether to the business whereby he had so distinguished himself? And this was Hiram Powers !-- and the next thing I heard of him was, that he had begun modeling heads in clay, and chiseling portraits in marble. and then, that the unappeasable yearnings of his nature, which he himself did not understand when I first knew him-and which he continued to misunderstand for a long while after, culminated at last in the Greek Slaveafter which, of course, he had nothing to do but ripen as he did, in the sunshine of universal light, which he mistook for the atmosphere of Italy. All this, be it remembered, I give from recollection, and there may be errors in the detail; but as a hurried sketch of a remarkable man who appears to have found himself out by accident and to have undergone a transfiguration without being prepared for it, I believe it may be received for substantial truth. Of a fair average size, or a little above, with a head of uncommon character, emotional and observant, of a lovable and loving disposition, and great mechanical aptitude, with large Individuality, and large Form, though not over-large Ideality, no wonder he has gone about making friends of whole communities, and scattering the inward light he was born with far and wide among the nations, in types of beauty and power. JOHN STUART MILL.

When this remarkable man was in petticoats, or but newly breeched, for he was seated on the floor with his playthings about him, happening to overhear a conversation going on, between two full-grown statesmen, about Sarah, Duchess of Marlboro, he dropped his playthings, entered the arena, and gave his opinion of her character. This, though greatly exaggerated, perhaps, I believe to be substantially true, for I had it from his immediate personal friends. And what is still stranger, if not altogether so laughable, his criticisms were acknowledged to be just. That he did this, I have no doubt, and before he was done with "childish things," if not playthings, and that whatever he said was worth remembering, child though he was.

At the age of not more than eighteen he wrote a series of articles for the Westminster Review, which attracted much attention, and were attributed to some of the ablest writers of the day. He began with peppering the Edinboro for its notions upon government and political economy, when that journal was in its glory, and Jefferies and Sydney Smith were tilting against "a world in arms," and "confident," of course. But the peppering soon became a cannonade, and after the batteries were planted, and the guns in position, and the brave boy had got the range, he poured into the enemy's works such a shower of shot and shellhot shot, they were, too, red-hot-that they



were obliged to abandon their entrenchments, and take a position in the rear.

I knew him about this time; a tall, slender, awkward boy, with light hair, a small, compact head, a rasping, though womanly voice, and the most amusing self-complacency, which, between ourselves, I think he was justified in entertaining, though not perhaps in revealing; for within a certain limited field he had no equal of his own age. Not even William Pitt was more remarkable in his premature manhood—nor General Wolfe, nor Alexander Hamilton—the boy giants of their day.

He was wholly destitute of imagination, had but a confused idea of eloquence and oratory, was a cold, cautious, tiresome speaker; but he never lost his self-possession or temper, and was both inquisitive and laborious, both patient and persevering. Up to the time of his marriage, and I might say up to the time of his wife's death, when that loving, manly tribute appeared in the preface to his work on Government, or rather on "Liberty," I had no idea the man had a heart-any more heart, indeed, than a grindstone-but ever since, I have been more and more persuaded that he underwent a transformation at the time of his marriage; and, of course, that his dear wife had the making of him all over-so that while her womanly nature took on a certain resemblance to that of her husband, so that she was able to encourage and strengthen him in every high purpose, he borrowed of her all that we now see of the sympathetic and lovable in him.

After awhile, having devoted himself to the propagation of the greatest-happiness principle-while he discouraged every other kind, even the Malthusian, he was employed by Mr. Bentham to prepare a huge pile of long-forgotten, almost unreadable manuscripts, yellow with age, and encumbered with notes to such a degree as to be unintelligible to any but a disciple, upon the subject of Judicial Evidence, which in due time appeared in five large volumes royal octavo, unchanged and unexplained -all the marginal notes being incorporated with the text, as the author had always intended, they being after-thoughts; and from that day to this, the indefatigable man has kept himself hard at work, in the regions of Metaphysics and Philosophy, Politics and Free Trade—until we find him at last in the British Parliament, as member from Westminster, the foremost champion of universal suffrage and women's rights; and preparing for a trip to this country, for whose institutions, and views, and purposes he has long had the heartiest admiration-with all our faults, and he is ready to acknowledge that they are neither few nor small. In the midst of our sufferings and sacrifices, our mistakes, our disappointments, and our reverses, and the darkness and discouragement which overhung our path, he saw the chariots and horsemen of our deliverance mustering on the hills afar off, and in short, stood by us to the last. All this, when we have him among us, we shall be ready to acknowledge, as with the blast of trumpets.

Still, though we have little or nothing of Mr. Mill himself in these five large volumes—only here and there a brief note, as in page 443, vol. IV., which must have been suggested, and perhaps penned by Mr. Bentham himself on reading the proof, though it is headed "Note by the Editor," so full is it of the characteristics that distinguish that philosopher, in phraseology and arrangement; yet are we under the greatest obligations to him for reducing these voluminous speculations to order.

Next to Dumont, Mr. Mill was by far the best of all the editors, employed by Mr. Bentham, though Mr. Doane, his confidential secretary, had the author's help from day to day, and from paragraph to paragraph, in preparing "Not Paul but Jesus," under the name of Gamaliel Smith; and the "Book of Fallacies," by Bingham, the reporter, from the French of Dumont, is admirable throughout, being so thoroughly de-Benthamized in style as to remind one of the "Defence of Usury" and "Fragment on Government," where Blackstone is handled without gloves-each a model in its way, and attributed, the last to Lord Mansfield himself, by no less a judge than Dr. Samuel Johnson, and by others to Lord Camden, and Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, and the first to some of the ablest writers of the age, because of its transparency and strength; and though Mr. Grote's "Natural Religion" is purged of the worst faults to be found in Mr. Bentham's late writings, which were made up of parenthesis within parenthesis, like so many pill-boxes: and for what reason, pray? For the same reason that he wrote portions of all his first works on jurisprudence in Frenchbecause he could never satisfy himself in English, and as he told me with his own mouth, because he was not enough master of the French to feel the inadequacies of expression: so, in after-life, when he had got back to English, or to what he called English, he would no sooner frame a sentence, than he would see some exceptions, or the necessity of some qualification; and lest some of his indefatigable adversaries and vilifiers, should be tempted to detach a sentence, without regard to what might follow in the shape of qualification, he was careful to incorporate all the exceptions and qualifications with the sentence, wherever it was possible. Thus—if he wanted to say he had always been a diligent seeker after truth in the administration of justice or law-he might say-I have always—that is, for a large part of my life, and ever since I entered upon the study of law-been a seeker at least, if not always a diligent seeker, after truth; and by truth I wish to be understood as meaning, not absolute truth, truth in the concrete, or truth in the abstract, but such truth as the human understanding is, capable of receiving, etc., etc.

Perhaps a word or two of Dumont, who had so much to do in leveling the road, and grubbing up the gnarled roots and intertangled growth of a luxuriant Benthamism, before Mill and the others mentioned had anything to do with it, may not be out of place here.

He was born at Geneva in 1759, was ordained over a Protestant church in Paris at the age of twenty-two, went to Russia and became the pastor of a French reformed church at St. Petersburg, was taken up, and translated into English by Lord Lansdowne, who at one time thought of employing him as tutor for his son. He was a man of great industry, superior cultivation, splendid natural talents and astonishing eloquence as a writer. To him we are indebted for the admirable treatises in French from Bentham's papers, on "Political Sophisms," since rendered into English by Mr. Bingham, and entitled "Fallacies;" "Tactics of Legislative Bodies," "Organization of the Judiciary," "Codification," "Theory of Punishments and Rewards," "Morals and Legislation," and other works, amounting altogether to ten or a dozen volumes, large octavo. Into these-after smelting the rough golden ore of unadulterated Benthamism, and casting it into ingots, he interfused order, system and arrangement, with such marvelous clearness, beauty, and precision of language, that we have what may be likened to a new system of mathematics in the moral world, set to music, or the Propositions of Euclid illuminated by elsquence.

Dumont worshipped Bentham, and built temples to him; for he was one of the few men living that understood the philosopher from the first, as did Aaron Burr, John Pierpont, David Hoffman, in this country, and Dr. Parr, Bingham, Sir Samuel Romilly, the two Mills, Parkes of Birmingham, the son-in-law of Dr. Priestly, Sir Francis Burdett, the two Austins, Grote, the historian, and others of a similar character in England, and all the leading minds in legislation and jurisprudence upon the Continent, owing mainly to the labors of Dumont.

At a very early period of his life—how early I do not now remember, and have no time to inquire, but before 1776, when at the age of twenty-eight, he published his "Fragment on Government," or "Comment on the Commentaries" of Blackstone, whose lectures he attended, Mr. Bentham evolved what has been called ever since, by his disciples and followers, the "greatest-happiness principle," or, in his own language, the "greatest happiness of the greatest number," as the proper, and only proper and defensible end of government"—the only just and comprehensive principle of human action, after that of doing as we would be done by, ever suggested by mortal man, being of universal application, and subject to no exceptions, a formula, which, just before his death in 1832, he was persuaded to recast, and so abridge, that his immediate followers now say, not "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," which, in fact, might be less than the greatest happiness of a smaller number of larger capacities and higher intelligence, among the few of mankind, but "the greatest happiness" only, which, of course, may be understood to mean more than the first enunciation, if necessary - the greatest happiness of the greatest number of Hottentots, for example, or clay-eaters, or Es-



quimaux, not being so desirable as the greatest happiness of a civilized or Christian community. For half a hundred years Mr. Bentham had clung to his original proposition, without wavering or flinching; and gave it up at last, I believe, at the suggestion of Dr. Bowring, now Sir John Bowring, after a talk with me. The gallon measure and the quart measure might both be full-to borrow the idea of Dr. Johnson; but as the gallon would hold most (of human happiness), that should be taken into account, as the ground-work of Utilitarianism.

Dumont may be regarded as, on the whole, the best editor, the most faithful, self-denying, and laborious, that we have any knowledge of. His "Preuves Judiciaires," in two vols. octavo, his "Théorie des Peines et des Recompenses," in two vols, octavo, and his "Traité de Legislation," in three vols, octavo, are all models in their way; and though written in the most beautiful French, and with a clearness and precision quite captivating, are ponderous with all that was worth preserving of the original, and instinct with the vitality and originality of Bentham; being at once, all-comprehensive and exhaustive. Nowhere does the editor obtrude himself, or try to outshine or overdo his author; but everywhere, and at all times, even where most unlike him, in the clearness and beauty of his language, adhering to Mr. Bentham's arrangement with a sort of reverence and godly fear worthy of all praise, and laboring so to present him to the reader, that he, himself, is lost sight of, and nobody else thought

So remarkable was he for fervid eloquence, and statesmanlike views, that Mirabeau, in the day of his strength, never hesitated to steal from, and appropriate to himself, whatever of his he took a fancy to, without acknowledgment. Even the address of the National Assembly to the king for the removal of the troops, "an address which was adopted the moment Mirabeau proposed it," says Sir Samuel Romilly, and which produced so great an effect, "was entirely written by Dumont."

And again, says he, "The last of Mirabeau's letters to his constituents, one of the most eloquent compositions in the French language, was also Dumont's. Its extraordinary success suggested the idea of publishing a regular journal, and not under Mirabeau's name; but which from the great talent displayed, it was generally supposed to be written by him, and he was too proud of the performance to deny it."

Other anecdotes are given of Mirabeau's unprincipled and shameless plagiarism and piracy, which Sir Samuel seems rather disposed to overlook, or slur over, though by no means to justify, and among others, one where a retort of Dumont so struck Mirabeau that he transferred it to a session of the National Assembly, and putting the remark into the mouth of de Mounier (Jean Joseph), and claiming the retort for himself, as instantaneous and overwhelming in debate, actually published it in the journal referred to, "Le Courrier de Provence," as a matter of fact, though nothing of

the sort had ever happened in the Assembly; and there were half a dozen persons alive who knew when, where, and how it did happen. But what did he care! And though de Mounier declared it false and wholly unfounded, it was believed nevertheless. The desperate impudence of this pretension is only to be matched by Cobbett's course with the gridiron. At the time when specie payments were stopped by the Bank of England, with a promise to resume before long, Cobbett maintained that the bank would never again pay out anything but paper-if it did, he would consent to be grilled alive; and to convince people that he was in earnest, he put up a gridiron over the front door of his publishing office-and there it remained long after a Bank-of-England note commanded the gold, whenever it was wanted, guinea for guinea. The believers in William Cobbett maintained with unshaken faith, so long as the gridiron was up over the door, that whatever appearances might indicate, the Bank of England had not resumed specie payments.

But of the retort appropriated by Mirabeau? It seems that Brissot de Warville used the words which Mirabeau ascribed to de Mounier, and Dumont those which he claimed for himself. Mirabeau represents de Mounier as saying in the National Assembly, that it was corruption which had destroyed England, and himself as having very happily turned that extravagant hyperbole into ridicule, by exclaiming upon the important news so unexpectedly communicated to the Assembly of the destruction of England. and asking when and in what form that remarkable event had happened.

But this impudent appropriation of another's thought was a mere peccadillo when compared with Mirabeau's habitual and shameless thieving, which he carries off with such an air that even our Dr. Franz Lieber, in the Conversations Lexicon, or "Encyclopedia Americana," was led into crediting him with many works he had never written a syllable of. Among these was a pamphlet on the plan of Joseph II, for opening the Scheldt, written by Benjamin Vaughan before he came to this country. That on the Prussian monarchy, in eight vols. octavo, was by Mauvillon; that on Finance by Claviére; that on the Order of Cincinnatus, entitled "Considerations sur l'ordre de Cincinnatus," an order which he disapproved, as the beginning of a military aristocracy in the United States, was an American publication; and at one time, though profoundly ignorant of geography, this audacious pretender was on the point of publishing a large work on that subject, which he hoped to have written by M. de Rochette, a geographer of great learning and merit. Often did this remarkable man-a combination of the satyr and tiger, as he himself acknowledged-while the thunder of his eloquence shook thrones and people, read speeches in the National Assembly on which he had never cast his eye until he rose for the purpose, if we may believe Sir Samuel.

And now for Mr. John Stuart Mill. In this large work on Judicial Evidence, edited by

Mr. Mill, there are passages of unadulterated Benthamism, which it is evident enough that Mr. Mill never understood nor appreciated. Having no sense of humor himself-and very little idea of wit or playfulness, they are smothered by the ponderous text or entirely overlooked, instead of being made the most of, as they would have been by Dumont, without compromising either his own dignity or that of his author. Take an example from Bentham's "Comment on the Commentaries," where he handles Blackstone without mercy, while attending his lectures. "Burglary," says our author"-Blackstone-"can not be committed in a tent or a booth erected in a market fair; though the owner may lodge therein; for the Law regards thus highly nothing but permanent edifices; a house or church; the wall or gate of a town, and it is the folly of the owner to lodge in so fragile a tenement," adds, "To save himself from this charge of folly, says Bentham, it is not altogether clear which of two things the trader ought to do: quit his business and not go to the fair at all, or leave his goods without anybody to take care of them!"

And here let me add that while Mr. Bentham and Mr. Mill were both addicted to sarcasmburning sarcasm-that of Mr. Bentham had always a dash of playfulness and good-humor in it, while that of Mr. Mill was both burning and bitter, like that of our friend Senator Fessenden, whom he greatly resembles in personal appearance, and even in features, when both were much younger than they are now, though Fessenden is by far the handsomer man of the two.

A LIE STICKS.—A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath-school. "Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of her boys. "No, ma'am," answered Dick, very decidedly. "For ten cents?" "No, ma'am." "For a dollar?" "No. ma'am." "For a thousand dollars?" Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. Oh, would it not buy lots of things? While he was thinking, another boy roared out, "No, ma'am," behind him. "Why not?" asked the teacher. "Because, when the thousand dollars is all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy. It is so. A lie sticks. Everything else may be gone, but that is left, and you will have to carry it around with you, whether you will or not; a hard, heavy load it is .- Child's Paper.

THE PEOPLE OF THE EARTH.—The number who have lived upon the earth since the creation has been estimated at about 27,000,000,000,-000,000. This sum when divided by 27,864,000, the number of square miles, gives 1,314,522,086 to a square rod, and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod capable of being divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons; so that the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants, supposing they had been equally distributed. Were the bodies lain upon the surface, they would cover the land to the depth of one



Our Social Relations.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of paradise that has survived the fall!
Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thine arms
She smiles, appearing as in truth she is,
Heav'n-born, and destined to the skies again,—Cooper.

SPEAK NO ILL.

Nax, speak no ill—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And oh, to breathe each tale we've heard,
Is far below a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus the better plan;
For if but little good is known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride,
To prove humanity but base?
No, let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill—but lenient be
To others' failings, as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is but a passing day,
No lip can tell how brief its span;
Then oh, the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

NOTHING BUT A BABY.

BY SARA KEABLES.

"SHE's nothing but a baby, Widow Smith, and never will be anything else. Now, just look at her, dancing along, swinging her hat in her hand, as though that was what it was made for, and as though the world was formed for her to dance through, and for nothing else."

And the speaker closed her thin lips determinedly, and shook her head with an energy that seemed to impart itself to a cluster of corkscrew curls, causing them to tremble with a silent eloquence.

Every village has its maiden ladies: some, with their hard, dry faces that have never been kept soft and tender by a baby's kisses; and others, grown old with care, but bearing in every wrinkle the smile of their younger days, and greeting the village children always lovingly, that come to hear "Aunt Debbie's" stories.

But those who seem cold and hard we must not judge harshly, forgetting how the frosts of many a winter have fallen upon their lives; we know not how these scenes of sorrow have changed the merry girl into a saddened woman; so let us think gently of every loveless life, and pray for those who are thus alone.

"Well, Miss Flint, I suppose you're right; them gals ought to be hum, every one on 'em, this afternoon, instead of tramping out to the woods, tearin' their frocks and splittin' their throats a hollerin'. Now, when I was a gal, we didn't cut up any such fandangoes; well, well, this is a world of change! Surely! surely!"

"Widow Smith," as she was generally called, had "dropped in to tea" with Miss Sophronia Flint; and as they sat with their sewing by the front windows, three merry girls went laughing by, toward the grove just beyond. It was a lovely day, and the song of birds and gentle breezes would woo almost any one from their dwellings to revel in the beauties of nature.

The petite figure of Nellie Alders seemed to float as she moved. No care dwelt upon her brow, and her song was as sweet as the birds around. Swinging her hat in her hand, the breezes tossed her curly hair in wild confusion, and tinged the round cheeks with the hue of roses.

"I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower," sang her sweet voice, as they entered the lovely grove and, wandering down a narrow path, came to a great tree whose branches shaded a massive rock, half covered with moss. Here they seated themselves, and Maud, the eldest of the three, gathered the little form of Nellie in her arms and said, laughingly:

"Here, little one, you've got to keep still a moment and talk; what a little bit of a thing you are, any way! Did you hear old Miss Flint's speech when we came by there? Well, I don't wonder the old lady thinks you're nothing but a baby."

"Old Miss Flint! Do hear the girl talk! old! old! I should like to see those curls shake if she heard you. But, oh, girls, I couldn't help laughing the other Sunday when she tripped into church in that pink silk bonnet with white feathers. Why can't people learn how to grow old gracefully!"

"Yes, Miss Nellie, I saw you laughing,—and Parson Grey saw you, too. That man laughs as easy as you, Nellie Alders, I do believe, for he actually could hardly get through the hymn he was reading."

"Well, it puzzles me to know how a body can keep from laughing when anything comes up comical. I thought I should die the other day in church, when old Tommie Warner fell asleep and lost off his wig; and when he started out of his nap and found it off, did you see him clap it on? but what made it worse, he had got it on 'hind side before,' as the boys say. Well, now, who wouldn't have laughed at that?"

"Yes,—I acknowledge that was as much as I could endure; but Carrie didn't laugh,—did you, Carrie?"

"No,—I didn't see it; poor old man! how he must have felt!"

"Oh, you dear, good soul! I wish I was just like you; but every one says I'm nothing but a baby, and they expect such things from me. But, may-be, one day, I'll be good for something. Oh, I'll tell you, girls, let's say what we'd like to be in the future. You commence, Maud; but I know what you would be, for I heard Mr. Pierce say that time you took the character in that play at school so perfectly, 'What an actress that girl would make!'"

"Yes, Nellie, if I could have my choice, I would study for the stage immediately; but

father never will consent to it, and you know I am all he has now, and so I shall devote my life to him."

"Oh, Maud," said Carrie, "I wish that I might have some work of love like that! In a few-days I must go back to my city home with my cousins. I shall educate myself for a teacher, for you know I am poor; but if I only had some one to work for, then the task would not seem so hard. I don't think I would care for riches, but I do long for some one to love me."

"And what says our little doll,—what would you be in the future, baby Nell?"

"I? let me see. I guess I shall have to marry some rich man, who would let me do as I'd a mind to, and give me everything I want, because, you see, as I'm nothing but a baby, I should have to have some one take care of me."

The supreme hours unnoted come, Unfelt the turning tides of doom, And so the maids laughed on, Nor dreamed what Fate had done.

Even then, Destiny was marking out paths in life, far different from their anticipations.

The summer leaves have faded, and in the grove where the young girls sat that warm, bright day, the snow now lies thick and untrodden. The three friends are at school in New York, but Nellie is expected home tonight, and there all is in readiness. The warm fire blazes in the wide fire-place, and as her father puts on his great-coat and prepares to go to the boat to meet her, he says, "How nice it will be, wife, to have our baby home again!"

But the night wears away and brings no Nellie. For many hours the anxious father has been waiting at the pier for the steamer which was to bear his darling to his heart. The waves plash coldly against the wharf, but tell no tales of the missing boat; the lights twinkle and flash from the surrounding hills, but no approaching light comes over the waters. A crowd gathers round and excitedly they talk of "shipwrecks," "burning steamers," etc., till every heart is fluttering with nervous agitation.

"Hurrah! hurrah! here she comes!" and proudly a stately vessel sails up to the pier,—a stranger vessel,—what does it mean?

"The 'Ocean Breeze' has gone down with all on board!" shouted a voice from the deck.

Silence in that dreary home: the fire has died out in the yawning fire-place, and alone in the tomb-like room sit the unhappy parents, dead to all outward objects save the one terrible thought—" Nellie is drowned."

Now and then a twig or leaf taps against the window, and they start nervously.

The morning dawns—the neighbors come in with acts of love and pity.

"Poor little baby!" sighs old Widow Smith.
"To think o' that curly head a lyin' at the bottom of the river. Well, well! this is a world of change. Surely! surely!"

The long day approaches to its close; the departing sunbeams look cold and pale.

"Father, mother, here's your baby, spared a little longer to tease and bother you. Why, if they aint both crying! Sorry I've been saved, I'll warrant. Here, mother, father, look up and thank this gentleman for saving me; for if it had not been for him, your little Nell would indeed be lying at the 'bottom of the river!'"

Oh, blessed transition from grief to joy! The setting sun goes down in a great sea of blood; the room is filled with a glorious radiance; the great log rolls over on the brass andirons, and the flames laugh and leap for joy.

Again the summer has come and gone, and another winter weaves its wealth of frost-work. There is to be a wedding in the village. He who, one year ago, saved a precious life from death, now takes that life into his keeping, and in the village church this morning Nellie Alders unites her fate with that of Harry Wellsford, "for better or worse, in sickness and in health, till death shall part."

Miss Flint, in her gay bonnet, is there, and as she comes down the aisle after the ceremony, Widow Smith accosts her with, "Well, the baby is married!"

"Married? yes, and I consider it a perfect child's play. Why, she's nothing but a baby; just as gay as she ever was; a pretty wife she'll make for that young fellow!"

"Yes,—I s'pose you're right, Miss Flint,—but they love each other; and how pretty they did look, standin' there, side by side," whispered the widow, while a tear shone in the faded eye, it may be, brought there by a vision of her own bridal day, and the loved one who now sleeps in yonder church-yard.

O, the strange, unfathomable future! How often do we fail in our judgment of another! how often do we pass carelessly by some tree in the vineyard of life, saying, "It is worthless, it will never bloom!" and lo! we come again, and the tree is laden with its fruit.

The sweet face of Nellie was long missed in the little village. She had been petted and loved by all; growing up like some tender flower that would die if touched by a chilly wind. No striking trait of character had ever manifested itself in her; and, child as she seemed, it is no wonder that a few should tremble for her future and her inexperienced husband.

So, through a tender joy, Nellie was led into the thronging crowd which ever swells and throbs in the streets of our great city, and nowhere in its vast recesses was there a happier heart than that of Nellie, the little child-wife.

While she became a dweller here through joy, an overwhelming sorrow brought her friend Maud into the same busy streets.

How different must have seemed the city to these two girls!

One, clothed in gay, wedding robes, leaning on a beloved arm, the echo of her marriage bells yet ringing in her ear.

The other, robed in mourning garments, with

no earthly arm to lean upon; the funeral bell still echoing in her soul, while evermore her father's grave seemed opening before her, as if it fain would receive her therein.

O Maud, Maud, come not into these busy haunts! O come not with your beautiful face and talents! The stage is a hard place for you. Do you still persist? Then may Heaven guide you, oh, poor orphan girl! May the angels screen you and keep your heart pure, though all around is boldness and corruption!

And Carrie, where are you? Teaching, that you may earn your daily bread? or has some one gathered you in his arms and shielded you from the rough intercourse with the world? Yes, such has been your happy fate; and never was there a better minister's wife than you have made—so unselfish, thoughtful, and tender, a blessing to your husband and the community. I know not which accomplishes the most good—your husband's sermons, or his wife's sweet face, Christian life, and winning ways.

Four years have come and gone since Nellie left her village home, a bride. Her good, honest parents have passed away, happy in the thought that their darling is safe from care and trouble.

In Nellie's home a beautiful child is seen, and the patter of little feet is heard in the hall.

"Tick, tick," goes the little French clock on the mantle-piece, and darker and darker grow the shadows in the room. Little Willie leaves his play, and says, "Sing, mamma," then looks up wistfully, and says, "Why don't my papa come?" Then Nellie sings:

"Oh, our life is as happy and free

As the dancing waves on the bright blue sca."

Sing on, poor Nellie. The waves of your life have indeed been happy and free, but does no foreshadowing of the future creep over you to-night? Do you see not the clouds in the far-off sky? Soon, too soon, shall the sea roar and be troubled!

"Tick, tick, tick," beats the monotonous time; it seems to make her nervous; she goes to the window, pulls the curtain aside, then returns, lights the gas, and again takes up her sewing, while Willie goes back to his toys.

"I wonder what can keep him," she says, half aloud; "he never was so late before. Ah, here he comes now; I know his step. Run to the door, Willie—papa is coming. And her face lights up; the clock ticks merrily; the lights seem to burn more brightly; and old Carlo wags his tail and gives a grunt of satisfaction.

"O, my wife, my poor little baby-wife, how can I tell you?" he moans, as he staggers into the pleasant room.

"O, child, child!" he groans, great sobs shaking his whole frame.

It is terrible to see a strong man weep. We look for tears from the weak and helpless, but when a man thus sinks down crushed and heart-broken, it is terrible.

"Nellie, oh, why did I save you from the wa-

ters that night but to bring you into the waves of trouble and poverty!"

"He is insane!" she thinks, and a pallor overspreads her face. "O, Harry, don't, don't; we are not in trouble; we are not poor. See our little boy; and see how well and happy I am—don't frighten me so."

"Darling, do I frighten you? come here—hide your face on my shoulder, and I will try to tell you all. But oh, do not turn away from me when you know the worst; for if I were to lose you, Nellie, then earth would indeed be a dreary place. Suppose I were to tell you, Nellie, that I had lost all my property; could you comprehend it? I have. I am a poor man tonight, and heavily in debt."

The poor child passed her hand slowly over her face. "O, but we have this house, you know, and—and—"

"No, Nellie, not even this house; we must leave this pleasant place for a smaller one. Can you bear it, darling? I care not for myself, but for you and our boy. I can not bear that you should suffer."

And now the true woman's soul speaks. "Never fear for us, Harry; I have health and strength, and while you are near I shall not be unhappy. We will work together, my husband. Come, our tea is waiting; you are faint and weak, and must eat something. Don't look so sad: you know I married you 'for better or worse.' I do not fear. God will lead us."

Is he dreaming? Is this the child he married four years ago? are these noble, womanly words from those lips that seemed formed only to sing and laugh?

Ah, Harry Wellsford, you have yet to learn what a grand soul and noble nature dwells within your little girl-wife. Four years ago you thought you took a baby to your heart. Only God knew what an angel He had given you, and the trials which now lie in your pathway will but tend to develop in her those traits of character which no one ever dreamed she possessed.

Days creep away, and in a humble home Nellie again awaits her husband. There is a look of meagreness about the apartment, though she has tried, poor child, to make it look pleasant. The little French clock ticks as steadily as before, and old Carlo sleeps as sweetly on the coarse carpet as he did on the velvet.

Out of work! Day after day Harry had been seeking some employment—seeking with thousands of others for labor to buy bread for his family:—still no success. This morning he had gone forth with a heavier look of care on his broad brow, his whole face the picture of despair.

Nellie sits to-night waiting for his coming, and trying to plan some way by which she could help him.

"Perhaps I can write," she thought; for she knew there were many who thus supported themselves; but visions of hours of toil came before her—hours which, to bring success, must be spent alone, and she knew her household



duties and little boy would claim her presence. Slowly she thought of the long catalogue of women's employments. What could she do?

Oh, how many women in this great city are even now asking that same question; looking down at their small hands and black dresses of woe, gazing away out over their humble surroundings to some far-off grave where lies some darling loved one! And what is there that many of them can do?—shrinking, with their sensitive natures, from applying to strangers for work. God pity them all, and open to each one a way of deliverance!

And does He not? Have there not been records of noble lives that inspire us as we live? lives that never would have thus shone forth if there had not been the fire and the sword to develop them! And when His children reach forth their hands to help themselves, does not the Infinite Father behold, and pity, and aid them?

Nellie has decided; she remembers the fineembroidery she used to love to do, and determines to make her needle add to their scanty purse.

How care-worn that little face looks when alone! Ah, there is his step on the stair; she smiles—her eyes light up, and hurrying to the door, "Welcome, Harry," she begins: but the smile dies away; the light fades out of the blue eye, and, retreating slowly, she allows her husband to pass in, staggering not now with a mind harassed by fears, but under the weight of as fearful a woe as ever cursed a broad humanity!

"O God, must my husband be a drunkard? Heaven help me to do my duty and not to hate him!"

Let us pass over that night of shame and morning of repentance and new resolutions. Would that never again might come such a night to Nellie Wellsford; but when a man once yields to the tempter that looks out from the wine-cup, it needs a powerful will to never approach it again; and so that once noble man fell lower and lower, day after day, bringing wretchedness to his wife's soul.

"O God!" she cries, "turn this great sorrow away, if it be Thy will. Father, help me to reclaim him."

It seemed as if this was meant to be the one object of her life, for one night God took to himself the little boy that had been to her so great a care, and yet so precious a treasure. And now all her thoughts and attention must be given to that erring man whom she had married for "better or worse."

Oh, woman's love! How it endures through scorn, and peril, and misery, and degradation! Heaven pity that man who has no gentle face to smile upon him, no tender voice to encourage him, no sister's affection or mother's counsel, no wife's devotion and unselfish prayers. For such, the world extends a cold aspect, and life must be aimless and selfish, and oft-times

Oh, Harry Wellsford, throw not so carelessly

by this wealth of woman's love which is yours! Can you not see you are killing her you promised to love and cherish? When you revel with base companions in low grog-shops, does no vision of a pale-faced wife come before you? Can you not see the sweet face of your little dead boy, and hear his dying words:

"Papa, you'll come too, by-and-by, and bring mamma, won't you, into that beautiful world?"

Reader, you may have seen a pale-browed woman in the streets, hurrying to dispose of her labored work. You may have seen her as you passed her window, bending to catch the fading light of day over her embroidery. Oh, dreary hours! No little baby voice to comfort her, no little soft hands to twine around her neck with the lisping words, "Willie loves mamma." "My God!" she cries, over and over again, "help me to reclaim him."

This became her prayer night and day. For this she put on that patient, happy smile when with him, trying, with many a loving device, to keep him at home evenings. Oh, man, is the tempter stronger than that angel-wife? Are you indeed past redemption?

Night after night that devoted wife went forth and led her husband away from scenes of debauchery and ruin, seeking him among the vile and degraded; seeing none, caring for none but him; loving him through it all, making excuses, ever, in her heart, for him; never upbraiding him when, in his sober moods, he wept like a child before her.

One night, on returning from some low drinking saloon, he passed by a theater which had just closed; the crowd had passed away; but as he went by the door a woman came out, and seizing him by the arm, hissed in his ear: "Murderer, villain! go home to your pale wife and be a man. Was it for this you saved her from the floods, only to be plunged in a more terrible sea of griefs? Go home, and look how that childish face has become worn and wrinkled with the care you have brought upon her. See how those little hands are pricked and blackened by the work that you have forced her to do. Go home, I say, and behold the work of your hand."

The figure vanished in the darkness, and only the night-winds caught the moan. "O Nellie, my poor little baby friend—friend! friend! Who would call me, the desolate outcast, a friend! Wretch that I am! still, night after night I must deck myself in gaudy robes, and, with paint and forced smiles, go forth before the multitude a living lie. Alas! who would recognize in this faded, haggard woman the once bright and beautiful Maud?"

Away in the darkness of night the poor woman rushes.

Heaven be merciful to the sinning—pitiful with the poor.

And does this warning check him in his mad career? No, no; and still goes up that wailing prayer—weaker and more feeble than at first—"O God, help me to reclaim my husband!"

Harry Wellsford, can you not behold the

misery you are causing? Can you not foresee the shadow approaching? Know you not that the angel you took into your home is going to a better country?—even now the wings are forming; soon they will bear her from all trouble and care.

"Let me live to see my husband reform."

One night he comes home earlier than usual; but as he approaches the door the unusual silence chills him—he enters—all is darkness; the clock has ceased its voice, for there were no little hands to set it on its daily way—no figure sits by the window stitching the fine embroidery; the faithful dog has crept in, and now whines upon the floor.

"Harry, is it you?" whispered a faint voice.
"I have had to lie down to-day; somehow I feel strangely weak and tired. Harry, get a light, please."

"There, now; come and sit by me. I think I am dying. Nay, do not sob so. I shall never rise again from this bed, but gradually grow weaker and weaker, till my breath ceases forever. Hush, be calm. It may be weeks before I leave you, Harry, and during that time I want to see you the man you was when we were married. Will you promise, dear, to be a true man again? Promise, for I know a vow made to your dying wife will never be broken. Do you? will you, Harry?"

"Heaven helping me, I never will touch another drop of liquor as long as I live!" He spoke solemnly, on bended knees, his eyes upturned to that heaven from which he invoked aid.

A sweet smile stole over her face. "I believe you, dear; and now, while I can talk, there are some things I want to say to you. Do you remember the two friends I used to think so much of? I want to see them before I die. Does the word pain you so?—then I will try and not say it again; but I have thought of it so long that it has grown familiar to me.

"You will find Maud in the city somewhere; perhaps you had better advertise. Say, 'Maud, little Nell is dying. Come to see her, and hold her in your arms, just as you used to do when she was nothing but a baby.'

"Carrie is in the little village where I used to live. Tell her to ask her husband to come too; I should like to see a minister.

"You will take me there when it is all over, Harry; and I should like, if you are willing, to wear the bridal dress you thought I looked so pretty in.

"I am tired now. Sit just as you are, all the evening, with your hand in mine. Take the Bible first, and read awhile. Harry, I'm sorry I haven't been a better wife to you. You will find the embroidery I have been making half finished, in the stand-drawer, between the windows. I have a fancy that I would like you to keep it. The thimble is there, too—the little gold one that mother gave me; and the needle is in the work, just as I left it. You didn't know what a little seamstress you had for a wife, did you? Yes, I have done a good deal of that kind of work. I knew it was hard



for you to find work now that there are so many looking. But I would like you to keep this little piece, and think, when you look at it, how with every stitch is woven thoughts of you. Oh, don't sob so. Don't condemn yourself so bitterly. I do not; I never have. I know you did not mean to make me unhappy; and I don't know as you have. I have loved you all the time, and if I could only have made you happier, I should have been more contented. But I was young and inexperienced, you know, and I suppose not very strong. No, no; do not say you have killed me. It must be I never was strong and able to endure much. and I missed little Willie so, you know. I suppose that wore on me. But now, read, and I will sleep."

Day after day Nellie lingered. Maud came and watched constantly by her. They had written to Carrie, but received no answer.

Paler and more wan grew the little, sweet face; and the patient hands seemed smaller each day.

Her husband was ever near, ever attentive to her wants. God had answered Nellie's prayer. She had indeed reclaimed him.

Slowly the hour approaches when the last good-bye must be spoken. Maud sits near, while in his arms Harry Wellsford holds his little girl-wife for the last time.

The little clock ticks on as before; the old house-dog keeps his faithful watch.

There is a rustle in the hall. A beautiful lady enters, followed by a gentleman, and Carrie kneels by her dying friend, while the minister prays for the precious soul about to cross the river.

"I am glad you have come, Carrie. Dear girls, do you remember how we used to sit together in the grove at home? We shall never wander thus again; but I hope, one day, we shall roam over the meadows of the Better Land. Harry, good-bye. When I am gone, try to live so that you may meet Willie and your little child-wife above.

"Are you near me, Harry?—I don't seem to feel your arms around me. I think I am going now. Why, how light it is getting!—the morning dawns—mother, father, Willie—yes—coming—home——'

Silence, how dead! "Tick, tick, tick," goes the clock on the wall. Carlo looks wistfully up; a stray sunbeam falls across the bed and nestles in the golden curis; a little bird peeps mournfully outside; some one is singing in the street; a child goes by, crying; an organ-grinder plays some simple tune.

But the sweet face is gone from the window forever! The little hands are folded, never to be unclasped.

O, Harry Wellsford, in vain that beseeching voice! She will never speak to you again; no patient child-wife will ever nestle in your arms again. Weep on; well may you weep, for you have lost a priceless blessing.

Away to her childhood's home they bear her —home to her father and mother.

Once again Harry Wellsford comes down

from the church altar with his wife; but, oh, how different the two scenes!

A poor old woman sobs by the door, speaking in whispers to her who sits near her of the life now gone; and as the bells toll solemnly, they seem to hear the bridal bells that had chimed for her; while mingling with the words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," there seemed to echo, "For better or worse, in sickness and in health, till death shall part."

"So little Nellie's gone, Sophronia; oh, what a world of change! Surely! surely!"

"She never ought to have been married, Widow Smith, and gone to that great city. What was she good for, poor little darling! She was nothing but a baby."

Nothing but a baby? Little did the old maid know of Nellie's life, that womanly, devoted, self-sacrificing life. Was her work the work of a baby—seeking to reclaim the tempted one through scoffs and jeers of brutal men—laboring day by day for the bread which he provided not?

Nothing but a baby? O let us not judge a character hastily, for in the web of many a life a golden thread twineth, unseen by mortal eye, but which in the upper world shall be woven into a crown of glory.

The stage has lost one of its applauded stars, and with rouge and falsehood washed away, and her heart made pure by the blood which cleanseth from all sin, Maud sits in the midst of the village children, an earnest teacher. Each night, as the sun sinks behind the western hills, with gentle step she wends her way to the church-yard, and, kneeling by a little grave, scatters flowers on the still mound.

Thus there comes a silent influence from that departed life that elevates a fallen woman, and, rising on wings of heavenly waftings, breathes around the pathway of him who treads "life's dim labvrinth" alone.

From the midst of his sins Harry Wellsford has come forth a reclaimed man, honored by his fellow-creatures, loved and blessed by many a needy one, and, may we not believe, smiled upon by her who dwelleth in "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Faithful to his wife's memory he remains; no other will ever take her place in his home or heart; and sometimes, as he sits alone, the words of Gerald Massey fall from his lips.

"In this dim world of clouding cares,
We rarely know till 'wildered eyes
See white wings lessening up the skies,
The angels with us unawares."

A LITTLE PROBLEM.—A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was: "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one half of the whole number and the mother half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one half of the remainder and half an apple, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then, if she is willing, you can have her." He solved the question. How many did he bring?

SELF-RELIANCE.

MEN are not born, but are made. Genius, worth, power of mind, are more made than born. Genius born may grovel in the dust; genius made may mount to the skies. Our great and good men that stand along the paths of history bright and shining lights are witnesses of these truths. They stand there as everlasting pleaders for employment. Now what is true of men in this respect is equally true of women. If employment is the instrumentality in making men, it is equally so in making women. There is something noble, grand, glorious in a woman. She is the impersonation of spiritual beauty. But all females are not women. There are scores of them who are only female humanities; and scores more who are only ladies. A lady and a woman are two very different things-one is made at the hands of fashion: the other is the handiwork of God through the instrumentality of useful employment. We know that a young man thrown upon his own resources is more likely to be a great good man, than when cradled upon the lap of luxury or fortune. Why is it? Simply because he seeks employment, and depends upon himself for what he is to be and do. He leans not on another, and hence grows strong by standing alone. A woman can no more be a true woman than a man can be a true man without employment and self-reliance. I would have every boy and girl in the whole country taught to make their own living at some useful employment; no matter if they are rich. How many women there are over whose heads time drags heavily! They have nothing to do. The dull round of society is irksome. They have stood at the toilet till everything there is fatiguing. They have talked over and over their little round of fashionable nonsense. I know that many noble women are weary of such a life. They are tired of being dolls. They would be glad to be women and fill the places of useful, energetic, resolute women. Life is given for employment; our powers are made for activity. The idler is a leech on himself-his own despoiler. An idle woman is as base a thing as an idle man. She was made to be self-reliant and useful. A drone in any hive is a base bee. I know young women have refined ideas of delicacy; sometimes imagine it is vulgar to be useful; that delicate hands are evidences of ladyship. They ought to know that a delicate hand is an evidence of a soft head. Ladyship and womanhood are two things. A soft hand and a faint heart may make one, but not the other. Womanhood is put on by industry in the pursuit of good. It is made in the field of noble employment.

REV. GEORGE S. WEAVER.

ROUNDED LIFE.—The religion of Christ develops men as distinct originals; and every true believer so receives the Spirit of truth as to best direct and use his talent, his time, and his opportunities in doing good.—The Gospel in the Trees.

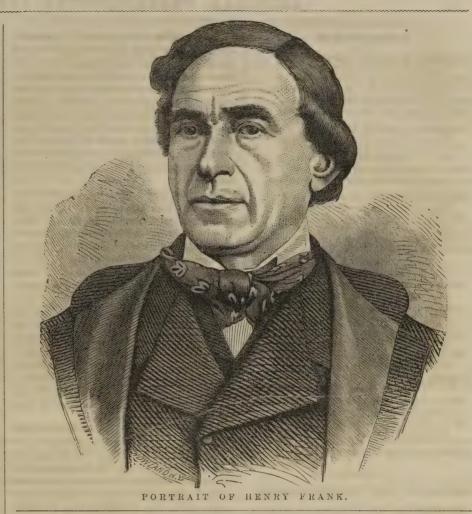
HENRY FRANK.

THE FIRST HEBREW PUBLISHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

As a pioneer Hebrew printer, this subject may have some interest to American readers. The brain was large and the body well formed. The face indicates the character he was. There was length, breadth, and fullness in nearly every part. Observe how large the perceptive faculties! How broad the forehead between the eyes! No little mechanical talent is indicated by that amplitude. There was also much energy here. See how broad the head is between the ears! The tophead is also high, and the whole contour speaks the language of respect, kindness, affability, and executiveness. Such qualities, with integrity, ingenuity, and perseverance, would work their way up, as this man did. There is care as well as work in this countenance, but it is not the face of groundless fear or discontent. Nothing of timidity or irresolution is evinced. He evidently was at once selfrelying and self-helpful. The following short sketch tells the story of his life and labors.

The accompaning cut is a fair representation of the late Mr. Henry Frank, who departed this life at Saratoga Springs, on the 31st of July last.

He was born in Walsdorf, Bavaria, in the year 1804, from whence he removed, at the age of thirteen, to the neighboring city of Bamberg, to learn his chosen trade, printing. Having served here an apprenticeship of five years, in one of the leading German publishing houses, he gained a reputation highly flattering and deserving for one so young, which soon won him laurels and fame as a practical printer. At the age of twenty he was called to Sulzbach, to superintend the large and renowned Hebrew publishing concern of Arnstein & Sons, which position he filled with credit for over fifteen years, when the firm retired from business. Ambitious to establish himself, he succeeded in obtaining a license from the Bavarian Government, which, at that time, was a very difficult thing for an Israelite to obtain. His first publication was the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, in Hebrew and German, of which we have a copy before us. This book was, through his energetic endeavors, introduced in all the theological schools and colleges of the kingdom, and thus laid the foundation of his fame. He carried on the publication of Hebrew books with great success until the year 1848, when the revolution, which spread all over Germany, gave a rather gloomy aspect to business. Expecting a brighter state of affairs in America, he emigrated to this country in that year with his family, and founded the pioneer Hebrew



publishing house of America in the city of New York

In the outset he labored under many difficulties to procure journeymen printers, but finally succeeded in bringing out his first work, the "Prayers of Israel," in Hebrew, with an English translation. This work soon found its way into nearly all the Jewish families of the United States. Being a man endowed with remarkable energy, he soon plained for something on a broader scale; and after five years' steady and unflinching labor he finished the publication of the "Prayers for the Festivals," or Machsor, in five volumes, in Hebrew, with an English translation. This work proved his greatest success. After the foregoing, he published numerous minor books, calculated for the Jewish faith, but which found sale among many learned and intelligent Christians. The last publication under his immediate supervision was "The Service for the first two nights of Passover," or Hagadah shel Pesach, Hebrew and English, with illustrations. In comparing this little volume with his first publication, the march of progress strikes the eye most forcibly. A good proof of his industry may be drawn from the fact, that there is scarcely a Jewish family on this continent who is not in possession of some Hebrew book published by Mr. Frank.

Having achieved his aim, after eighteen

years of labor, to establish a well-organized Hebrew publishing house on this continent, he retired in 1865 from active life, leaving the establishment in charge of his eldest son, who had been under his immediate tuition for sixteen years. In private life he was congenial and benevolent, characteristics which in connection with his scholarship won for him hosts of friends. His close attention to business for so many years somewhat impaired his health, and led him frequently to visit mineral springs for refreshment and restoration.

In the latter part of July, 1868, he left his home in good health and spirits to visit Saratoga Springs for a short time, and while there was stricken down by apoplexy. After lingering in a state of unconsciousness for four days, he died, at the age of sixty-four years, surrounded by his children.

Dr. Kane, finding a flower under the Humboldt glacier, was more affected by it because it grew beneath the lip and cold bosom of the ice, than he would have been by the most gorgeous garden bloom. So some single struggling grace, in the heart of one far removed from divine influences, is dearer than a whole catalogue of virtues in the life of one more favored of Heaven.



TO-MORROW.

To-morrow; in that mystic word there dwells
A melody, like that which fills the air
When the sweet music of the vesper bells
Summons earth's weary ones to twilight prayer
And young Hope's joyous visions ever borrow
Their richest tints from that unseen To-morrow.

To-morrow; low, and tremulous with joy,

The word fell from the quivering lips of one
Who to her country had given up her boy,
Her noble child, the widow's only son;
And her old heart threw off its load of sorrow
To sing the blessed words, "He comes, To-morrow."

But when she heard the coming of the train,
And saw the war-worn heroes in the street,
She watched and waited for her boy in vain,
She never heard the coming of his feet.
The weary soldier's bed was green, and narrow,
And her old heart was broken that To-morrow.

"To-morrow, love;" and a proud head was bent,
With all a lover's fondness, to a brow
Where the swift blushes softly came and went,
Like crimson sunset lights on drifts of snow;
And from the winds his low voice seemed to borrow
Its sweetness, whispering, "We will wed To-morrow."

But when the bridal morning brightly shone,
There was no merry chime of wedding-bells;
But the air sobbed and trembled with the tone
Of a low tolling, that forever swells
Through the sad heart of him who knelt in sorrow
Beside the bride of Death,—that dread To-morrow.

We can not clasp the heart's To-morrow here;

'Tis a fair mirage in the wastes of Time;
Its rich allurements, shining pure and clear,
And ringing in our ears their golden chime,
Are false as fair; they lead us on to sorrow;
The Christian's heaven is the one true To-morrow.

MILICENT.

INDUSTRY AND RESPECTABILITY.

[In *Hine's Quarterly* we find a good article, entitled "A Look Into the Middle of Things," which is evidently in great part of foreign derivation. Its practical purport is so marked, that our thoughtful readers will doubtless thank us for transferring a few paragraphs to these columns.]

On looking into the "middle of things," every one can perceive that a plain, democratic mode of life would be the best for every one, and would be hurtful to no one; would be attended with happiness for the millions, while fashionable respectability carries with it a full compensation of misery for the shallow sports and frivolities that make up the sum of its childish joys.

It has been well said that, "simplicity of life is the secret of most virtues. It is the indispensable condition of industry."*

That industry is not only necessary to supply the needs of man, but is also essential to the attainment of excellence in anything, is everywhere heard and universally believed; and yet so strong is the despotism of our fashionable and luxurious style, that this vital truth is unheeded by those who dominate all interests of society. Very few women, in what is termed good society, are educated for any useful labor; and multitudes more for whom gentility can not be afforded, are brought up in a similar way.

Such sons of the wealthy whom it is sought to imbue with the spirit of industry, feel none of the natural pressure and stimulus to vigorous effort, because their prospective inheritance relieves them of the necessity of doing for themselves and developing their strength. Hence, no family was ever enriched that was not badly injured by their unearned wealth. And yet the truth that would secure all riches to the industrious alone and diffuse plenty and comfort to all, is despised as the vaporing of disordered minds.

One of the most distinguished of historians has said: "I may believe and even assert that in circumstances more indigent or more wealthy, I should never have accomplished the task or acquired the fame of an historian; that my spirit would have been broken by poverty and contempt, and that my industry might have been relaxed by the labor and the luxury of a superfluous fortune." *

This eminent authority concurs with all others in the opinion, that both wealth and poverty are unfriendly to the moral unfolding of human nature and to the developments of great capacity and high scholarship. The two extremes are hurtful to all and beneficial to none, and if the people were thoughtful and wise, they would eliminate them both by those reforms which truth suggests.

One of the great masters of modern thought, Spinoza, has also made a valuable record as to the simplicity of his habits. "On looking over Spinoza's papers," says his biographer,† "it was found that one day his expenses amounted to three halfpence for soup du lait and a little butter, with three farthings extra for beer; another day, gruel with broth, and raisins costing twopence halfpenny, supplies his epicurianism."

Money was in Spinoza's day several times more valuable than now, but his bill of fare was evidently very simple.

A glance into the "middle of things" reveals many genteel shams and much respectable folly that are more hurtful than all the villainies that are reprobated and all the crimes that are punished with so much ludicrous gravity and solemn mockery. The young gentleman who, in order to be respectable, unnecessarily expends that which should secure his independence, marries in poverty, and continuing to live respectably, remains in poverty till he dies, leaving a widow and several orphans in poverty-such a gentleman is more culpable than a thousand thieves who steal from those who still have enough left to corrupt their children. The young lady who scorns labor because it is not respectable, and ruins her constitution by idleness and dress because they are respectable, then marries, and becomes a whining, sighing, crying wife, and dies, leaving several feeble little objects of painful compassion to the storms of fate, is guilty of greater offenses than are recognized in at least seven of the Commandments.

A thousand follies make up the sum-total of respectability. They are omnipotent everywhere throughout influential life. They tempt those who can not afford it, to ruin themselves in seeking to be respectable. They humiliate the poor, and exclude them from the church, the Sabbath-school, and, to some extent, the common school. Thus manhood and womanhood are crushed in both the high and the low. human nature abased, and the whole crop of statutory crimes produced. All this, and infinitely more, in the name of respectability! A witness in the celebrated Thurtwell case having described one of the parties as a respectable man, "Witness," said the Court, "what do you mean by respectable?" "I mean, my lord, that he keeps a gig," was the reply. "Respectability!" exclaimed Carlyle, "what in the devil's name is your respectability worth if with never so many gigs and silver spoons you are the pitifulest of mortals!"

Nine-tenths of the world strive for what they have no right to, and fare much like the ass which wanted horns and lost his ears. Poor humanity seems too weak to escape the contamination, and all preaching against fatal delusions appears to be futile. A hypochondriac intending suicide by taking yeast powder, rose at once above all his troubles. No amount of the foam and gas of respectable society ever worked so happily.

It is evident that there are many matters in the "middle of things" worthy of attention, and it is also quite evident that there is no hope of improving the condition of things except by radical and thorough reforms. The ax must go to the root of the tree, because only by the removal of primary causes can these secondary effects be overcome. The world has been waiting some thousands of years for the stupendous monster of iniquity to die by inches. He even thrives on the poison that is administered to him. The abused world has been quieted long enough by the cry of "Wait the progress of society—the monster is dying by inches." Hood, in one of his whimsicalities, says: "Now my uncle was a kind husband, and meant tenderly though it seemed untender; but when the doctor said she was dying by inches, "God forbid," cried my uncle, "consider what a great big creature she is." So with the gigantic proportions of our sham respectability-it is too big to be disposed of in many generations, if it must be left to die by inches. Truth and justice demand such reforms at once as would destroy half the evils of society in a single generation. These reforms would lop off the ill-gotten resources on which these follies feed, and gradually reduce all to the necessity of industry and sobriety for a living, while at the same time they would elevate the working classes and the poor into comparative independence.

WE ought not to live for the mere sensual enjoyments of this world, but for those higher pleasures which are the result of spiritual cultivation.

* McMillan's Magazine, May, 1868.

* Gibbon.

† Mr. Lewes.

JAPANESE HOUSES.

WITH no other nation, esteeming itself Christian and civilized. can Japan be said to be on such familar terms as with the United States. American officers were the first to penetrate the thick cordon of prejudice to foreigners which, previous to the treaty of 1854, environed the Japanese territory. Very little of a definite character, up to 1854, was known of that island country and its singular inhabitants. Now. however, although the despotic government of Japan does not permit foreigners to travel freely and do their own pleasure in its dominion, yet the facilities for investigation are comparatively good.

The houses of the Japanese are curious structures, and merit a de-

scription here. One may be called a house within a house. Of the dwellings owned by the higher classes of the people, the outer house is built of stone, or of bamboo covered with a tenacious sort of clay; this being covered with a coat of plaster, is either painted or becomes bleached by exposure.

Moldings are often arranged in diagonal lines over the surface of the building, and these being painted white, and contrasting with the dark ground behind, give the houses a curious piebald look. The roofs are often of tiles, colored alternately black and white, the eaves being extended low down in front of the walls, so as to protect the inmates from the sun, and the oiled paper windows from the effects of the rain. There are, besides, movable shutters, which by night are fastened to the posts which support the verandas.

The inner house is usually a large framework, raised two feet above the ground, and divided into several compartments by means of sliding panels.

The raised floor, which extends over the whole area of the house, is covered with white mats, made soft and thick by being lined at the bottom with straw. These are very neatly woven and bound with cloth, and are all of the uniform size prescribed by law, being three feet by six, and placed in rows upon the floor so neatly as to have the appearance of one piece. Upon these mats the people sit to take their meals, to converse with their friends, and lie down at night to sleep, having then a quilted mat for a cover, and a hard box for a pillow.

The engraving represents the front of a



FRONT OF A JAPANESE HOUSE

dwelling of the better class; it has a decidedly comfortable appearance. The inmates appear to be occupied chiefly in enjoying themselves. It is said that the gardens and other accessories of a Japanese nobleman's dwelling are attractive even to the tastes of cultivated Europeans.

An article of some length, describing the customs and peculiarities of the Japanese, was published in the JOURNAL not very long ago, so that it would be well to avoid a repetition of its details here.

One striking peculiarity, however, if alluded to before, deserves a second notice, viz., that observed by Japanese women when they marry. It is incumbent on a newly married lady to render herself as ugly as possible. To this end she blackens her teeth, pulls out her eyebrows, and paints or distorts her features as much as she can. The object of this practice is to render any improper relations on the part of the wife toward persons other than her husband impossible. As a further precaution against social impropriety, the Japanese ladies are kept in strict seclusion—a measure which would appear to a European quite unnecessary as additional to the practice of ugliness. Yet the moral state of Japanese society is not so corrupt as might be inferred from the above, but would compare favorably with that of any civilized nation. The Japanese gentleman is exceedingly sensitive on matters affecting his domestic life, and thus has been inclined to extreme measures to avoid mere possibilities.

The custom of *harri-kari*, or dividing the bowels, the aristocratic mode of suicidally vindicating one's honor, is disappearing, and before

long, doubtless, many of the severe social restrictions will be withdrawn.

GOOD-NATURE AT HOME.-No trait of character is more valuable in a wife than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn out by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a sweet disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the mind of the whole family. When it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feelings of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and looks characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold! it captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The membership of the Temple of Honor numbers 200,000 in the United States. The Good Templars number over 300,000 in the United States. The Sons of Temperance number 300,000 in the United States. The membership of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benefit Societies in the United States is over 500,000. In all 1,300,000, and are constantly increasing. Yet, nothwithstanding this, it is said that the ranks of the drinkers of poisonous compounds, yelepted liquor, are also on the increase. Why is it?



"TUhat They Say."

Here we give space for readers to express, briefly, their views on various topics not provided for in other departments. State ments and opinions-not discussions-will he in order Re brief.

APPROVED. — A physician, writing from Illinois, says: "Having been a constant reader of your Journal for several years, and having gained many good points from it, I can but say that of all the journals sent adrift upon the public, I herald yours as the bright north-star in the constellation."

MUST HAVE IT. - A lady sends the necessary amount for this year's JOURNAL, to furnish it to a lady acquaintance. She says: "By her request I order the Journal, but unknown to her wish, to state her situation, perhaps encouraging you in the work engaging your attention. She has for the past nine years supported herself and family by her needle. This, it is well known, affords only a precarious existence at best, and is beset by difficulties almost unendurable. Notwithstanding all this, she finds time to improve the mind by reading, and has often said that rather than deprive herself of the luxury of the Journal she could forego necessary articles of apparel. For the past five years she has been a subscriber to the JOURNAL, and has also allowed whoever would to read it, and these are by no means few. But this year, one who had borrowed it regularly during the greater part of the time, and is also highly interested in its object, stepped in one day and said, laying down three dollars: 'Guess I have read your paper that much. Send for the Jour-NAL with this and let me read it as usual. This was a respectable physician of the Truly yours, place.

Progress. - The world is surely progressing. By "progress," I mean a willingness to open the eyes and ears to what are called ultraisms, instigations of the Evil One, etc. I have known people not only sneer, but condemn, in the harshest terms, "Phrenology," "Woman's Rights," etc., putting them all on the same basis as unsound and unhealthy doctrines, nay, profane - calculated to unsettle the mind and do much mischief. I think it a sign of progress when I see such a description as the following, quoted in the Presbyterian, which refers to Mr. Alcott: "His head is large and well shaped; particularly developed in the upper part, where, according to Phrenology, the organs of Venera-tion are situated." I think it argues at least a leaning on the part of the writer toward the science of Phrenology to state that the "head is well shaped," for otherwise the shape would be of no account in his opinion. Why quote Phrenology if it be worthless and unworthy of attention, as is generally argued? Perhaps the writer to whom I refer is a believer in the science; if so, well and good. Then why not say, "according to the well-known laws" of Phrenology, as we would speak if referring to astronomy, philosophy, etc.? H S W.

PHRENOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.-No person more than the educator needs the light which Phrenology throws upon human nature. Often a physician, frequently a clergyman, a lawyer, or a teacher, comes to us full of joy in view of success in his professional labor directly

tribute our success, next to the blessing of God, to the knowledge of the human mind all our teachers possess,"

MORE ENCOURAGEMENT -A well-edited, large, and well-printed paper called The Times and Educator, published at Bethlehem, Pa., makes the following contribution to the long list of testimonials which it has been our pleasure to receive from the American press:

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED .- This monthly magazine is devoted to science, literature, and general intelligence, especially to ethnology, phrenology, physiology, physiognomy, psychology, and education, and is embellished with numerous portraits from life, and other engravings. * * * The importance to the teacher of a knowledge of the branches enumerated, and which the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL treats always ably and candidly, if not, as we think, always correctly, can not be overestimated. The teacher has to do with the body, mind, and soul of the child, and he of all should not be a bungler. Now the Journal we are noticing is always brim full of matter which is of theoretical and practical moment to the teacher, containing many able theoretical dissertations and practical directions. We are very much tempted to write quite an article on topics suggested by the consideration of the subject in hand. but we are reminded that it is only a notice we are to write now. At some future time, in a series of articles on "How can Teachers Improve Themselves?" we shall have occasion to speak of Phrenology and Psychology more at large, when we shall again revert to the part which the PHRE-NOLOGICAL JOURNAL plays in matters of this kind. We would yet remark that, taking all things into consideration, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is the best journal of civilization published in our coun-

To our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter, if a stump be inclosed for the return postage. If questions be brief, and distinctly stated, we will respond in the earliest number practicable. As a rule, we receive more than double the number of questions per month for which we have space to answer them in; therefore it is better for all inquirers to inclose the requisite stamp to insure an early reply by letter, if the editor prefers such direct course. Your "BEST THOUGHTS" solicited.

AN ORDER FOR BOOKS, JOURNALS, etc., must be written on a sheet by itself. Questions for this department-To Corre-SPONDENTS-and communications for the Editor, must be written on SEPARATE slips.

HAIR PRESERVATIVE. correspondent assures us that the use of sage water is an excellent article for the preservation and beauty of the hair. It is prepared by pouring boiling water on the sage, and applying the decoction to the hair cold. We think it would do no harm, and possibly might be a benefit.

CLEANLINESS. — The organ of Order is important as a stimulant to attributable to Phrenology. A teacher in methodical habits in this respect. One tion to the Navy Department of the United

a new and prosperous educational institu- having large Order, Approbativeness, tion in Galena, Illinois, writes us: "I at- Ideality, and a temperament of good quality will exhibit neatness and taste in dress.

> HAIR EXTERMINATORS .-What preparation will kill false hair, and is known to work effectually?

> Ans. If you mean by "false hair," hair which grows on parts of the face where it should not, we would say that the depillatories made use of by those who think their beauty marred by such stray growths, in most cases injure the skin. Some of the American aborigines pull out their beards and so preserve a smooth skin, but the process is a painful one, and truly barbarous. Where the growth of hair in some awkward place is but slight, the pulling-out operation may be endured, and is the best mode of total extermination that we know of. It may, however, cause some inflammation to a tender skin.

am or amorously inclined. Domestic affairs do not interest me, but literary pursuits are quite absorbing. A gentleman asks my hand in marriage. Domestic pursuits have engrossed his whole time. I am sure he loves me. Is it probable that such a union would be productive of happiness? How might it be made to result satisfactory to both parties? MATRIMONY .- I am not

Ans. Without a knowledge of other conditions affecting the happiness of the marriage relation, we can not undertake to decide whether the union in question would be likely to prove a fortunate one or not, but we do not see in the circumstances named an insurmountable barrier to the connection. Differences in constitution, mental characteristics, and disposition, within certain limits, are not only allowable but desirable. Contiguous notes in music do not harmonize, but when we sound together a third and a fifth, for instance, we produce a chord: so what one should seek in marriage is not sameness, but a harmonious difference. The husband and the wife should not be counterparts, but complements of each other. Love, in him, if warm and constant, will be likely to beget the same feeling in you, and your literary tustes should awaken an interest in literature in him; but you should by all means cultivate a love of domestic affairs, as a very important qualification for matrimony, and as a means of pleasing him. We can not advise you further, except that you give no man your hand to whom you can not also give your heart.

OPEN POLAR SEA. - The question of the existence of an open polar sea in the ice-bound north has many disputants, pro and contra. The views held by many writers are for the most part speculative; yet if the declarations of those Arctic explorers who penetrated farthest to the north and brought back some definite information relative to the scenes with which their perilous researches brought them in contact, are to be received as worthy of our confidence, some credit must be given to the opinion that an open polar sea does exist. Capt. Parry, as early as 1820, penetrated to nearly 830 north latitude, and found, not an unbroken field of ice as would be at so high an altitude, but separate floes, with more or less open water between them. The damage sustained by his vessels amid this floating ice induced his return. Parry found the temperature along the western shore of Spitzbergen unexpectedly mild, even rain falling now and then. Dr. Kane, in 1855, penetrated a little beyond 81°, and found evidences sufficient to warrant him, in his report of his expediStates, to state that he had discovered a large channel to the northwest, free from ice, and leading into an open and expanding area equally free from ice. This open sea he states he beheld from a promontory 240 feet high, and to use his own words, "A gale from the northeast, of fifty-four hours' duration, brought a heavy swell from that quarter without disclosing any drift or other ice." The statements of Parry and Kane are the most definite of Arctic explorers on the subject of an open polar sea. But even were its existence a fact, the impossibility of its use for naval purposes is apparent on account of the dangers surrounding its approaches.

U. S. Homestead Law.-The law of June 2, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands in the Southern States for homestead settlements is now in force. The first section of the act provides for the disposal of the lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Arkansas, and Florida, for homestead settlements only, according to the provisions of the original homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the amendatory act of March 21, 1864, but restricts each entry to eighty acres, held at \$1 25 per acre, or half that quantity of double minimum land. This restriction as to quality continues until the expiration of two years from the date of the act, and entries after that will be allowed, as provided for in the original laws and the act amendatory thereof, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

In lieu of the ten-dollars fee required by the act of 1862 to be paid at the time of entry, five dollars must be paid when the patent issues. The benefits of the act are extended to all citizens of the United States, without distinction as to race or The above provisions have special applications to the States mentioned, while the second section of the act is of general application to all the States and Territories, and provides that until the first of January, 1867, the applicant shall make affidavit that he has not borne arms against the United States, or given aid or comfort to its enemies. The law is of further general application in this, that the fee is reduced to five dollars when the entry shall not embrace more than eighty acres at \$1 25 per acre. The provision of the acts of 1862 and 1864, except as modified by the act of June 2, 1866, are made a part of the last-mentioned act.

CHANGE OF TEMPERAMENT. —Can the temperament be changed so that a child with but little of the mental temperament can acquire enough of it to have a love of study?

Ans. The great outline of temperament is organic and original, yet it can be modi-The culture of fied in a great measure. muscle by exercise and a diet of lean beef and unbolted bread can be carried to a considerable extent, so also relative to the culture of the mental, by study and habits of thought.

STUDENT .- You can acquire a substantial knowledge of Latin without a teacher. All that is required-and which is required in everything worthy of human endeavor-is persevering application to make one a good scholar in the classics. We know of no work treating of Latin in the style of Ahn's text-books. Latin being a dead language, and its original pronunciation a matter of uncertainty, Ahn's mode of treating modern tongues can hardly be applied to it. We consider Anthon's Latin Lessons, price, \$1 50, postage paid, one of the best elementary books for your purpose.

CULINARY FAILURE. - Why is it that some housekeepers can seldom make good bread; or get the right proportion of ingredients into the articles they cook, and consequently are poor cooks? Several poor cooks want to know what the difficulty is; and if there is any hopeful remedy?

Ans. If the cooks alluded to would be careful to see that the materials were of good quality before using them, and then proceeded by rule and measure to prepare the articles for the oven, making sure that the fire and other conditions were appropriate, they would find but little trouble in securing the success desired. The fault with American cooks and cookery lies chiefly in the fact, that the virtue of good recipes and their careful observance in practice is not sufficiently appreciated. In our own household experience, we find that the careful use of the scales and the standard fluid measures very rarely fails to set excellent preparations of flour or meal on our table.

PLANCHETTE. -- Many inquiries about this modern marvel have been sent us. We of the Phrenological Jour-NAL are supposed to know something of all things-and all about Planchette. But we can not tell all we know at once. It is amusing to read the speculations, theories, and denunciations of liliputian philosophers who cling to the dark ages and are as averse to the light as owls. We have been reading Owen, Putnam, Harper, J. T. Headly in Hours at Home: the Ladies' Repository, Planchette's Diary; the remarks of a Roman Catholic priest, who says the revelations of Planchette are clearly the works of the devil, and so forth. One calls it mesmerism; another, electricity; still another, the voice of departed spirits. One thinks it clairvoyance; another declares it to be a revival of witchcraft. Now that almost everybody is befogged by it, we are appealed to for a rational explanation which shall reveal the mystery. We give the first installment or introduction in the present number. To allay the fears of timid people, we may state, that it is our belief the world will not come to an end on account of anything Planchette may do or say. But we caution the ignorant, the superstitious, and all the wizards and witches who would not get "taken in," to have nothing to do with it till they read our explanation and tind out all about it.

Witerary Notices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenolog-ICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office, at prices annexed.]

Man's Origin and Destiny: MAN'S ORIGIN AND DESTINY; Sketched from the Platform of the Sci-ences, in a Course of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, in Boston. By J. P. Lesley, Member of the National Academy of the United States. Price \$4. This is an interesting book. Although the lectures were delivered before the Lowell Institute, yet in style and phraseology they are well adapted to general readers. They were written, as the author says, apart from his library and his notes, and are therefore all the more popular and clear. He who reads them will obtain a good idea of the fundamental principles of science in its relation to man's being, and will not, at the end of the book, find himself in a muddle of technicalities and distorted theories. A mere mention of the titles of the lectures must suffice for the present.

- II. On the Genius of the Physical Sci-
- ences. III. The Geological Antiquity of Man.
- IV. On the Dignity of Mankind.
- V. On the Unity of Mankind.
- VI. On the Early Social Life of Man.
- VII. On Language as a Test of Race.
- VIII. The Origin of Architecture.
- IX. The Growth of the Alphabet. [ship. X. The Four Types of Religious Wor-
- XI. On Arkite Symbolism. Appendix.

FOUL PLAY. A Novel. By Charles Reade and Dion Boncicault. Household Edition, 12mo, pp. 245. Price, \$1. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

A handsome volume-in the usual style of this house. It was printed in Every Saturday. It may be regarded as one of the most popular works of fiction recently published. Of course it will have a new run in this form.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH; or, How to Grow Vegetables and Fruits. By the late William V. White, of Athens, Georgia. With additions by Mr. J. Van Buren and Dr. Jas. Camak. Revised and newly stereotyped. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd & Company. Price,

Persons who were interested in Southern horticulture ten or twelve years ago will perhaps remember the first edition of White's "Gardening for the South." was by no means free from imperfections and errors, but was nevertheless a work of great merit and of incalculable value to the Southern gardener, and did much to promote a taste for horticulture in the South. as well as to give a higher aim to many who had previously been contented with the most slovenly mode of cultivation and the most meagre results. It accomplished much good wherever it was known: but it had long been out of print, and in 1865 its lamented author, a zealous and skillful horticulturist, commenced the preparation of a new edition, but was removed by death before the work was completed. It now comes before us edited, with additions, by Messrs. Van Buren and Camak, both well known to Southern horticulturists, and admirably qualified for the task assigned to them by Mr. White. We take pleasure in recommending it to every one interested in gardening in the South; but those located in the more southern sandy belt of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida will find it necessary to modify its instructions in many particulars, to adapt them to conditions differing considerably from those under which the author gained his experience.

FLORA OF THE SOUTHERN UNIT-ED STATES. By A. W. Chapman, M.D. New York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co. Price, \$4.

This is a comprehensive and carefully prepared work, containing an abridged description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipi, and Florida, arranged according to the Natural System. It is not to be expected that a work embracing so wide a field, and one so imperfectly explored, should be without many omissions and inaccuracies. We are surprised to find in Dr. Chapman's book so few of these. The descriptions are necessarily curt-too much so to be entirely satisfactory in every case-but they are as full as the plan of the work would permit. We hope that a new and enlarged edition will be called for and prepared. In the mean time we can cheerfully commend the work as it is to those who may need a book of reference on the botany of the Southern | will appreciate.

I. On the Classification of the Sciences, | States of the Union, Professor Gray's "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" (\$3, by the same publishers) will serve them a similar purpose for the northern portion of our country. For a more extended treatise on the Elements of Botany than is prefixed to the work under notice, see "Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology," by Professor Asa Gray (\$1 50); also published by Ivison, Phinney & Blakeman.

> A CHANGE OF NATIONAL EM-PIRE: or, Arguments in Favor of the Removal of the National Capital from Washington City to the Mississippi Valley. (Illustrated with Maps.) By L. U. Renvis. 170 pp., octavo. Price, 50 cents. Published by J. F. Torrey, St. Louis, Mo. The agitation of this question will go on. But we trust there will be no hasty action. When the North American British Provinces, Cuba, and Mexico annex themselves to the United States, the capital may stand where it is

> OUR YOUNG FOLKS; a capital monthly for the rising generation, is pushing on most vigorously for fame and fortune. \$2 a year. Boston: Messrs, Fields. Osgood & Co., publishers.

LIBRARY OF EDUCATION. Selected from the best writers of all countries. Some Thoughts Concerning Education. Vol. I. By John Locke. New York: J. W. Schermerhorn. 192 pages, ISmo. 15 cents each, or sent by mail, post-paid, 20 cents.

This Library, of which this is the first volume, is intended for professional teachers, and will embrace writings from the pens of the most celebrated writers on Ed-

THE FOUR PILLARS OF TEM-PERANCE. By John W. Kirton, author of "Buy Your Own Cherries," etc., etc. National Temperance Society and Publi-cation Honse, New York. Price, 75 cts. 240 pages, 18mo.

Looked at from the stand-point of Reason, Revelation, Science, and Experience, of course a clear case is made out in favor of Temperance. It is a good book for young

PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE: A Guide to the Successful Cultivation of Florists' Plants. For the Amateur and Professional Florist. By Peter Hender-son. Illustrated. Orange Judd & Co., New York. 249 pages, 12mo. \$1 50.

A beautiful book on a charming subject. The publishers will, ere long, completely supply every want for good books on everything connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, Pomology, etc.

DEITZ'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL. Devoted to the Interests of the American Farmer. Vol. I., No. 1. Chambersburg, Pa. Price, \$1 50 per year. 32 pages, octavo, monthly.

A new candidate for public favor. If the editor shows as much enterprise in making a good journal as in selling seeds, etc., he will do his State some service.

THE LITTLE SOWER. Vol. V. Indianapolis, Indiana. W. N. Dowling, Editor. Semi-monthly, octavo. \$1 per

A capital Western paper for little folks.

ABRIDGED SCHOOL AND FAMILY BIBLE, in Hebrew and English. Elaborated by Jacob Levi Levinski, with the co-operation of Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, and other Hebrew Theologians. New York: L. H. Frank & Co. Jan., 1869. Part I. To be issued in twelve monthly numbers

of 64 octavo pages, at 40 cents each. The English edition without the Hebrew is 20 cents each number. A work that students

THE EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. Bar H. Goddard, Gazette Office Barre, Mass.: J.

This Report contains about 30 octavo pages, with a beautiful engraving on steel, representing the Institution. Those who have children requiring special care and training not obtained otherwhere, may be glad to hear of this.

OF SERVICE FOR THE FORM Prist Two Nights of the Feast of Passover. With English Translation. New Illustrated Edition. New York: L. H. Frank, Publisher. Contains 60 octavo pages, with illustrations. Price, 25 to 50 cents, according to style.

A very fine specimen of Hebrew printing. We can not say so much for the ancient style of wood-cut illustrations

FALLEN PRIDE; or, the Mountain's Girl's Love. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Some peeps at Southern life as it was a generation ago, with all its assumption of aristocratic privilege-of course from the author's romantic point of view. The book is well written, highly colored, and impres-

VICE'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869. The first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated with about 150 fine wood engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and an elegant colored plate, a Bouquet of Flowers. It is the most beautiful as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the Culture of Flowers and Vegetables. The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of his customers to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE of Literature, Science, Art, and National Interests. 130 pages. \$4 per year. It is enough to say that Putnam is the favorite with many readers.

MEMORY'S TRIBUTE TO THE LIFF, CHARACTER, AND WORK OF THE REV. THOS. H. STOCKTON. By Alexan-der Clark, formerly associate pastor with the deceased in Philadelphia. New York: Samuel R. Wells, Publisher.

The life and character of a truly good man form one of the most interesting subjects for earnest thought and contemplation which the broad world, in all its variety of scenes and relations, can furnish. There is no theme more edifying, no theme which is more fruitful in results of practical benefit to the human mind than the 'walk and conversation" of a sincere and zealous Christian-one whose life has become so purified and tempered by close communion with his God and Father as to be a spiritual man. Memorials of such men which shall, to some extent, portray them as they appeared when on earth, mingling with their fellow-men, and discharging the duties of their chosen part in life, are most fitting. They afford encouragement to other plodders in the rugged path, and consolation to those who mourn. This little book will be found interesting by all readers. It contains not only the excellent address of Mr. Clark, but also "Pulpit Eloquence," a choice poem by Amelia Welby, "Lines on the Death of Thos. II. Stockton," by W. Rinehart; Dr. Stockton's Prayer at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg-pronounced by



that he ever heard; "A Reminiscence of the late Rev. T. H. Stockton," from the Methodist Recorder; the Eulogy, by Rev. J. W. Jackson, of Philadelphia,

The book is printed on tinted paper and bound in two neat styles-enameled paper and flexible cloth. The price of the former is but 25 cents; of the latter 50 cents, postage paid.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTEND-ENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE COM-MONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, for the year ending June 1, 1868. Octavo, 406 year ending June 1, 1868. Octavo, 406 pp., muslin. Harrisburg: B. Singerly, State Printer.

We are indebted to J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, for a copy of this excellent Report. Massachusetts must look out, for her laurels-Pennsylvania is not far behind in her educational system: and energetic measures are being adopted to push the work on till it shall reach every child in the State.

THE HEALTH-LIFT. Published at the Health-Lift Office, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A neat little volume, finely printed on tinted paper, and bound in muslin. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents.

Here is a claim put forth by the author. Time will prove or disprove its correct-

"To sum up: The Health-Lift, as a gymnastic system, possesses the merits of sim-plicity, economy of brain power, economy of time, the widest adaptability—the most of time, the widest adaptatinty—the most fragile woman and the strongest man find-ing in it their exact meed of exercise—per-fect accuracy and perfect safety. This is a fect accuracy and perfect safety. This is a sweeping claim, but it is confidently be-lieved that investigation will more than sustain it, and such investigation is earnestly invited.

There is one virtue about the new cure, viz.: no drugs or quack medicines are

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE of Literature, Science, and Education. Vol. 3; March, 1869. Published by J. B. Lippin-cott & Co., Philadelphia. \$4 per year. As we predicted, this popular magazine improves with age.

THE FUTURE LIFE; as De-Mrs. Elizabeth Sweet. Boston: William White & Company, "Banner of Light" Office. 12mo, cloth. Price, \$1 75.

There is no one in the wide realm of human nature with a claim to conscious intelligence who has not yearned to know something of that invisible world beyond the "dark river." There are glimmerings of its character given us in the "Book of Books," but we lack those definite data which alone meet the cool requisition of the intellect. It is most probable, however, that to appreciate at all a revelation of the world to come, the human mind would need to be spiritually exalted-to be in a state having some relation to or affinity with things supermundane. This is supported by the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, wherein Abraham is supposed to answer the appeal of Dives, that some one might be sent from the dead to warn his five brethren, thus: "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither would they repent though one rose from the dead." But it is not our purpose to discourse on the subject of celestial phenomena-we have only to present the book above mentioned to the reader. Whoever reads it will find on its pages much of novelty at least. The Introduction is from the pen of Judge Edmonds, and describes the manner in which the communications were made. Many characters eminent while in mortal guise, are represented among those | March, 1869. New York: S. T. Taylor.

President Lincoln to be the most cloquent | who are said to have given portraitures of heaven. Mrs. Hemans, for instance, discourses of the "Holy City" in the first chapter; Voltaire gives us a semi-metaphysical thesis on "The Spirit-Echo:" Henry Clay furnishes some interesting reflections on "The Spirit Life;" Thomas Paine withdraws from many of his "mortal" positions in a short discourse entitled "Reasonable Words." Besides these, we find Pollock, John C. Calhoun, Webster, and Rogers, who convey through Mrs. Sweet their impressions of the new sphere in which they dwell. Communications are also reported as from persons who on earth filled very different stations, and made themselves famous or infamous, viz., the "man of fashion," the "drunkard," the "self-satisfied," the "cynic," the "slave," the "queen," the "miser."

NEW YORK MEDICAL JOUR-NAL. Edited by William A. Hammond, M.D., and E. S. Dunster, M.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5 a year. Octavo, monthly, 112 pages.

Rich in original matter; and containing, also, a digest of all the current medical literature of the day, American and Euro-

THE CHRISTIAN QUARTERLY, IHE CHRISTIAN QUARTERLY, No. 1. Jan., 1869. Rev. W. T. Moore, Editor, assisted by Rev's W. K. Pendle-ton, Isaac Everett, Robert Graham, Dr. S. E. Shepard, Thomas Munnell, and Alex-ander Prector. Cincinnati, Ohio: R. W. Carroll & Co., Publishers, Terms, §4 a year. 144 octavo pages in each number.

This first number contains: Modern Preachers and Preaching, The Fellowship, An Infallible Church or an Infallible Book -Which? Religion and Science, Indifference to Things Indifferent, The Secret of Roman Catholic Success, The Union of Christians-How can it be Accomplished? The Union Movement-What will Come of It? Bishop-Overseers, Literary Notices, Editor's Table. The Christian Quarterly is beautifully printed, and promises to take its place among the most advanced. We wish it the best success.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY. Devoted to the Development of the Country. Vol. II. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co., publishers. §4 a year.

A worthy enterprise worthily performed. In this magazine will be given the rise and progress of our Western Empire. Nothing less than often repeated earthquakes will prevent this young magazine from becoming "a big thing,"-if not a big tree-in the land of gold, grapes, and grain.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGA-ZINE has taken in the "Land we Love," and the two magazines are now one. The terms are \$4 a year. The March number contains a capital likeness of John Bright, the Quaker orator and member of the British Parliament. Messrs. Turnbull & Murdock, Baltimore, are the publishers.

THE MANUFACTURER BUILDER. A practical Journal of Industrial Progress. Published monthly, at \$1 50 a year. New York: Western & Co., publishers.

If the proprietors can continue as they have begun, the public will get a benefit. But, judged by the first number, it looks to us like "too much pork for a shilling." Sample numbers are sent for 15 cents.

LE PETIT MESSAGER. Modes de Paris. Literature, Patrons, Beaux Arts, Theatres, etc.

One year, monthly, \$6. Single copies, with patterns, 60 cts. Vol. IV., No. 12,

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORK-I ER, always in the lead as an agricultural and family newspaper, has taken a leap greatly in advance of its former self. not only donned a clean new suit with the new year, but doubled its size! It is now incomparably the best and the cheapest paper of its quality, size, and price in America. It is published weekly by D. D. T. Moore, 41 Park Row, New York, at \$3

A MANUAL OF GENERAL HIS-A MANUAL OF GENERAL HISTORY. Being an Outline History of the World from the Creation to the Present Time. Illustrated with Maps. For the use of Academies, High Schools, and Families. By John J. Anderson, A.M., author of numerous works on education. 12mo, pp. 400. Price, \$2. New York: Clark & Maynard, 5 Barclay Street, publishers

When we state that this is one of the best works of its size, price, and class, our readers will regard it a sufficient recommendation. It is a condensation of universal history, admirably executed.

General Items.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN IN-STITUTE. - Arrangements are now being made for a grand exhibition in New York during the coming autumn. In addition to the usual display of works of art, mechanism, fruits, flowers, and other productions, there will be the largest gathering of American manufactured woolen goods ever brought together in this country. No pains will be spared by the managers to bring together, from all parts of the United States, the most interesting collection vet attempted.

This early notice is given in order that our friends residing in the extreme limits of the East, West, North, and South may be fitly represented. May we not look for contributions from California, the new Territories of the Rocky Mountain regions, and from Alaska? Let Maine send specimens of her timber; New Hampshire her granites; Vermont her marbles; Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island their manufactures, etc.; and from the South let us have sugar, cotton, tar, and turpentine; from the prairies let us have wheat, corn, and other grain; and from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri, Tennessee, etc., their coals, minerals, and other productions. If our countrymen wake up to this, their great opportunity, we shall have such an exhibition as will encourage and cheer every American, and gladden the hearts of the thousands from abroad who will be here to see. Friends, get ready for the Fair.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INS. Co. have declared a dividend to the stockholders of 7 per cent. free of tax, payable on or after January 27th, 1869. This company made a most satisfactory statement to the stockholders on the 27th inst., and will apply to the Legislature to increase the capital from \$100,000 to half a million of dollars.

"A POPULAR DELUSION"the person who signed his name C. R. Sanderson, M.D., of Allegheny, Pa. He is making a John Donkey of himself in the Pittsburg Weekly Mirror. How can the publishers afford to carry such a dead weight?

Model School for GIRLS .- It gives us pleasure to state, that Miss Beecher, a teacher of large experience and eminent talent for the work, is

at the head of an Institute for young ladies in Norwalk, Conn. The locality is salubrious and pleasant, and easy of access from every quarter; the society is excellent, and the teacher knows her business. and is making her impression upon the community for which she labors. She does not teach pupils by the acre, or by the dozen, grouping them into one mass without regard to special tact, taste, or mental peculiarities, but studies the characteristics of each pupil, and treats each according to her mental nature. Whenever this is done, success crowns the effort. Teachers who lack this talent are not called to that high vocation.

TURKISH BATHS. — Besides those at No. 63 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; No. 15 Laight Street; and at 51 Lexington Avenue. New York, we now have both the Turkish (hot air) and the Russian (or vapor) Baths at No. 25 East Fourth Street. New York.

It is believed that these establishments will all be liberally patronized, and do real good. If it be said that one may receive harm by these processes of bathing, we reply, so he may in eating, drinking, etc. But if used judiciously, under the direction of an intelligent superintendent, no harm need come to the patient. We can not say as much for the ordinary modes of medical practice where drugs are used.

The establishment at No. 25 East Fourth Street is described more at length in an advertisement, to which we refer the reader.

PHONOGRAPHIC MATTERS.-A new magazine in the interest of Phonography has been announced by Mr. JAMES E. Munson, the author of the "Complete Phonographer." Its title, "The Phonographic Advocate," is fitly chosen, and it may be expected to meet a want long experienced in phonographic literature. It will be printed in the ordinary type, and have for a chief aim the enlightenment of "the public as to the great advantages that would be derived from the general introduction and employment of phonographic writing, by showing how it may be used

The Advocate will be issued monthly, subscription price \$1 00 a year. Single numbers may be had at 10 cents. This publication does not take the place of the Monthly Phonographic Magazine. The latter will still be issued, and be printed, as heretofore, in phonographic characters. Mr. Munson has succeeded in completing arrangements by which the lithographic work will be better executed, and with more regularity than heretofore. Several new and important features are promised, a full statement of which is to be found in the first article of the January number.

Price, \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number.

FINE MAPLE SUGAR.—Mr. H. E. Simons, of Fostoria, Ohio, sends us a box of the real maple saccharine, such as can not be bought-unadulterated-in the markets. We have heard from this our friend in the same way before. We do not forget his kind attentions.

How to Write.—The Christian Intelligencer says: "If those who write for newspapers would use more care in the preparation of their articles, they would have less reason for complaint against printers. We commend the following paragraph from an exchange to their attention:

'Persons who know how will punctuate—the dash will not be made to do the work of comma, period, and interrogation point.



They will also make their own paragraphs. They will also make their own paragraphs. If they send communications to the paper, they will affix a title. They will spare the editor the nervous irritability attendant on giving a name to other men's effusions, dividing them into paragraphs, and reading not very legible lines with a view to inserting the marks of punctuation. Truly, we had rather write an equal amount of fresh matter than perform this drudgery."

"Plain copy" is the delight of editors and printers. A little care on the part of writers would secure this, and save much time and patience. We have a little Hand Book, entitled "How to Write," with complete instruction for preparing copy for the press, correcting proof, and putting young writers and authors in the way of doing their work better. It is also the best Letter Writer now published. There is no excuse for imposing imperfect "copy" on editors when the necessary instruction to make it perfect is so easy of access.

Publisher's Department.

ATTENTION. - In writing to this office it will be well to observe these rules: If ordering books or journals, write the order either on a separate sheet or on another page-not the same on which the letter is written. We wish to have matters kept separate.

Write your address plainly, giving Rev., Mr., Mrs., or Miss, with post-office, county, and State

If your letter requires answering by post, inclose stamp to prepay postage.

When remitting, send post-office orders, bank-checks, or drafts, if possible; otherwise register your letters.

Do not write in pencil; with pale ink; or on bits of waste paper. We file all our business letters. Write in a plain, round hand, on white paper, with black or brown ink, and it will be easily and promptly read.

Attention to these simple rules will prevent mistakes, delays, and other annoy-

SHOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER.—The portrait of Mr. J. J. Watson, in our last number, does not do him justice, inasmuch as the original possesses a face radiant with good-nature. The photograph from which the portrait was engraved had evidently been taken in a strong light, which caused the subject to compress the eves-a very natural result. As the Jour-NAL was ready for press when the engraving was sent in, there was not time to make alterations or re-engrave.

GETTING AN EDUCATION.-There are young men-not a few-who sincerely desire an education by means of which they may rise in life and fill a place of usefulness, honor, and profit. They lack the ready money to pay the expenses of books, tuition, board, etc., and the question is, how can it be obtained? We have a "PROPOSITION" to help such young men who may address this office, with stamps, for particulars. When writing, ask for "material aid," and the proposition will be sent by return post.

MR. JAMES VICK, the enterprising horticulturist, has sent us a large variety of choice flower seeds. These and other floral favors make us much obligated to him.

CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS are not current or usable in New York. Please send us, when remitting, United States currency instead.

Personal.

J. D. GIDDINGS, of Loudon, N. H., wears a coat the cloth of which was spun and woven by his grandmother when she was sixteen years old. She lived to be one hundred years old. When her daughter was sixteen, the cloth was made over into a cloak for her. She is now ninety, and her son wears the same cloth in a coat. There have been no improvements in cloth-making in these latter

A GOOD OLD COUPLE.-Deacon Braley Jenkins and wife, of West Barnstable, Mass., are aged respectively ninety-four and ninety-two years. They have been married nearly seventy-one years. They enjoy good health, and their memory of events, both recent and remote, is unimpaired. The Deacon did his garden work last summer.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH DUIT poses depositing his valuable collection of historical works in Cornell University. Mr. Greene Smith, son of Gerritt Smith, has presented to the same institution his fine collection of birds. Cornell is going

MAXIMILIAN, the unfortunate, had formed previously to his dethronement a fine library of works treating of Mexican history and literature, chiefly printed in that country. This library, consisting of seven thousand volumes, is announced for sale in Leipsic.

MRS. MARY P. HARRIS, of Manchester, N. H., appreciates education. She has given one thousand dollars to found a scholarship in Dartmouth College, to be called the Harris Scholarship. She is the widow of a son of the late Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dumbarton.

Mrs. Starkweather, of W. Rutland, Vt., although as well as ever on Tuesday last, had a presentiment of evil, and told her husband that if she should happen to die suddenly she wished to have him take the plain gold ring from her finger and keep it. She died that afternoon,

Business.

[Under this head we publish, for a consideration, such matters as rightfully belong to this department. We disclaim responsibility for what may herein appear. Matter will be LEADED, and charged according to the space occupied, at the rate of \$1 a line.]

HYGIENIC CURE, 527 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Compressed Air Tonic Baths, Compressed Air Sweating Baths, Turkish Baths, Russian Baths, and all the Water Baths in use in any of the

The HYGIENIC ADVOCATE is published monthly at the Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y., by Rev. H. P. BURDICK. M.D., Editor and Proprietor. Terms, 50 cents a year. Address Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y. Dec. 1v. Dec. 1y.

THE HYGEIAN HOME. - At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our circular. Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D., 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN. tf.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK just imported, entitled, "PHRENOLOGY, AND ITS APPLICATION TO EDUCA-TION, INSANITY, AND PRISON DIS-CIPLINE." By James P. Browne, M.D. (Edinburg), formerly Pupil Dissector for Lecture to the late Dr. James Macartney (Trinity College, Dublin). With numerous Diagrams taken from Life. Crown 8vo, 640 pp. Price \$5.

The Book Buyer says: "The work is illustrated with admirably drawn outlines of heads, and is recommended as one of the best books of recent years to all who take an interest in its topics."
"It is the harmony of a philosophy in itself which giveth it light and credence; whereas, if it be singled and broken, it will seem more foreign and dissonant."—

BACON

We have received from the English publisher a few copies of this work, and all who desire should avail themselves of the chance at once. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

EMPLOYMENT—Pleasant and profitable. Send stamp for particulars to S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE BIBLE -THEIR HARMONY; including a Definition of the Organs, their Use, Excess, and Deficiency; with Scriptural Quotations recognizing every faculty and every passion, sanctioning their use, and warning against their abuse and perversion; with twentyfive illustrations. Post-paid, 12 cents. Address this office.

We commend this clear and concise statement, showing the harmony of Phrenology with the Bible. It will serve to remove unfounded objections to the general acceptance of our noble science.

VERY CHEAP READING. -For one dollar we will send ten back numbers of this Journal-of such dates as we happen to have on hand-to any address. These numbers not only afford a mass of the richest reading, but cheaper than the cheapest. One can scarcely treat a reading friend to a more useful or welcome feast. These extra numbers are good to give away. Let them be scattered where they will do good. Address this office.

Works on Man.—For New Illustrated Catalogue of best Books on Physiology, Anatomy, Gymnastics, Dietetics, Physiognomy, Shorthand Writing, Memory, Self-Improvement, Phrenology, and Ethnology, send two stamps to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents wanted.

PHRENOLOGY AT HOME. -How can I learn Phrenology? What books are best for me to read? Is it possible to acquire a knowledge of it without a teacher?

These are questions put to us daily; and we may say in reply, that we have arranged a series of the pest works, with a Bust, showing the exact location of all the Phrenological Organs, with such Illustrations and Definitions as to make the study simple and plain. The cost for this "STUDENT'S SET," which embraces New Physiognomy, How to Read Character, Constitution of Man, Mental Science, Combined Annuals, Natural Laws of Man, Bust and Box, is only \$10 when taken together. (The full price, if ordered separately, would be \$13.) It may be sent by express, or as freight, safely boxed-not by mail-to any part of the world. Orders should be addressed to

S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Adbertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for ad-vertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. A first-class Boarding-School for both sexes. Term opens April 5th, 1869. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Prin.

The Dollar Sun.-Chas. A. DANA'S PAPER.—The cheapest, neatest, and most readable of New York journals. Everybody likes it. Three editions, DAILYS Everybody likes it. Three editions, Dallys Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, at \$6, \$2, and \$1 a year. Full reports of market, agriculture, and Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Clubs, and a Complete stork in every Weekly and Semi number. A present to every subscriber. Specimens free. Send for a copy with premium list. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York.

Demorest's Diamond Sou-Demorest's Diamond Soll-venir, a miniature bijou and gem of a book, bound in gold, containing 100 pages of Poetry, Fun, Useful Receipts, Music, and other entertaining Literary Items, all in Diamond type. Price, 3 cents; 30 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100. Mailed free on re-ceipt of price. 838 Broadway. Do not fail to procure a copy.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Memory's Tribute to the LIFE. CHARACTER, AND WORK OF THE REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, for several terms Chaplain to Congress. By Rev. Alexander Clark, A.M., Pastor First Methodist (Prot-Clark, A.M., Pastor First Methodist (Protestant) Church, Pittsburg, and former Associate Pastor with the deceased in Philadelphia. Printed on fine tinted paper, and bound in flexible cloth, making a very handsome little 16mo vol. of about 55 pages. Price, post-paid, 50 cents; in enameled paper covers, 25 cents. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

Every Man his own Printer.

With one of our presses, and the ma-terial accompanying it, every man can do his own printing, thus saving much time terial accompanying it, every man can do his own printing, thus saving much time and expense. Girculars containing full information about these Presses, prices, recommendations, &c., mailed free on application. Specimen books of types, cuts, borders, etc., 10 cents.

DAVID WA'ISON, Ag't. Adams Press Co.
26 Courtlandt Street, New York. 2t.

The Old Caken Bucket. A Temperance and Literary Magazine of 64 pages, containing Original Articles from the best writers in the West. AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Specimen copies sent free. Address COWEN & PROTZsent free. Address COV MAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

without medicine" is a question which intelligent persons are beginning carnestly to ask, and which is ably and scientifically answered in a new work with the above title, by James C. Jackson, M.D., Physician-in-Chief of "Our Home on the Hillside," at Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. Dr. Jackson is well qualified by experience and by research to give instruction on this subject; for in the Institution over which he presides he has treated with unusual success many thousand sick men, women, and children afflicted with all the forms of disease common to the people of the United States, without having given to any of them any medicine. "How to Treat the Sick

of the United States, without having given to any of them any medicine.
This book describes the symptoms of different diseases, and his manner of treating them so minutely, as to make it a practical guide for families.

Price, by mail, \$3.25.
Address AUSTIN, JACKSON & CO.,
"Our Home," Dansville, Livingston, Co., N. Y.; or,
S. R. WELLS, Publisher.

S. R. WELLS, Publisher. 389 Broadway, New York.

A Practical Homeopathic A Practical Homeopathic Treatise on the Diseases of Women and Children; intended for Intelligent Heads of Families and Students in Medicine, By Henry Minton, M.D. Price, cloth, \$3; sheep, \$4. Sent by mail, post-paid, by S. R. WELLS, 339 Broadway, N. Y.





New Publications of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE.

AMD I OBLIGHTION MOCCH.		
FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES		
Temperance Doctor	£1	25
Our Parish		75
The Old Brown Pitcher	1	00
The Hard Muster		85
Echo Bank		85
Rachel Noble's Experience		90
The Red Bridge		90
Andrew Douglas		75
Vow at the Bars		40
Philip Eckert's Struggles and Tri-		20
umphs		60
The Broken Rock		50
Out of the Fire	1	
Gertie's Sacrifice		90
History of a Threepenny Bit		75
2 2		
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.		
Bible Rule of Temperance. By Dr.		
Duffield		60
Duffield Scripture Testimony against Intoxi-		
cating Wine		60
Delavan's Considerations of the Tem-		
perance Argument and History .	1	50
Alcohol; its Nature and Effects. By		-
Dr. Story		90
Alcohol and Tobacco	1	00
Four Pillars of Temperance		75
Zoological Temperance Conventions		75
Temperance Pledge-Rook	7	50
Temperance Pledge-Book Bound Volume of Tracts. 344 pages		00
Temperance Chimes. Paper, 30 cts.;	1	00
Boards		35
Packet of Assorted Tracts. Nos. 1		00
to 50		25
J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agen X1t. 172 William Street, New Y	t,	
X1t. 172 William Street, New !	10	rk.
		_

Mme. Demorest's Spring Mme. Demorest's Spring and Summer Manmoth Bulletin of Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Elegantly colored, and accompanied with ten full-sized patterns of the principal figures on the plate, and full description. The largest and most elegant plate of fashion ever published. Price, \$250. Mailed post free on receipt of price. Address MME. DEMOREST, \$38 Broadway, New York.

\$3,000\$ Salary. — Address U. S. Piano Co., New York.

Chicago Druggists' Price CURRENT AND CHEMICAL REPOSITORY.

TORY:
Among the leading features of this journal are: I. Its full and complete Price List of the Chicago Drug Market, which is very reliable to buyers in any of the north-western cities. 2. Its large amount of original and selected reading matter of special interest to the Paarmacist and Physician. Its circulation is already much larger than that of any other scientific publication west of New York. Subscription in advance, \$1 per year.
Address GARRISON & MURRAY, No. 135 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ilow shall we Paint our
HOUSES!—READY MADE COLORS
FOR PAINTING EXTERIORS OF
COUNTRY AND CITY HOUSES.
These Paints require only to be thinned
with Raw Linseed Oil to make them ready
for use. The list includes forty shades
and tints, comprising all the colors suitable for exterior painting. In durability
and permanency of color they will be found
superior in every respect to pure White
Lead, while they cost (considering the
quantity required) only about half as much.
Sample Cards, with a descriptive pamphlet, sent free by mail. Be sure you get the
genuine "Railroad" Colors, every package of which bears our full name, in addition to our copy-righted title, "Railroad
Paints and Railroad Colors." None are reliable which do not bear these marks.
We would call attention also to our Warranted Perfectly Pure Combination White
Lead, which for economy and durability is
the best in market. For sale by all Paint
Dealers throughout the country, or

MASURY & WHITON,

111 Fulton Street N. V.

Dealers throughout the country, or

MASURY & WHITON,

111 Fulton Street, N. Y.,

Proprietors of the Globe White Lead and
Color Works, Manufacturers of White
Lead. Zinc, and Painters' Fine Colors.

N. B.—"How Shall we Paint." A popular treatise on the art of House Painting,
etc., by John W. Masury. Cloth. 216
pages, § 150. Also, Hints on House Painting.
Cloth. 84 pages. 40 cts. Either of
the above sent free by mail on receipt of
price,
2t.

MAYNE REID'S MAGAZINE.

ONWARD.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUTH OF AMERICA.

CONDUCTED BY CAPT. MAYNE REID.

A first-class, high-toned Magazine, addressing itself to the Young Men and Women of America. Its design is not only to entertain and amuse, but to instruct, elevate, and conduct the youth along that path leading to the highest and noblest manhood.

Its literature is entirely original; the best its conductor can produce with his own pen, or obtain from talented contributors. It is embellished with original illustrations printed upon tinted paper, and in an attractive manner, and in size, character, and appearance it is the cheapest magazine that has ever been issued in this country.

The splendid appearance of this magazine, together with its very attractive contents, excite universal admiration.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Payable invariably in advance.

To Clubs—Five Copies, \$15 00.....Ten copies, 28 00. Specimen Numbers sent, postage free, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

G. W. CARLETON, Publisher, Broadway, New York.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S NEW NOVEL.

THE WHITE GAUNTLET,

is having a tremendous sale. Edition after edition has been swept from the publisher's

Every reader is praising it—and no wonder, for (as the Providence Press says) "It has the dash, the brilliancy, the excitement, the drive and storm element in it to perfection.'

MAYNE REID'S other splendid Novels are:

THE SCALP HUNTERS, THE RIFLE RANGERS, THE TIGER HUNTER, OSCEOLA, THE SEMINOLE,
THE WAR TRAIL,
THE HUNTER'S FEAST, THE WHITE CHIEF,

THE QUADROON, THE WILD HUNTRESS, THE WOOD RANGERS, WILD LIFE, THE MAROON, LOST LEONORE, HEADLESS HORSEMAN

These books are beautifully bound-sold everywhere-and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, \$1 75. G. W. CARLETON, Publisher, New York

The Emphatic Diaglott; containing the Original Greek
Text of what is commonly styled the New Testament, according to the Recension of
Dr. J. J. Griesbach, with an Interlineary Word-for-Word English Translation, a New
Emphatic Version, based on the Interlineary Translation, on the Renderings of Eminent Critics, and on the Various Readings of the Vatican Manuscript (No. 1,209 in the
Vatican Library); together with Illustrative and Explanatory Foot Notes and a Copious
Selection of References; to the whole of which is added a Valuable Alphabetical Appendix. This valuable work contains 884 pages, 18mo, and is bound neatly in muslin.

Price 84: fine hinding 85 pendix. This valuable work Price, \$4; fine binding, \$5.

Price, \$4; fine binding, \$5.

Recommendations of the Work.

The Diaglott is heartily endorsed by many of our leading Clergy, among whom we may name Rev. Thos. Armitage, D.D., who says; "I have examined with much care and great interest the specimen sent me. I believe the book furnishes evidences of purposed faithfulness, more than usual scholarship, and remarkable literary industry. It can not fail to be an important help to those who wish to become better acquainted with the revealed will of God. For these reasons I wish the enterprise of publishing the work great success." Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., says: "I think it will be a valuable addition to our Christian literature." Rev. James L. Hodge says: "I can most cordially thank Mr. Wilson for his noble work, and you, gentlemen, for the Cristian enterprise in bringing the work before the public. I believe the work will aid in the better understanding of the New Testament." Rev. Henry Blanchard says: "I like very much the method of interlinear and literal translation." Rev. Dr. Docking says: "It will be of great assistance to all learners of the Greek language, especially to those who wish to study without the aid of a teacher." Rev. O. B. Frothingham says: "The plan is new, and is better calculated than any I have ever seen to give the public a notion of the way in which the translation was made from the Greek." Criticisms have been received from Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Warren, Mattison, Adams, Collier, Peters, Livermore, Stockton, Tyng, Goodwin, and others, most of whom approve, as above.

Published by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

A Library for Lecturers, Speakers, and Others.

Every Lawyer, Clergyman, Senator, Congressman, Teacher, Debater, Student, etc., who desires to be informed and posted on the Rules and Regulations which govern Public Bodics, as well as those who desire the best books on Oratory, and the Art of Public Speaking, should provide himself with the following small and carefully selected Library:

The Indispensable Hand-Book. \$2 25
Oratory, or the Extemporan's Speaker 1 50
Cushing's Manual of Parlia, Practice. 75
The Right Word in the Right Place. 70
The American Debater 200 Treatise on Punctuation. 175

One copy of each sent by express, on receipt of \$10, or by mail, post-paid, at the prices affixed. Address SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Agents, Farmers, Gardeners, and Fruit-Growers.—Send for particulars of "Best's Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in enery County in the United States, Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md. Mch 2t.

Elocution Taught with Unaccustomed thoroughness. Articulation and Enunciation perfected in 15 lessons for \$20. The most finished delivery imparted in 30 lessons for \$50. Professors of the art prepared in 2 or 3 months for \$100. Pupils can commence at any time. Demand for competent elecutionary instructors greatly increasing. Address ELOCUTION, care of Phrenological Journal. Ten Per Cent. Coupon BONDS of the UITY OF LANSING, the Capital of Michigan, for sale by 1t. A. WILKINS, Detroit, Mich.

A Literary Gentleman will, for a reasonable compensation, assist ladies or gentleman in preparing Lectures and Addresses on popular themes, and also aid in securing engagements. Address PLATFORM, care PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR.

\$1800 a Year can be made selling our celebrated GOLDEN PEN. A better pen than Gillott's, and acknowledged by all who have used them to be the best pen made or sold in this country. They are flexible, durable, and adapted to all kinds of penmanship. Bank officers, superintendents of schools and colleges, railroad officers, and all classes, indorse them in the highest terms of praise. Try a box and be convinced.

No. 1 for general use; No. 2 medium; No. 3 for ladies, fine or ornamental penmanship. Each box contains twelve pens. Prices: one box, \$5 cents; two boxes, \$6 cents; five boxes, \$1. Sent free of postage, and money refunded if they do not give perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted to introduce them. Inclose 35 or 50 cents for samples and full particulars to agents.

Address WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1134, Indianapolis, Ind.

N.B.—A gross of our celebrated Pens sent to any clergyman, school-teacher, or postmaster who will procure us an agent for our Pens or Books.

Mch. 2t.

The Masonic Harmonia:

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, For the use of the

MASONIC FRATERNITY. BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

Doctor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.

Price, §1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on application.

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

Electro Vital—Dr. Jerome
Kidder's Highest Premium Electro-Medical Apparatus, warranted greater magnetic power of any called magnetic.

The patent labels of the United States, England, and France are on the machine itself, as the law requires for all genuine patented districts.

"The best yet devised in any country for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.

Caution.—The latest improved bears the patent labels of 1860 and 1866.

Address DR. J. KIDDER, tf. 544 Broadway, New York.



National Leg

AND ARM COMPANY, 676 Broadway, New York.

Frees' Patent Artificial Leg (a new invention) and Uren's Automatic Arm (commissioned by the U. S. Government) are the best substitutes for the Natural Limb ever invented. Circulars giving a full description of the limbs, price, etc., sent free by addressing FREES & GILMORE, 1t. 676 Broadway, New York.

Improved Phonography taught by an experienced Reporter in half the usual time. Success guaranteed in three mouths. Taught by mail, in classes, and privately. Situations secured for his proficient pupils. Address TEACHER, care Phrenological Journal.

Davies & Kent, Printers, Stereotypers, and Electrotypers, No. 183 William Street (cor. of Spruce), New York. Note, Circular, Bill-Head, and Card Printing neatly and promptly executed.





ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

RECEIVE THEIR TEAS BY THE CARGO

FROM THE BEST TEA DISTRICTS OF

CHINA AND JAPAN,

AND SELL THEM IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS

AT CARGO PRICES.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best \$1 per lb. MIXED (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best \$1 per lb. ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 20 per lb. IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb. YOUNG HYSON (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb. UNCOLORED JAPAN) 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb. GUNPOWDER (Green), \$1 25, best \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY,

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boardinghouse keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction. ROASTED (Unground), 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. GREEN (Unroasted), 25c., 30c., 53c., best 35c. per lb.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than \$30, had better send a Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express, but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary packages for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory, they can be returned, at our expense, within thirty days, and have the money refunded.

N. B.-Inhabitants of villages and towns where a large number reside, by clubbing together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffee about one-third (besides the Express charges), by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

CAUTION .- As many parties in this city and elsewhere are imitating our name and manner of doing business, we hope our friends will be particular to address their letters to our principal warehouses, " Nos. 31, 33, 35, & 37 Vesey Street; Post-office Box, 5643, New York City." Attention to this will avoid mistakes.

Retired Lawver, who A Retired Lawyer, who achieved great success in his profession, reads every page of text books with law students and young lawyers, explaining in detail the cases and principles, and making numberless applications to practice, thereby imparting a vastly greater mastery of law than can be acquired in a law office or college, and in one-fourth the time. Address LAWYER, care Phrenological Journal.

Boarding in New York.— Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 LAIGHT STREET. Turkish Baths, Elec-tric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those desiring such. tric Batns, and those desiring such.
MILLER, WOOD & CO.

The Christian Intelligencer The Christian Intelligencer is a Family Religious Newspaper. It is published weekly at 103 Fulton Street, New York, and is the organ of the Repormed Church in America. On the 1st of January it commenced its Fortieth Volume, enlarged in size and otherwise improved. It is now the largest folio religious paper in this country. It has long been known and cherished for its fidelity to principle, its eatholicity of spirit, and its fullness of information. It numbers among its writers many eminent divines and scholars of our country, and aims to give the freshest intelligence respecting current events. Rev. E. R. Atwater, Editor.

Terms: \$3 00 per year, by mail; \$3 50 by carrier. To Ministers, \$2 00; to Theological Students, \$1 50.
3t. CHARLES VAN WYCK, Publisher.

Edward O. Jenkins, Steam Book and Job Printer, and Stereotyper, No. 20 North William Street, New York, announces to his friends and the public that his establishment is replete with Presses, Type, and material for the rapid production of every description of printing.

Christian Leader (late "The Christian Leader (late "The Ambassador"), a Universalist Family Paper, Rev. Geo. H. Emerson, editor, will be issued January 1, 1899, and contain sermons from Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., and others. It will also contain articles from the best writers in the denomination. It means to be a "live paper" for men, women, and children, of interest for the home, the shop, or the journey. Mrs. C. A. Soule, editor of the "Guiding Star," will have charge of the Children's Department. Terms, \$2 50 a year, in advance. Address WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Christian Leader, 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Tanite Emery Wheel cuts fast, does not glaze, gum, heat, or smell, and is cheap. For circulars, address THE TANITE CO., Strondsburgh, Pa.

Ask for A. A. Constantine's PINE TAR SOAP. Patented March 12, 1867.
Beware of worthless imitations, and see that the name of the inventor and the patent is stamped on each cake. Agents wanted. Sample sent, free of postage, on receipt of 50 cents. Address A. A. CONSTANTINE, 43 Ann St., N. Y. Jan., tf.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.

THE GREAT

THE GREAT NATIONAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY, FAMILY, AND BUSINESS NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XX., for 1869, Enlarged, Beautified, and Improved.

Nearly doubled in size, and materially improved in contents and appearance on the commencement of its Twentieth Year and Volume (Jan. 2, 1869), this Journal is now concededly the

Concededly the
LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST PAPER OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD!
The Rural New Yorker is noted for its Ability, Independence, Progressive Spirit,
Moral Tone, and Refined Taste, and has for years received the highest praise from an
intelligent People and a discriminating Press. No journal of its class equals the Rural
in quality, quantity, variety, and value of contents. It embraces more and better Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, News, and Commercial Matter, with numerous allustrations, than any other journal, and is by far the largest, best, cheapest, and most complete Rural, Literary, Family, and General Newspaper combined, obtainable. We promised to make the Rural for 1869 the

BEST WEEKLY IN ITS SPHERE, and for evidence that it is such see the paper, compare it with any other, and decide. Its Editors and Contributors are experienced journalists and practical and scientific men and women, who know whereof they affirm. The staff includes a number of the most distinguished writers in the country on the branches which are their specialties, yet the Rural relies more upon the character of its matter than the names of celebrities.

The Rural has a Continental circulation and metropolitan position. Its subscription Receipts during the past month exceeded those of any preceding three months since its establishment in 1850. With offices in New York City and Rochester—the great business and commercial metropolis, and the heart of a famed rural district—it possesses unequaled facilities for making the Rural the best journal of its class in the world. Whether located in country, village, or city, you, your family and neighbors want the Rural, for it is superior in value, purity, and variety of contents, and adapted to the wants of all.

FORM, STYLE, TERMS, ETC.

The Rural is published on a mammeth sheet, comprising sixteen large double quarto pages of five columns each, making it the largest illustrated paper in America! It is printed in superior style, and arranged with taste in departments devoted to or treating upon subjects of much interest and importance to country, suburban, and urban residents. Terms.—Single Copy, \$3 a year; Five Copies, \$14: Seven for \$19; Ten for \$25, etc. When is the time to subscribe and form clubs! Liberal inducements to Local Club Agents. Specimens, show bills, etc., sent free. Post-office money orders, drafts, and registered letters at our risk. Address D. D. T. MOORE, 41 Park Row, New York. NOTICES OF THE RURAL NEW YORKER.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, since its size was doubled at the opening of this year, is

NOTICES OF THE RURAL NEW YORKER.

Moore's Rural New Yorker, since its size was doubled at the opening of this year, is the largest and handsomest Agricultural Weekly in America. It was always one of the best. We hear, without surprise, that its subscriptions are double those of any former year.—N. Y. Tribune.... The Rural New Yorker has now for nearly a score of years been an honor to journalism. Excellent and pure in its literary contents, abounding in timely information on all matters pertaining to Agricultural and Rural Affairs, and tasteful to fastidiousness in its arrangement and letter-press, its unrivaled success is assured.—N. Y. Evangelist... Our opinion of it we will put down in italic, in these words: For the family, the Rural New Yorker is the best newspaper in all this land.—Columbus (Ohio) Gazetle...No doubt the Rural New Yorker stands at the head of papers of its class in America. There have been many imitators, and some conducted with ability, but none compare with the Rural.—Ohio Bulletin... The Rural is not only a favorite in the rural districts, but deservedly popular in the cities. No newspaper in any country ever ran a more prosperous career.—Louisville (Ky.) Journal....Moore's Rural New Yorker is the best Farm and Fireside Journal in America, and has justly earned all its devoted editor claims for it.—Chicago Daily Democrat... Without exception, the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper. Mr. Moore lately received a \$1,000 draft for one club of new subscribers.—Minnesota Statesman... The Rural is the most elegantly printed, ably edited, widely circulated, and heartily welcomed paper, as a whole, which now finds its way among the people.—West Branch (Pa.) Bulletin.

Clarke's New Method for MELODEONS AND REED ORGANS. JUST PUBLISHED.—A Comprehensive System of Instruction, and an Improvement on all other Methods for the Simplicity and Progressive character of its Studies, Exercises, Scales, Voluntaries, and Recreative Pieces,—containing an admirable selection of Choice Pieces of every grade of difficulty, from favorite and popular authors; adopting for Reed Organs the System so successfully carried out for the Piano-forte in "Richardson's New Method" for the latter Instrument. Arranged expressly for Cabinet, American, Metropolitan, Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, Burdett, Esty, and all other Reed Organs; also for the Melodeon and Harmonium. By WILLIAM H. CLARKE, Author of "The American Organ Instructor." Price, in Bourds, \$2 50. Sent. post-paid. O. DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y. 1t.

Book Agents Wanted. Far-BOOK Agents wanted. Fareners, farmers' sons, ministers, school teachers, and men and women generally, who wish honorable and remunerative employment, should take the agency for McKENZIE'S TEN THOUSAND PRACTICAL RECIPES, the most popular and valuable work of the kind yet published. Address WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., 163% East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Mch. 2t.

Jenkins' Vest-Pocket Lex-ICON. An English Dictionary of all except Familiar Words; including the Principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Price, in Gilt Morocco, Tuck, \$1; in Leather Gilt, 75 cents. Sent post-paid by S. R. WELLS, New York.

Teachers Expecting Positions for Spring Term, through AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, should apply now. Application Form sent on demand, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond St.

Music for Churches and Sunday-schools. The Best ORGANS and MELODEONS furnished "on a new charity plan," at very little cost to individuals, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Send stamp for particulars.

"Church of the Strangers,"
New York.—Visitors to the city of New York are informed that they will find Divine Service every Sunday, in the Large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening service in summer is at 8 o'clock. Waverly Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to the door of the Church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverly Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House, take University Place cars leave at Waverly Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome and polite attention.

The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Deems, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, N. Y.," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. DEEMS, N. Y. "Church of the Strangers,"



Mechanical Movements.

Mechanical Movements.

The useful volume of "Five Hundred and Seven Mechanical Movements" has now issued from the press. It is by far the most comprehensive collection of mechanical movements ever published; and the entirely new arrangement of the illustrations and letterpress makes it more convenient for reference than any other collection. The very low price at which it is published—One Dollar—should induce its purchase by every artisan, inventor, manufacturer, and student of mechanics in the country.

the country.

A liberal discount will be allowed to can-A liberal discount with be discounted to carcassers, and there is no doubt that its sale
in all the manufacturing cities, towns, and
villages in the United States and Canada
can be made so large as to render it highly
remunerative to any enterprising persons
who will undertake to canvass for it in

those places.
BROWN, COOMBS & CO., Publishers, Office of the "American Artisan," No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Vol. XIV.—1869. The HomeSTEAD AND WESTERN FARM JOURNAL an Official State Paper, published at
the Capital of Iowa, weekly, contains full
list of names, with the P. O. address, of
officers of State and County Agricultural
and Horticultural Societies in Iowa.

Is the only leading agricultural paper
north of St. Louis and west of the Mississippi River, and to persons who think of
removing to the West, or to breeders of,
farm stock and dcalers in implements, etc.,
it will be of great value. To accommodate
those who wish to remove to the West, we
will send it the short term.

Terms: One year, \$2; Six months, \$1:
Three months, 60 cts.

As this Journal is taken by every County
in Iowa through legal enactment by the
General Assembly, and kept on file by all
the county clerks in the State, it will
readily be seen that it is unequaled as an
advertising medium west of the Mississippi River. Address Homestead and
Farm Journal, Des Moines, Iowa.

sippi River. Address Homestea Farm Journal, Des Moines, Iowa.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Office of the "Astentions Astronomy," stippi River. Address Homestead And M. No. 189 Broadway, New York.

IL No. 189 Broadway, New York.

A DICTION ARY OF DYEING AND CALICO PRINTING: containing a brief account of all the Substances and Processes in me in the Art of Dyeing and Printing Textile-Fabrics; with Practical Receipts and Scientific Information. By Charles O'Neill, Analytical Chemistry: Pellow of the Chemical Society of London; Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; Author of "Chemistry of Calico Printing and Dyeing and Colice Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. In one volume, educed, 491 pages. Price, \$50 00.

A SYSTEM OF CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO DYEING. By JAMES NAPIER, F.C.S. A new and throughly revised edition, completely brought up to the present state of the Science, including the Chemistry of Coal far Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Science, including the Chemistry of Coal far Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Science, including the Chemistry of Coal far Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Science, including the Chemistry of Coal far Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Science, including the Chemistry of Coal far Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Calico Printing, as shown at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1887. Instead of the Calico Printing, and Coal Calico Printing, 2018. Cali

The above, or any Books, will be sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address. Remittances should be made by drafts, or post-office orders, or in registered letters. Address

S. R. WELLS, PUBLISHER,

389 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY-VOLUME 2.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY—VOLUME 2, 1869.

Changed in form, enlarged, and greatly improved. The most Beautiful, Lively, Wide-awake, Talented Magazine in the Country.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

This is, by universal consent, the popular Magazine of the day. It differs from most other periodicals in being thoroughly readable from beginning to end. It knows nothing about "the dignity of dullness." It is sharp, incisive, wide-awake, and in the very best sense, sensational. It grapples with the evils of the day and presents them as they are, without mitigation or remorse. It is well understood that for things which go right to the hearts of the people—things new and interesting, things useful, things beautiful, and things good in every respect, Packard's Monthly is the place to look. It is the young men's Magazine, and consequently, the old men's Magazine and the young women's Magazine. It is the favorite Family Magazine, and full of interesting matter for everybody.

It has the best contributors, the best range of subjects, the best sphere of labor, and the best remuneration for its efforts in the good it is destined to accomplish.

It is the cheapest periodical in the country, notwithstanding that it is the best. It grows upon its readers like the love of a beautiful woman; and young men can as well do without ore as the other. It has attained to a circulation never before approached by a new literary enterprise, and the reason is, that it has been mindful of the people's needs, and has not been afraid to take hold of live questions, and to treat them in a live manner.

The reputation which it has achieved has been honestly earned in giving to the public.

needs, and has not been aired to take find of rive questions, and to treat them in a five manner.

The reputation which it has achieved has been honestly earned, in giving to the public something that was wanted. The publisher has believed that an honest, out-spoken, high-toned Magazine could be readily and extensively introduced, without resorting to fictions literature. He believes that truth is not only stranger than fiction, but more carnestly desired, more beneficent, and if properly presented, more palatable, and this belief has been more than confirmed in the unexpected and wholly gratifying success which his efforts have met.

Each number of the Magazine contains thirty-two pages, royal octavo, printed in fine but very clear type on good paper, and suitably illustrated.

It is wholly original, and commands some of the very best writing talent in the country.

Among its regular contributors are—

It is wholly original, and commands some of the very best writing talent in the country. Among its regular contributors are—
HORACE GREELEY,
OLIVER DYER,
ELIHU BURRITT,
GEO. W. BUNGAY,
AMOS J. CUMMINGS,
GEO. WAKEMAN,
NATHAN D. URNER,
THOS. W. KNOX,
ALICE CARY,

EDWARD CARY,
ALICE CARY,

EDWARD DE LEON,
Etc., etc., etc.

ELIC., etc., etc., etc.

Etc., etc.,

commission.

2.—Any person sending us eleven new subscribers may retain two dollars for his commission.

3.—Any person sending us twenty-five new subscribers may retain five dollars for his commission.

Commission.

4.—Any person sending us thirty-two new subscribers may retain eight dollars for his commission.

**ETA A copy of WILLIAMS & PACKARD'S "Gems of Penmanship," price \$5, will be sent as a premium to any person sending us \$24 for 32 new subscribers, before May 1,

1869.
City subscribers will need to remit 12 cents additional for postal delivery. Subscribers in the British Provinces should remit 24 cents additional for pre-payment of postage.
Remittances should be made, when at all convenient, by post-office order, or draft on

S. S. PACKARD, 937 Broadway, New York.

Drs. Browning & Larkin
have opened a Health Institute at 23 and 25 East Fourth Street, N. Y., between Broadway and Bowery, which offers many advantages to Invalids.

In connection with general hygicnic treatment, they have combined the Turkish and Russian Baths. The Swedish Movement Rooms will be second to none. We consider the proper application of the movements incalculably important in the treatment of Uterine Diseases, Paralysis, Consumption, Spinal Curvature, Torpidity of Liver, Constipation, Piles, Coldness of Extremities, etc. Every attention will be given to secure that greatest of earthly blessings—Health. Invalid ladies will be under the especial care of Dr. Harriet H. Hoffman Larkin, who will be pleased to welcome her former patients and friends. Dr. Browning's large experience in conducting a Health Institute will assure his numerous friends that he will labor earnestly and faithfully for the benefit of his patients. And, indeed, the proprietors intend theirs to be a pleasant Home, where guests will receive every attention conducive to their comfort. Transient and permanent boarders accommodated.

The Christian. 60 Cents!

The Christian, 60 Cents! The Christian, 60 Cents! A large, live, 8-page monthly religious and family paper, containing incidents, records of providences, sketches, music, poetry, true stories, pictures, reading for young, old, saints, and sinners. No sectarianism, controversy, politics, puffs, pills, or patent medicines. 60 cents a year; 10 copies \$5. For Sunday-schools, 10 copies \$4. Send 10 cents for 3 specimens before you forget it. Vol. 4 begins Jan., '69. More than 1,000 pages new, live tracts, for \$1. Adress H. L. HASTINGS, Schiptural Tract Repository, 19 Lindall Street, Boston, Mass, Apl. 4t.

Woolen Remnants

AT FACTORY PRICES.
Samples and prices sent free. Address PAUL, the Remnaut Man, Providence, R. I.

March 2t.

New Music.

A Poor Girl's Letter—from the Op-

Telegram Waltzes-by Strauss; for

ror violin, Filter, Accordedly, or Collecting, each. 15

Vou'll Sometimes Think of Me
—song; for Piano. 30
For Violin, Flute, or Accordeon. 15

Pretty Little Sarah—song and cho-

rus.
Schottisch—for Piano.
For Flute, Violin, or Accordeon.
Fellow That Looks Like Me—

Ha-foozie-um-comic song and cho-For Flute, Violin, or Accordeon....
On the Beach at Long Branch—

Music mailed free of postage to any address in the U.S. on receipt of the marked

FREDERICK BLUME,
1125 Broadway (second door above Twenty-fifth Street), New York.



Contents of

Introduction. — Physiognomy Defined, A Historical Sketch, Advent of Lavater. Modern Writers, Physiognomy To-day Universally Practiced, Emerson on Physiognomy, Solomon, Benefits of Physiognomy, Solomon, Benefits of Physiognomy, Matrimonial Hints, Its Application to our-ness, Self-Improvement, Harmony of Physiognomy with Phrenology.

ognomy with Phrenology.

An Account of Previous Systems.—System of Lavater, General Rules, The Forehead, The Eyes, The Eyebrows, The Nose, The Cheeks, The Mouth, The Chin, The Forehead, and Mouth, Stupidity, Folly, Sophists, Knaves, Women, Caution, The Smile, To be Avoided Thinkers, Cautions, Manly Character. Alexander Walker's System, General Rules, The Mouth, The Nose, The Eye, The Ear, The Chin and Jaws. Dr. Redfield's System, Analysis of Man, The Twelve Qualities, Names of Physiognomical Signs according to Dr. Redfield, Classification of Faculties, Practical Examples, with Illustrations.

Structure of the Human Body.

The Mechanical System, The Bones, The Ligaments, The Muscles, Thorax and Pelvis, Vital System, The Lymphatics, The Blood-Vessels, The Glands, The Heart, Mental System, The Organs of Sense, The Cerebrum, The Cerebellum, The Spinal Cord and its Connections, amply illustrated with Engravings.

General Principles Stated.—
Law of Correspondence, Law of Homogencousness, Law of Special Development, Law
of Quantity, Law of Quality, Law of Temperament, Law of Form, Law of Distinct
Functions, Law of Latency.

The Temperaments Defined,—
The Aucient Doctrine, Modifications, Brain
Left Out, Dr. Spurzheim's Description, The
New Classification, The Motive Temperament, The Vital Temperament, The Montal
Temperament, Nervous, Billious, Sanguine,
and Lymphatic. (Illustrated.)

Man and Woman Compared.

—Size, Venus and Apollo, General Form, Sex in the Features, Phrenological Differences, Physiognomical Distinctions, Lavater's Antitheses, Let Man be Manly and let Woman be Womanly.

General Forms of Paces.—The Oblong Face, The Round Face, The Pyriform Face, Profiles, Facial Angles, with illustrations, an interesting study.

Outlines of Modern Phremology.—Phrenology Defined, As an Art, Basis, First Principles, Names, Numbers and Location of Organs, Symbolical Head, Definition of Organs, Domestic Propensities, Beltish Propensities, Aspiring and Governing Organs, Moral Sentiments, Perfective Faculties, Perceptive Faculties, Literary Faculties, Reasoning Faculties.

Anatomy of the Human Face.

Framework of the Face, Muscles of the Face, Bones of the Head and Face, Sinuses of the Face, Muscles of the Eye and Eyebrows.

The Human Chin, Whatit Indicates,—Chin and Cerebelhun, Love or Amativeness, Chins Classified, The Pointed Chin, The Indented Chin, The Narrow Square Chin, The Broad Square Chin, The Broad Round Chin, Will or Determination, Scorn and Contempt, Economy Indicated in the Chin.

The Jaws and the Teeth.— Comparative Anatomy, Heads of the Wolf and the Sheep Compared, A Sign of Animality, The Jaws and Diet, Destructivenesa, Love of Overcoming, Signs of Physical De-

The Human Mouth Indicates Character.—The Mouth Tells Tales, General Remarks, The Lips and the Affections, Philosophy of Kissing, Friendship, Hospitality, Love in the Lips, Jealousy The Lips of Contempt, Approbativeness, Love of Distinction, Firmess and Self-Esteem, Gravity and Gloominess, Mirthfulness, Animals and Savages, Complacency, Self-Control, Enjoyment, Dissatisfaction and Hate, Other Signs.

Other Signs.

/All About Noses, With Illus
(rations.—Some General Remarks, The
Nose as a Sign of Development, Noses
(lassified, the Boman Nose, Executiveness,
The Greek Nose, Refinement, The Jowish
Nose, Commercialism, the Baub Nose, Undevelopment, The Celestial Nose, Indistiveness, Tristram Shandy on the Nose, What
is a Coglitative Nose, The Apprehensive
Nose, The Inquisitive Nose, A Toper's Nose,
Combative Noses, The Defensive Nose, The
Irritable Nose, The Aggressive Nose, Contrasted Nose, The Tasteful Nose, Memory
of Names, Intellectual Nose, Strout Views,
Becretive Nose, The Confiding Nose, Acquis
tive Nose, The Economical Nose, Feminine

New Physiognomy,

OR

SIGNS OF CHARACTER

AS MANIFESTED IN

TEMPERAMENT AND EXTERNAL FORMS,

AND ESPECIALLY IN

"The Human Face Divine."

BY SAMUEL R. WELLS.

Editor Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated.

NEW YORK:

SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 BROADWAY.

One Large Vol. nearly 800 pages, with more than 1,000 Illustrative Engravings, in three styles of binding—handsome embossed muslin, \$5; heavy calf, with marble edges, \$8; rich turkey morocco, full gilt, elegant, \$10. A beautiful presentation book suitable for the center-table.

Noses, National Noses, The American Nose, The German Nose, The English Nose, The Irish Nose, The French Nose, Miscellaneous National Noses, Indian Noses, Negro Noses, Mongolian Noses, Noses of the Pacific Islanders, Noted Noses, Photographed Noses, The Noses of Sculpture, Lord Brougham's Nose, Some Poetical Noses, A Double Nose, The End of the Nose.

About the Eyes—Language, Color, and Character.—Size of the Eye, Prominence of the Eye, Language, Width of the Eyes, Impressibility, The Uplifted Eyo, Prayerfulness, The Downcast Eye, Humility, Rapture and Wonder, The Eyelids, Mirthfulness in the Eye, Probity, The Eye of the Drunkard, The Color of the Eyes, What it Indicates, Effects of Climate, Blue Eyes, Black Eyes, Daniel Webster's Eyes, Brown Eyes, Hazel Eyes, Gray Eyes, Green Eyes, Opinions about Eyes, Expression, Children's Eyes, Educating the Eye, Eyes of Celebrated Persons, The Eyebrows.

The Cheeks and the Complex-10n. — Temperament and Health, Complexion, Blushing, Dimples, Supposed Discoveries of Dr. Redfield, Protection, Hurling, Medicine, Wave Motion. Watchfulness, Rest and Repose, Sleep.

What the Forehead Indicates.

The Blending of Phrenologyand Physical Capacity, Perception, Memory of Events, Reasoning Power, Wit or Mirthfulness, Ideality, Benevolence, Conscientiousness.

Signs of the Neck and Ears.— Vitality, Tenacity of Life, An Indian's Opinion, Masculine Energy, Children, Firmness, Self-Esteem, The Ear, Tune.

Self-Esteem, The Ear, Tune.

The Hair and Beard—Their Color, Quality, and Character.—Form and Structure, How the Hair Grows, Color of the Hair, Dyeing the Hair, National Peculiarities of the Hair, Remarkable Length, Modes of Wearing the Hair, The Church on Long Hair, Absurdites of the Female Coiffure, Natural Curiosities, Mixed Races, Cutting the Hair, Wigs, Quality of the Hair, Gray Hair, Baldness. Physiognomical Indications, Hair, Wool, Fur, Political Significance of Long Hair, The Beard, The Modern Orientals, Greek and Roman Beards, Long Beards, The Church on the Beard, How Duprat Lost his Bishopric, A Modern Buil against the Beard, Beards Classified, Peter the Great, The Beards of To-day, Ethnology of the Beard, Uses of the Beard, Physiognomical Indications, Bearded Women.

men.

Human Hands and Feet—
Varieties.—Structure of the Hand, Manual Movements, Why the Fingers are of
Different Lengths, How we hold a Ball,
The Ring-Finger, The Nails, Why are we
Right-Handed, Physiognomy of the Hand,
Hands Classified, The Long Hand, Activity,
The Thick Hand, Vivacity, The Small, Slender Hand, Delicacy, Hand and Heart. Tus
Foot, Bones of the Foot, The Arch of
the Foot, Ligaments, Muscles of the Foot
and Leg, Walking, Positions in Walking,
Forms of the Feet.

Signs of Character in Action, in Walk, and in Voice.—Shaking Ilands, Why do we Shake Hands, Character in the Walk, The Walk of Animals, The Voice, its Physiology, Differences in the Voice, The Voice and Character, The Nasal Twang, Music and Character, The Voice of Devotion, Remembering Voices, Stammering, Dress Indicative of Character, Temperaments and Colors.

The Physiognomy of Insanity.—What is Insanity, Varieties of Insanity, Celebrated Maniacs, Causes of Insanity, Treatment of Insanity, Prevention, Physiognomical Signs of Insanity, Insanity is Discordance, Cranial Deformities, The Hair, The Skin, The Eyes, The Evebrows, The Nose, The Mouth, The Mad-House, A Stretch of Insane Thought.

Idlocy—Its Causes and Peculiarities.—Natural Idiots, Idiocy from Disease, Causes of Idiocy, The Brains and Skulls of Idiots, Education of Idiots, Signs of Idiocy, Dementia Illustrated, Idiots Clas-

Highting Physiognomics, with Examples. — Fighting Preachers and Preaching Fighters, Broad Heads, Courage of the Narrow Heads, Fighting Noses, Strong Jaws, Prominent Temples, Decided Chins, The Sign of Command.

Effects of Climate on Character.—The Temperate Zones Best, The Man of the Tropies, Man of the Ico, The Men of Temperate Climates, Climate and Crania, Examples, Plants and Animals, Southern Improvidence, Northern and Southern Civilization, Climate and Poetry, Thought vs. Feeling, Summing Up, How far is Man Cosmopolitan, Per Contra, Complexion, The Blondes Disappearing, A Theory of Complexion.

Ethnology, or Types of Mankind.—The Races Classified, The Caucasian Race, The Mongolian Race, The Malayan Race, The American Race, The Ethiopian Race.

National Types, With Portraits.—The Teuton. The German, The Scandinavian, The Englishman, Ancient Types Preserved, The Angir-American, Are We Deteriorating, The Future American, are We Deteriorating, The Highlander, The Weishman, The Irishman, The Frenchman, The Isalian, The Spaniard, The Sciavon, The Russian, the Finn, The Magyar, The Ancient Greek, The Graco-Egyptian, The Roman, The Bemite, The Arsb, The Jew, The Assyrian, The Ancient Egyptian, The Phomician, The Hiddo, The Sioux Indians, An Indian War Talk, The Esquimaux, The Tschuktschi, The Kamtschatkans, The Samoiedes, The Calmuck, The Papuans, The Sandwich Islanders, The Tahitian, Other Polynesians, The Australians, The Siamese and the Siamese Twins.

The Physiognomy of Classes

The Physiognomy of Classes Illustrated.—Divines, Pugllists, Warriors, Surgeons, Inventors, Discoverers, Philosophers, Statesmen, Orators, Actors, Poets, Musicians, Artists, with Twelve Groups of Portraits.

New Physiognomy.

Contrasted Fnees - How w Change, - Size vs. Qual'ty, The Ignorant and the Cultivated, Cruelty vs. Benevolence, The Two Poets, Tennyson and Beranger, History in the Human Face; Mr. Lincola in 1860, 1865—The Two Paths.

Transmitted Physiognomies Illustrated,—The Bourbons, The Austrian Lip, Charles Edward Stuart, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, The Franklin Face, Remarkable Resemblances, "Like Produces Like."

Love-Signs in the Lips, Chin, and Eyes. — Matrimonial Mistakes, Phrenological Organ of Love, Modifying Conditions, Temperament and Love, Love on the Chin, Loving Lips, How to judge of Compatibility and Adaption.

Signs of Health and Discase.

—Signs of Health, Beauty, Strength, Activity, Happiness, Signs of Disease, Aspect of the Face, Paleness, Expressions.

Curious Changes of Countenance.—Assuming a Character, Can a Villain look like an Honest Man? Emma Stanley in Differences of Expression.

Grades of Intelligence, Hu man and Animal.—Lavater's Remarks, The Chain of Being, An Ascending Series, from the Infusoria to Man, A New Facial Angle, Man and Animal Compared, Instinct and Reason, The Phrenological View.

Animal Heads, with Remarkable Contrasts,—Broad Heads vs. Narrow Heads, Strength vs. Cunning, Cats and their Characteristics, The Grass Eaters, The Wild and the Cultivated, Some Bad Heads, Individual Differences, Breaking Horses.

Comparative Physiognomy IIlustrated.—Animal Types in the Human Race, A Goosey, Foxy, A Great Bear, A Donkey, Hoggish, Dog Types, Ratsand Cats.

Graphomancy and Chiromancy.—Styles of Handwriting, and what they Mean, Practical Suggestions, Illustrative Autographs, Chiromancy or Palmistry.

Exercises in Expression Illustrated.—Astonishment, Wonder, Curiosty, Contempt, Fury, Rage and Fear, Desire, Hope, Terror and Vexation, Love, etc., Expression in Animals, all appropriately Illustrated.

The Great Secret of Human Beauty. — What is Beauty, Styles of Beauty, How to be Beautiful, The Rationale of Physical Changes, Effects of Intellectual Culturs Love as a Cosmetic, Spiritual Beauty, A Sweet Temper Essential, Beauty Begets Beauty, How to Improve the Complexion, Beauty of Age.

Childhood - Remarkable Effects of Training.—The Right Way and the Wrong, The Two Boys, and How they Grew Up, Hints to Parents, The Rod of Correction Explained.

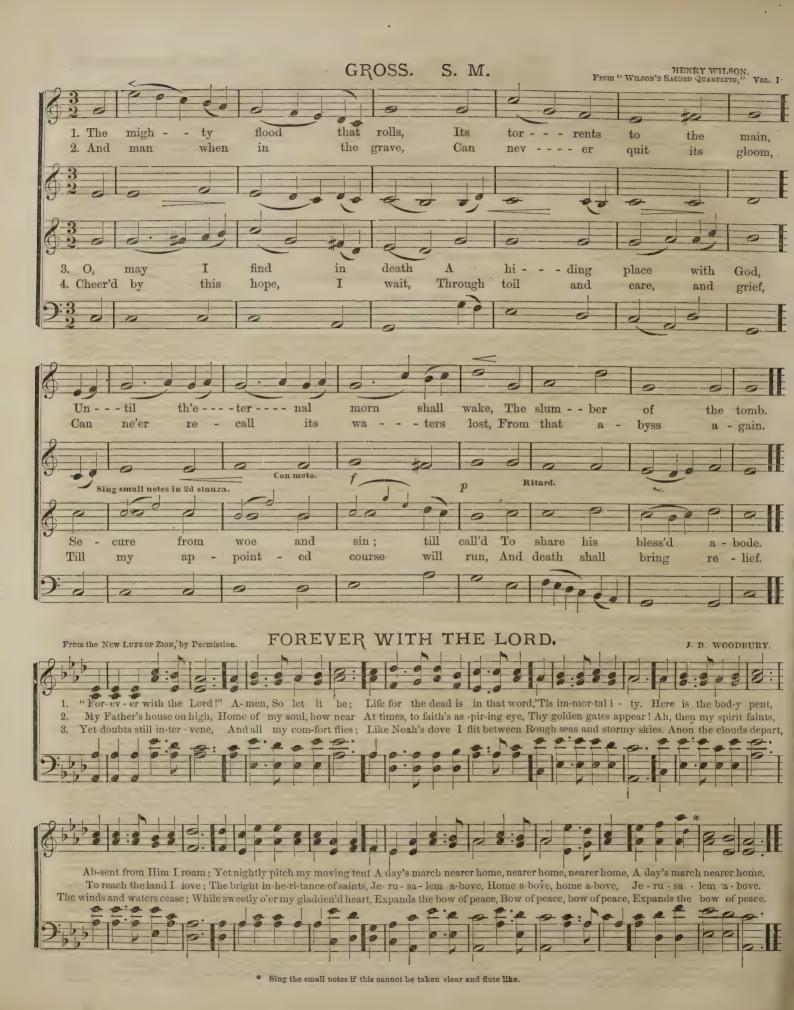
they Grew Up, Hints to Parents, The Rod of Correction Explained.

Character-Heading, Hlustrastive Examples,—Two Historians, A Poet in Youth and in Age, Two American Poets, The Preacher and the Writer, A Traveller and a Legislator, The Artist and the Woman of the World, The Great English Reformers, The Observer and Man of Facts, The Thinker, The Lecturer and Reformer, The Magazinist, The Merchant, The Politician, The Philanthropist, The Man of Will and Energy, The Agitator, The Ambitious Revolutionist, The Christian Gentleman, The Experimenter, The Religious Metaphysician, The Brutal Murderer, The Humorist, The Engineer, The Traitor, The Eocentric Preacher, The Journalist and Author, A Modern Philosopher, The Romance Writer, The Essayist and Poet, An Art Writer,—Preacher and Poet, The Woman of Geniua, The Dress Reformer, The Great Historian, "The Old Man Elequent", The Scotch Philanthropist, The Man of the People, The Great Lawyer, The Eminent Jurist, The Father of his Country, The Ambitious Ruler, The Religious Reformer, The Priest and Diplomatist, The Pulpit Orator, The Friend, The Philosophical Historian. The Delineator of Life and Character, The Physiognomist, The Founder of Phrenology, The Practical Religionist, The Theologian, "Saxtor Resartus", The Great Prussiau.

Interesting Miscellaneous Adedenda.—Aristotle, An Ideal Head, Head

Interesting Miscellaneous Addenda.—Aristotle, An Ideal Head, Head of St. Paul, Eyebrows, Life as Seen from Opposite Stand-points, Physiognomical Aneodetes.

A Brief Recapitulation or Summing Up.—A Synopsis of the Work, New Illustrations Introduced, Additional Hints, A Group of East Indians, The Shapes of Heads Illustrated, How to Observe and How to Read Character. It may be called an Illustrated Encyclopedia of Physiognomy, Biography, and Signs of Character.



Hand Books for Home Improvement (Educational); comprising "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," in one large volume. Indispensable. \$2.25. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y

A new Work-Just Published.

NEW ILLUSTRATED Hand-Book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for the use of Students and Examiners; with a Descriptive Chart for marking, and upwards of 170 Engravings. Price, post-paid, in muslin, \$1 25; in paper, \$1.

How MAN,"

Agency for the Stables, Prictorial E. Send Stamps for

How PHYSIO LIFE II

EMPLOYMEN

S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

One who wishes to get a practical knowledge of Phrenology and Physiogomy in the shortest possible time, and without burdening his mind with theoretical speculations, will find this just the work he needs. So far as any book can give him the instruction he requires, this will do it: and so clear are its explanations, and so full, complete, and effective its illustrations, that the lack of an oral teacher will seem but a slight drawback. It begins at the beginning; describes the brain and the skull; illustrates the temperaments; shows how the organs are grouped together in the cranium: points out the location and function of each organ, with the corresponding physiognomical signs; gives practical direction for the cultivation or restraint, as may be necessary, of each organ; explains fully the "Art of Character Reading," showing how to proceed in an examination, how to find the organs, how to distinguish the temperaments and other physiological conditions, and how to "take the measure" of each man, woman and child, so as to estimate correctly the mental and physical status of every subject examined. The practical application of the whole to the affairs of life-matrimony, education, business, etc.—is then pointed out; objections answered; and the mental organization required in each trade and profession described. A full Descriptive Chart for the marking of character is added. The work is thorough, methodical, carefully considered in every part; and at the same time simple, concise, popular in style, and adapted to the comprehension of everybody who can read the English language. It does not claim to be exhaustive; but we can confidently assert that so much truly useful matter on the subjects treated, with so many fine illustrations, can nowhere else be found in the same compass or for so small a price. Just the thing for Students and Examiners.

> \$3.50 FOR \$1.50. A SPLENDID MAGAZINE AND A

SUPERB PREMIUM.

EVERY MONTH,

A Magazine of Universal Literature. \$1 50 PER YEAR.

APRIL No. JUST OUT.

"Every Month" is a Magazine for all, and contains something which will interest all. Fiction. Romance. Travels. Adventures, Prems, Stories, Sketches, Facts, Fu, and everything which can make a Magazine entertaining, instructive, and valuable, find place in its pages.

Ten it It is pronounced by all to be the model of a cheap Magezine. Large and beau-

its pages.

Try it—It is pronounced by all to be the model of a cheap Magezine. Large and beautifully printed, and readable.

MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER.

A new novel by the author of "The Waterdale Neighbors," "Paul Massie," &c., &c., is st began. It will be one of the greatest stories of the year.

A New Novel is in preparation, and will be commenced immediately. A magnificant State of the greatest stories of the year.

THE BIRTHDAY of our LITTLE PET.

18x24 inches. Price \$2+0. Fent free to every subscriber sending subscript on

price, \$1.50.
This truly besutiful engraving is from a painting by W. P. Frith, R. A., and is just published at \$2.00 per copy. It will make, when framed, a very handsome parlor or drawing-room ornament.

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE.

*1 50 per year; 15 Cents per copy.
Send fift en cents for specimen copy, and Premiums to Clubs. Address

C. H. JONES & CO., 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUALS

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY

COMBINED: -- CONTENTS FOR THE YEARS

1865.—Almanac for a Hundred Years. Physiognomy Illustrated. DEBATE IN CRANIA. Fighting Physiognomies Illustrated. The Color of the Eye. The Five Races of Man Illustrated. Great Men used to Weigh More.

A Word to Boys.—A Young Hero. Lines on a Human Skull. Palmer, the English Poisoner. Self-Reliance—A Poem. The Bliss of Giving.—The World to Come. Signs of Character in the Eyes. Where to Find a Wife.

1866.—Andrew Johnson.
Abraham Lincoln.
Julius Cesar.
Character in the Walk.
The Mother of Rev. John Wesley.
Character in the Eyes.
Practical Uses of Phrenology.
STAMMERING AND STUTTERING—

A Cure. Lieut,-Gen, Ulysses S. Grant. The Red Man and the Black Man

Heads of the Leading Clergy.
Heads of the Most Notorious Boxers.
Fate of the Twelve Apostles.
Two Qualities of Men.—Home Courtesies.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Language of the Eyes.
Phrenology and Physiology.
Brigham Young.—Richard Cobden.
Phrenology at Home.
Major.-Gen. William T. Sherman.
John Bright—With Portraits.

1867.—Names of the Faculties.
Hindoo Heads and Characters.
ABOUT FAT FOLKS and LEAN FOLKS.
Immortality—Scientific Proofs.
Thoras Carlyle, the Author,
How to Study Phrenology.
The Jew-Racial Peculiarities.
Civilization and Beauty.
The Hottentot or Bushman.
Nursing Troubles.
A Bad Head—Antoine Probst.
Forming Societies—How to Proceed.
Matrimonial Mistakes.
Something about Handwriting.
How to Conduct Public Meetings.
Author of the "Old Arm-Chair."
Rev. James Martineau, the Unitarian.

Dr. Pusey, the "High-Churchman."
Fronde, the Historian.
Thiers, the French Statesman,
John Ruskin, the Art-Writer.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
A Chartered Institution.
Significance of Shaking Hands.
Wanted Competent Phrenologists,
BASHFULNESS — DIFFIDENCE — TIMIDITY.
Eminent American Clergymen.

MIDITY.
Eminent American Clergymen.
The Spiritual and Physical.
Ira Aldridge, the Colored Tragedian.
Influence of Marriage on Morals.
The Bones of Milton.
New York Society Classified.
To-Day—A Poem.

1868.—A Brief Glossary of Phrenological Terms.
Advancement of Phrenology.
Circassia, and the Circassians.
JEALOUSY—Its Cause and Cure.
Temperament and Natural Languages.
Voices—What they Indicate.
Rulers of Sweden.—What Makes a Man?
MARRIAGE OF COUSINS—Its Effects.
George Peabody, the Banker.
Senator Wilson, American Statesman.
Bad Heads and Good Characters.
D'Israeli, the English Statesman. D'Israeli, the English Statesman.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the Pioneer.
Victor Hugo, the Romancist.
Miss Braddon, the Sensational Novelist.
How to Become a Phrenologist.
Monsieur Tonson Come Again.
Mind Limited by Matter.
The Two Paths of Womanhood,
Cause of III Health.
Bismarek, the Prussian Premier.
To Phrenological Students.
General Business Matters.
Phrenology and its Uses.
Testimonials from Distinguished Men.

1869.—The True Basis of Education.
Rev. John Cummings.—Blind Tom.
What Can I Do Best?
The English Miners.
Nature's Nobleman (Poetry).
Eminent American Clergymen.
Power of Example.
The Uses of Culture.—True Heroes.
Dry Bonge of Science.

MIRTHFULNESS—WIT—HUMOR. Weight of Brains.
Cannibal of Australia.
Wilkie Collins.—Hepworth Dixon.
Victor Cousin.
Temperament of Cattle.
How to Study Faces.
A Convention of the Faculties.
Instruction in Phenology, etc. Instruction in Phrenology, etc.

Upward of 250 pages, and more than 250 Illustrative Engravings. Paice, by first post, in paper covers, 75 cents; in muslin, \$1. Address, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR:

Or, the Extemporaneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to the best Parliamentary forms. By Wm. Pitterger, with an Introduction by Hon. John A. Bingham, M.C. A clear and succinct Exposition of the Rules and Methods of Practice by which Readiness in the expression of Thought and an acceptable style may be acquired, both in composition and gesture. Beveled boards. One handsome 12 no volume of 220 pages, tinted paper, post-paid, \$1 50. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York, publisher.

This book aspires to a place which has hitherto been vacant in the world of letters. Many works describe the external qualities of an oration, and a few treat of its substance. Not more than one or two embrace both departments, and trace the process by which thoughts, that may be very vague at first, find expression in definite and powerfully spoke, words. And even these are deficient in illustrative examples and practical directions for the student, as well as diffuse and obscure. "Oratora" covers the whole field, and shows in a plain and simple style how every hindrance in the way of successful speech may be removed.

Early Rose Potato

ONE 1b. EARLY ROSE ent by mail, post paid, \$1. 4 lbs. EARLY ROSE, sent by mail, post-paid, \$3.00. Best Spring Wheat in the world; the ear lest and most product ve Corn; wonderful yielding Oats—white and black—weighing 45 pounds to the bushel; Spring Barley; Grass Seeds; Fowls; Eggs: Hogs; the great Feed Cutter. Send for the EXFERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL—most valuable Magazine issued in this contry—only \$1.0 per year. Subscribe if you want to make your Farm pay. Address

GEO. A. DEITZ,
CHAMBERBURG, PA.

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE.

This is the best and cheapest microscope in the world for magnifying minute transparent objects. It requires no focal adjust ment, magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and is so simple that a child can use it. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of \$2.75; or with 6 beau-

tiful mounted objects, for \$8.50; or with 24 objects, \$5.50

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE TIMPERANCE REFORMATION: Its History from the First Temperance Society in the United States to the Adoption of the Maine Liquor Law. By Armstrong. New Edition. Now ready. \$1.50. Address S. R. Wells, New York.

KNOX'S NURSERY AT

Vines and Plants by Mail. Free of Charge for Packing and Carriage. faction in Quality of Stock and Safety in Transmission Guaranteed. Instructions for Planting, Management, etc.

Our perfect success in forwarding Vines and Plants by mail, and the very general satisfaction we have been able to give, have induced us to make arrangements for greatly enlarging this branch of our business. With our long experience and increased facilities, we are able to make the most liberal offers, in all cases guaranteeing the safe carriage of all articles mailed from our establishment.

From the " N. Y. Weekly Tribune."

From the "N. Y. Weekly Tribune."

"A New Competitor.—We see that the old Express Companies are finding "new competitor. The Post-office Department carries Vines and Plants for a very small sum, indeed for a smaller one than is charged for a transfer from one Express Co. to another. In addition to this advantage is the greater one, that while there are Express offices only in towns of some importance, there are Post-offices every-where. The Rev. Mr. Knox. of Pitisburgh, is the first fully to improve this opportunity. Being the most successful grower of Small Fruits in this country, having o'e hundred and fifty acres from which to select, knowing from experience what kinds will do people most good, and being trustworthy, he ought to reap a reward for his enterprise."

From the "American Agriculturist."

From the "American Agriculturist."

"One of the first to go into the business of m-iling plants was Mr. Knox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and he is so well pleased with his experience in this matter, that he not only offers to mail plants, but to guarantee their safe arrival. His offers of cellections of Vines, etc., by mail, are worthy the attention of those intending to plant. We received plants from Mr. K. by mail long before we ever knew him, and had reason to be satisfied with the condition in which they reached us. We have before spoken of the extent of Mr. Knox's Small Fruit Establishment, at which there are abundant facilities for producing and packing plants, and his reputation is a sufficient guarantee that he will do whathe promises."

For most liberal offers by mail and otherwise, of Grape Vines Strawberry, Rasphorry, and Blackberry plants; Gooseberry and Currant bushes, etc., in small or large quantities, send 10 cents for our Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

We offer stronger inducements to purchasers then ever before, and guarantee satisfaction both in quality of stock and prices. Vines and Plants for mailing must be of the best quality, and grown with special reference to this mode of transmission, and experience as to the proper mode of packing is absolutely essential. Failure so often occurs from the want of the right kind of stock, and knowledge as to packing, that many persons have been discouraged from ordering by mail; but our offers guarantee safety and satisfaction.

Amag other offers, by mail, in our Price List, we direct special attention to thefollowing:

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

FOR \$10,

We will send to any Post-office address in the Un'ted States,

GRAPE VINES.

6 Concord. The most valuable Grape in America.
1 Ives. The best American Wine Grape.
1 Hartford. The best very Early Grapes yet thoroughly tested.

Creveling.

WANTED

III

80

edges,

In one large

WELLS.

OF S

or Signs illustrations. B

Ggnomy, more than 1,000

S

Character.

and

1 Martha-White Concord.

Strawberry Plants.

50 Jucunda—Our No. 700. Greatly the most valuable of all our Strawberries,
12 Fillmore. Second nly to Jucunda.
12 Burr's New Pine. Best very early varieties.
12 Golden Seeded. Best very early varieties.
12 Wilson. The best for canning.
12 Agriculturist.

Raspberries.

1 Clarke. Hardy and very good.
1 Philadelphia. Hardy, good, and a great besrer.

Blackberries.

2 Kittatinny. The best.

Gooseberries.

2 American Seedling. Very good and a great bearer.

Currants.

3 Versaillaise. The most valuable, 3 White Grape. Best White.

FOR \$20,

WE WILL SEND

GRAPE VINES.

12 Concord.
8 Ives.
6 Creveling.
1 Hartford.

Martha-White Concord. Strawberries.
Jucunda—Our No. 700.
Fillmore.
Burr's new Pine.
Golden seeded.
Wilson

12 Wilson. 12 Wilson. 12 Agriculturist. Raspberries.

6 Clarke. 6 **P**hiladelphia. 2 Naomi.

Blackberries.

Kittatinny. Wilson's Early. Gooseberries. 3 American Seedling.

Currants. Versaillaise.

White Grape.
THE ABOVE VINES AND PLANTS WILL BE

THE ABOVE VINES AND T.

1. All No. 1,
2. Carefully Marked.
3. Safely Packed.
4. Post-Paid,
5. Their Safe Carriage guarenteed.
6. Accompanying each Package there will be printed instructions for their management and cultivation.

We are induced to make the above offers.
1. Because there are many points throughout the country which annot be easily reached except by mail.
2. Where there are express facilities, the charges are often unreamable.

**Theorem Companying Compan

ordering may be sure of getting a first-class article delivered to them as safely as their letters, and free of charge.

Thus every family throughout the length and breadth of the country has the opportunity of securing, by a small outlay, a complete and valuable selection of Small Fruits.

All orders will be filled in rotation as received, or at times designated as far as practicable.

LARGE VINES and PLANTS FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING.



With an increased interest in Small Fruit Culture, there has arisen a great demand for Vines and Plants of the largest size and best quality. Young America is impritent of delay and those advanced in life do not wish to "plant for their heirs" en rively but desire themselves to "part for their beautiful the property of the property

At considerable expense, we have grown and are now prepared to farnish stock that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those wanting the earliest and best results.

Our special Price List for Vines and Plants of the above character will be mailed to all applicants, and also, when desired, to those sending 10 cents for the Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue and general Price List.

Figure Catalogue of 52 pages, and Price List for Spring of 1869, contains much valuable information for Amateurs and Professional Fruit Growers, and will be sent to all applicants inclosing 10 cents.

J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.



durable method

'd Binding Maggrines, Papers
and Music. Exrecemely simple.
New Numbers
can be add.d as
received.

Pice for No.

§ adapted to
the "Phrenological Journal,"
"Demo rest's
Monthly," etc.
'y mail, post
paid, 75 cts.

Aponges

Mesmerism

. R. WELLS. 289 Broadway, New York.

GOOD BOOKS BY MAIL. -ANY

Book, Magazine, or Newspaper no matter where or by whom published, may be order ed at Publisher's prices, from

S. R. WELLS, 889 Broadway, New York.





It is edited by ALFRED L. SEWFLL, and EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

Volumes begin July or January. Back Nos. supplied.
Terms, One Dollar a year; Sample copy ten cents.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS are offered to those



IANOFORTES. Are pronounced by the Musical Profession,

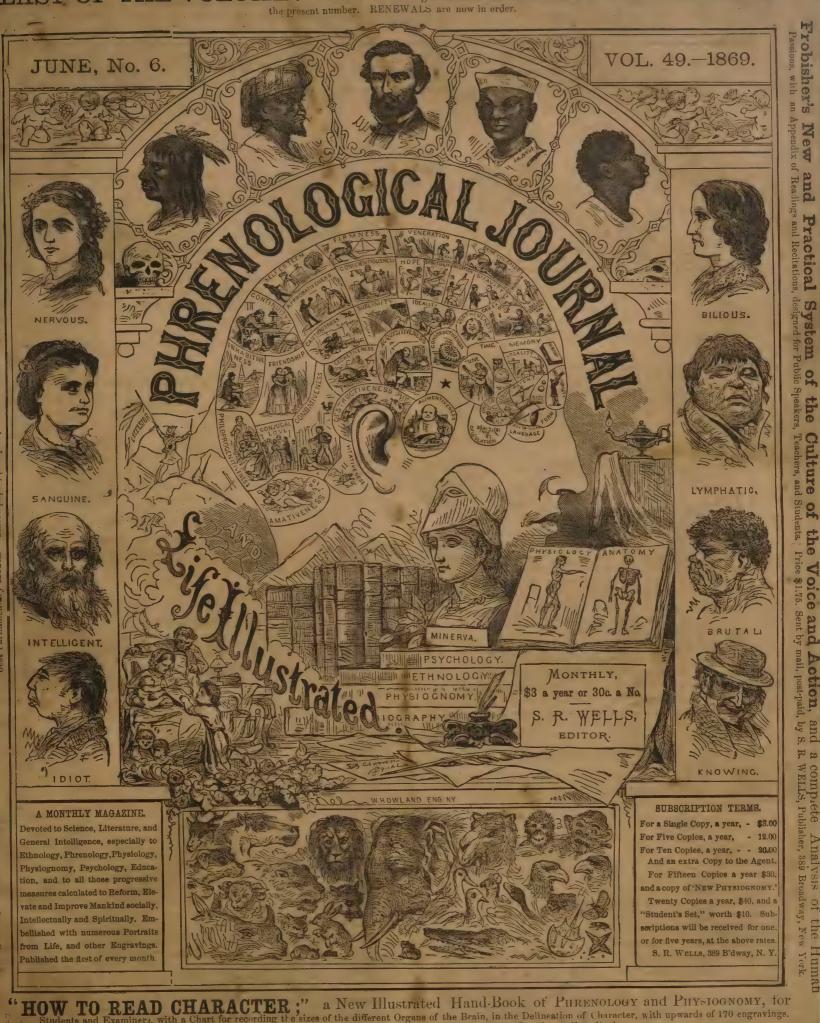
The Best Pianoforces Manufactured,

Because of their immense Power, Equal-y, Sneetness and Bulliancy of Tone, lastic Touch, and great Durability

4 Descriptive Circular sent on application

NARSROSMS, 429 Broome St., N. Y.

Phrenological Bust, designed especially for Learners, showing the exact Location of the Organs of the Brain Price by Express Loxed (not mailable). \$2.00. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.



THE TOTAL THIRD VOICING

THE AOPOME:

HOW TO READ CHARACTER;" a New Illustrated Hand-Book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the different Organs of the Brain, in the Delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 engravings. The best work of the kind. Price, in muslin, \$1.25; in paper, \$1, post-paid. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Buy or Sell

Household Blessings.

UNION WASHING MACHINE And Wringer.



Admitted to be the best and most durand most our-able in he market. War-ranted to wash perfect-ly with int soaking, rub-bing, or boil-ing, and will

WARD'S AMERICAN MANGLE, for strong.

Ironing Clothes without het.—for hand or steam power—a perfect treasure in a laundry.

FLUTING MACHINES, with the latest improvements. FLUTING SCISSORS, SAD IRONS, and other laundry articles. Clethes Dryers and Wringers of all kines.

ryers and Wilegro.

J. WARD & CO.,

No. 31 (formerly No. 23) Cortlandt St.,

New York.

Wringers of all kinds repaired. Send for Circular.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

Nearly Six Hundred Pages of the Choicest Reading for 50 cents.

In order to give the people an opportunity to become better acquainted with their beautiful magazine, "ONCE A MONTH," the publishers will send the first six numbers of "ONCE A MONTH" contains 96 double-column pages of the best stories as de entertaining and instructive reading to be found in any magazine in the country. The subscription prices \$2 a year. Its typographical beautism of excelled.

Send 50 cents, and you will get this beautiful magazine from January to June of this year, containing 576 pages of choice reading.

Address T 8. ARTHUR & 80NS.

Address T S. ARTHUR & SONS, 809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK



The Union Wringer, with Patent Galvanized Framer, is the best and largest Family Wringer for round or square tubs in the mark r.

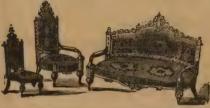
WARD'S AMERICAN MANGLE, for

style.
The Upright Patent Trunk Co.,
No. 6 Barelay St.,

june 3t. Next door to the Astor House



DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, FURNITURE, CARPETS & MATTRESSES,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

87 & 89 BOWERY.

65 CHRISTIE STREET

130 & 132 HESTER STREET,

NEW YORK.

(CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing Houses throughout ever offered by one house in the City, and at a great deduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. BARNES who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., in Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of Carpets is entirely new and well selected, this branch having just been added to our business

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all

being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed.
Steambeats, Hotels a hurches, Public Halls and Private Houses furnished throughout a wholesale prices

The Floating Palaces-the Steamers of the People's Line of the Hudson River-were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Ave. Cars pass our Stores. Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, New York.

PAVILION HOTEL.

ISLIP, L. I.

The attention of all desiring a summer resort in a healthful, pleasant and picturesque location, is particularly invited to this splendid Hotel, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, distant five miles (A MAGNIFICENT SAIL,) one hour and fifteen minutes from the city. The grounds are extensive and well shaded. Rooms large and airy, surrounded by a beautiful country, with smooth gravelly roads leading past handsome country seats and pleasant villages.

To a number of families wishing to be together, especially those having children, this offers unusual attractions.

U. S.

1, d

Mining 1

ineer Illustr S, publisher,

Here you have the country, with drives, pleasant and well shaded walks, the salt air of the Ocean without its dampness, good bathing (STILL OR SURF), without danger.

The South Bay affords good Yachting, Gunning and Fishing in the bay and rivers. A competent man attached to the House, who will furnish men, boats, gunning and fishing apparatus, and superintend and accompany Beach Parties, Pic-Nics, etc.

This House has changed hands and has been entirely renovated. Comfortable rooms and a good table at moderate prices.

BILLIARD ROOM, BOWLING ALLEY, &c.

N.B.—Extensive Stablings.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL



FOR FAMILY USE-NO CHANGE OF LAMPS REQUIRED-A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil-Strictly Pure-No-Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire Test 145 degrees (b ing 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government)—U equiled for Brilliandy and Economy—Packed in the celebrated Guaranty Pat. Cans. Ask for Pratt's "Astral," the safest and best Illuminating Oil. Try & Agents wanted in every town. At wholesale and retail by the Proprietors.

Oil House of CHAS. PRATT,

(Established in 1770.)

Manufacturers, Packers and Dealers in strictly First-Class Oils.

Box 8050.

108 Fulton St., New York.

Send for circulars, with testimonials and price lists.

THE NEW SONG BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED :

The Diadem of School Songs,

By Prof. WM. TILLINGHAST. Its beautiful illustrations make it a decided novelty; its excellent and appropriate music; its carefully selected poetry; and its superior system of instruction in the elements of music, make it the very best School Music Book ever published.

Its Songs are adapted to every possible occasion in every kind of School. It contains:

Academy songs; Autumnal songs;
Bird so.gs; Boatman s.ngs;
Common school songs; Country songs; Chants;
Dedication songs; Devotional songs; Do right;
Evening songs; Exh.bition songs; Exercise;
Flower songs; Field; Free school; Family circle;
Gymnastic songs; G-aded school; good children;
Harvest songs; Holiday; Home circle;
Infant school song; Industry;
Juvenile songs; June songs, etc.;
Krep-in-the right songs; Kindness;
Labor songs; Love songs; Little singers;
May sorgs; Morning songs; Moral songs;
Nationas songs; Night songs; Neatness;
Order songs; Openic g songs; Obed ence;
Parting songs; Pastoral; Patience; Patriotic;
Quiet songs;

Parting songs; Pastoral; Pattence; Patriote; Quiet songs;
Néceas s. ngs; Rain; Rounds in 2, 3 and 4 parte;
Social songs; Skating; Sunshine; Spring;
Teachers' institute songs; Temperance;
Useful songs, unr valed;
Vacation songs; Visiturs' songs;
Winter songs;
'Xercises in sight singing;
Yung; po ple songs;
'Sacely the songs to suit all!"

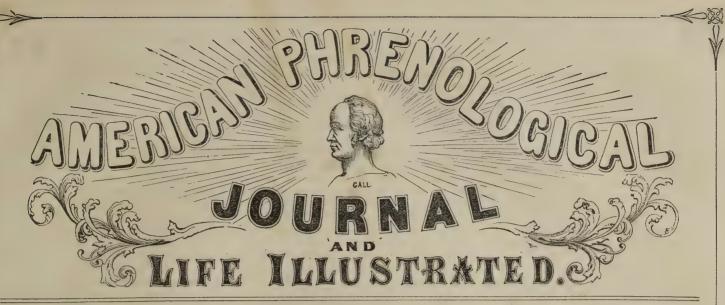
Price, per dozen, by express, \$6. Specimen mailed for 60 cents.

J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.,

Publishers, 14 Bond St., New York.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for Schools" sent on demand.

The Available Causes of Disease, Insanity and Deformity. By John Ellis, M.D. A Book for the People as well as for the Profession. By mail, post-paid, \$2.00. Dr. Ellis' Family Homeopathy, \$2.00, sent by mail, post-paid, by S. R. We is, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.



SAMUEL R. WELLS, EDITOR.]

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1869.

[Vol. 49.—No. 6. Whole No. 366.

Published on the First of each Month, at \$3 a year, by the EDITOR, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

Contents. Richard G. Pardee...... 213 What is a Man?..... 229 Brain Waves Again 214 The Boys' Two Rules Spring .- The Coming Time ... 216 He did not Fear Death 231 The Planchette Mystery..... 217 Will you Renew? . Obedience,-Enduring Life ... 232 Alaska, and its People...... 220 "Catching the Sunbeams"... 222 Bad Books. Sober Thoughts..... 222 John Folgate..... Our Dead-Letter Box..... A New Book on Marriage 242 Question. \$27 Quaker Music. 242 Where are the Housekeepers?. 227 The Quakers Again. 243

The Journal.

Man, know thyself. All wisdom centers there; To none man seems ignoble, but to man .- Young.

RICHARD G. PARDEE,

THE EMINENT SUNDAY-SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

THE short sketch which is here given of the career of Mr. Pardce will disclose no remarkable gifts, no radiant talents of intellect, no wonderful achievements in commerce or politics; he was not great in these respects, but he has left a record of industry and unflinching fidelity in a department of labor to which few of those whom the world calls great can lay any claim. He was one of our most zealous Sunday-school teachers. The quiet yet exacting employment of a Christian educator found in him a devoted, self-sacrificing workman, and a successful workman, too. He possessed a fine-grained and susceptible organization, whose excellence was maintained by habits founded on the purest ideas of tem-



PORTRAIT OF RICHARD G. PARDEE.

perance and sobriety. The marked predominance of the Mental Temperament rendered him appreciative of those influences which affect the feelings and emotions; and also contributed to make him lively, sprightly, and graceful. The broad forehead indicates a relish for the humorous and the mirthful, while at the same time it indicates an available, practical

mind. He was never lacking in expedients, not at all wanting in plan or contrivance. The full top-head evinces large moral development. Benevolence, Spirituality, Conscientiousness were prominent features in his character. He was broad, liberal, charitable, just, and trusting; perhaps too generous for his own interests. His head appears to have been rather broad at the base, thus ministering to his energy and activity in carrying into execution his plans and purposes. The mouth shows decision, and the clearly defined and open eyes indicate earnestness and directness of aim. We would be inclined also to consider Mr. Pardee a man of warm feeling, of quick and prompt action, yet not blunt, forward, or insinuating; in fact, rather diffident in the assertion of personal sentiment or in the inauguration of original measures.

Mr. Pardee was born in Sharon, Schoharie County, N. Y., on the 12th of October, 1811. Until he had attained the age of seventeen he spent his time on his father's farm, attending, as he had opportunity, the district school. It was during this early period of his life that his mind received those impressions which molded his entire after-career. He was a Sundayschool scholar under the superintendentship of Mr. W. M. Smith, a son of Gov. John Cotton Smith, whose earnestness and eloquence as a religious instructor were most potential in winning the hearts of his young charge. About the year 1828, young Pardee left Sharon and went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he had an uncle, who received him into his house. For a short time he acted as a clerk in the post-office of that town, and subsequently obtained a situation in a dry-goods store. In Seneca Falls, owing to the new influences and associations to which his clerkship exposed him, he, for a time, was drawn from the consideration of religious matters, and occupied much of his leisure in light and gay amusement; but having formed a connection with the Presbyterian Church, he became deeply interested in its work, and fairly commenced the career of a Sunday-school teacher, in which he became afterward so eminent. In 1840, he removed to Palmyra, in Wayne County, and was there engaged in business until 1852, when he went, with his family, to Geneva. A year later we find him in New York city, having accepted the position of General Agent for the New York Sunday-School Union.

In this important relation he remained ten years, exhibiting marked enterprise and efficiency in the management of the affairs of the Union, developing and extending its influence, until it became what it is to-day, a conspicuous feature in the religious institutions of New York.

Mr. Pardee resigned the agency of the Sunday-School Union to labor more effectually in the Sunday-school, although at the same time he entered into the employment of a life insurance company. During the last five years of his life he visited nearly every State in the Union, attending conventions, lecturing before Sunday-schools and religious associations, and everywhere showing an indefatigable assiduity in the promotion of Sunday-school work. His

views of creeds and denominations were liberal and tolerant. He labored with like energy wherever he was called or invited to go, whether among Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, or other religious societies.

Although lacking in the polish and precision which high mental culture imparts to the orator, he was cogent and persuasive, because his statements were clear, pointed, and thoroughly practical. His large experience furnished a wealth of felicitous illustration, while his cordial, hearty, yet refined manner attracted and held the attention.

Mr. Pardee's death occurred somewhat unexpectedly, at his residence in New York, on the 4th of February last. He had returned from a tour through the South but a few months before, and, it is thought, contracted, during that tour, the seeds of the malady which brought him to the **to**mb.

He published from time to time, in religious periodicals, his experiences in, and views on, Sunday-school matters, and also a book in the same line, entitled, "The Sabbath-School Index," which is valuable for its practical suggestions to teachers.

The publishers of the National Sunday-School Teacher, of Chicago, have made us indebted to them for the use of the portrait of Mr. Pardee which illustrates this article.

BRAIN WAVES AGAIN.

A PHYSICIAN writes us from Western New York as follows:

S. R. Wells—Dear Sir: I have a little experience in support of "Brain Waves" that I desire to communicate. I am a practicing physician; have been in practice here twenty-one years. Two or three years after I had commenced practice I began to have strong and vivid impressions, as night approached, that I should be called out in the night to visit some sick person. So seldom was I deceived by these premonitions, that I soon learned to make suitable preparations with my horse and wagon, so as to have them convenient of access at night.

Twelve years ago I moved to a place nine miles distant from my present locality, to engage in practice; I remained there just eleven months, and then returned. During this eleven months' absence the following incident occurred:

Mrs. S—, the mother of two children, in humble circumstances, had an unusual degree of confidence in me as a physician. From my house to her residence was seven miles. As I retained a large share of my old customers, I had to pass her place of residence often on my way to see some of them. One Friday, while on my return home, in passing her house I saw Mrs. S—, and spoke to her. She remarked that one of her children was not well, but not sufficiently ill to require my attention. I passed on home. The Sabbath morning following I arose as usual and went to the barn to care for

my horse. I had no special calls up to my old neighborhood, and did not design to go up unless I did have; but nevertheless I all at once became impressed that I must go up to my old place; and so strong was this feeling, that I was constrained to harness my horse and start. When I arrived in sight of the residence of Mrs. S——, I saw her standing in the road looking toward me, and as I drew near she feelingly and very earnestly (and to my great surprise) expressed her thanks that I had come, and said that she had been praying for me to come all the morning, as her child was very sick and she had no way of sending for me.

One word more toward the explanation of the above phenomena and I have done. One fact stands prominent in the above incident—the mother's anxiety for her sick child and her prayerful anxiety for her physician. I have often thought how fervent her thoughts must have been, how often she visited the road, and how eager her gaze in the direction of my home! then the fact, also, that those burning desires produced an effect upon me that brought me to her side. I think a better name would be brain telegraph, or telegram.

With reference to the premonition of the night visits, in every instance the patient had been taken ill during the day, but not very seriously. The mother had often wanted to send, but the men were at work in the field, and it was not convenient. As night approached, the patient grew worse, and the parents' anxiety increased, often thinking about the doctor and putting off sending for him, hoping that the domestic appliances might relieve, until the case grew worse and the crisis was reached, when the message must be sent. The above are the facts; let him satisfactorily solve them who can.

Yours truly, W. E. R., M.D.

[This subject promises to elicit considerable attention. All delicately organized minds have had experiences similar to those herein given. We shall be glad to receive further testimony from well-authenticated sources. Facts are plentiful, but what of its philosophy? The causes are what we want.—ED.]

AT a festival party of old and young, the question was asked: Which season of life is most happy? After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had not noticed a group of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and these are covered with blossoms, I think how beautiful is spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think how beautiful is summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint, I think how beautiful is autumn! And when it is sere winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, I see the stars shine through."



ONE.

BY ANNIE L. MUZZER.

SEARCHING the dusty tomes of centuries,
Wherein the histories of men are writ,
We find sometimes a soul that seems to sit
Like a screne indweller of the skies,
Above the heat, the passion, and the strife,
The pomps and pleasures of this lower life.

The plague-like ills that fall on other men
Light on him too; but with his steadfast face
Set against cloud and storm, he seeks to trace
Through all a hidden vein of good; and when
His sense espies it, all the toil and pain
Which brought him wisdom, he but counts as gain.

On him the storms of Fate may madly beat,
And evil Fortune hold him as a mark;
Sin may spread nets to catch him i' the dark,
And cunning pitfalls yawn beneath his feet;
But, with his hand in God's, he springeth clear
Of snare and pit, and hath no thought of fear.

The hounds of Envy bay upon his track;
And secret Hate, that dareth not to hunt
In open day, nor meet him front to front,
Twangeth her poison arrows at his back;
He passes, thinking of that rabble crew
Of whom Christ said, "They know not what they do."

He judges not his erring brother man;
Pity doth move his heart, remembering all
The sweet deceits that lured him to his fall,
And that however wisely he may plan,
Who fears not God, but trusts in his own might,
Can not but lose his way and miss the right.

On Truth the structure of his life is built,

Nor all the jostlings of Pride and Power
Can move him from his fortress, his strong tower;
While wily Falsehood, conscious of its guilt,

Lurks to its hiding-place, he stands secure,
Knowing his basis firm, his building sure,

No doubt lives in his soul; Time's breath doth swell The world-ship's shining sails, and on she strains, Storms burst, her crew revolt, confusion reigns, And all seems rushing toward the port of Hell; No doubt hath he who learns in Wisdom's school That God omnipotent through all doth rule.

GREAT MEN-SMALL HEADS.

A VALUED correspondent sends us the following sprightly letter, and we cordially give it a place:

EDITOR PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:—In your April number you have an elaborate article to prove that Napoleon's head was very large. Now, as you have proved that his head was very large, can you not afford to give your readers a list of great men with small, or remarkably small, heads?

Moore tells us that Byron's head was remarkably small; and Kippis tells us that the head of Capt. Cook, the great navigator, was small. I have seen it in print that the head of Voltaire had been recently exhumed, and it was found on examination to be not only small, but the "bump" of Veneration was developed to an extraordinary degree. Besides, I know that the head of the immortal Halleck, whose statue is soon to grace your Central Park, did not require a large hat.

You seem to lean altogether toward the "big heads," ignoring the small ones. In my experience, which extends over some years, I have found more wit in small and full-sized heads than in large ones. Why, I know of three heads as large as yellow pumpkins, surmounting physiques strong and healthy, and withal nothing remarkable; and I know one little pine-apple, Byron head which I would not swap for a cart-load of the yellow pumpkins!

I believe that John Stuart Mill's head is small, but perhaps he ain't anybody. I remember seeing a cast of the head of Sir Isaac Newton in the Yale Medical College, which did not strike me as being a great head to look

at, though all must admit his to have been a first-class intellect.

The bulk of your readers, I take it, are small men with small heads, and it would not be amiss to hold out to them the hope that they may yet be something with their little heads.

Please give us a list of clever fellows who have made a respectable appearance in the world with heads only 22 inches and under. If you could only afford it, I don't think it would hurt your trade, for surely you must have ten times the sale in Liliput that you have in Brobdignac.

Can't you find eleven to put in the same table with Byron? Such a table would lift the pall of black despair which is fast falling over the great majority of your readers. You have done the giants to satiety; vouchsafe a few morsels to the starving Tom Thumbs. Don't cut us off entirely. Let us all indulge a hope that God did not fix the indelible stamp of littleness upon us from the egg? If a man with a small head can't be anybody, and Phrenology can prove it to be a law as unerring as the planets, why should any but the chosen few attempt anything? If tape and calipers are infallible measures of intellect, one can quickly decide that he must be a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water," provided his head does not fill the required number of inches of tape. How consoling is the test to the "big head!" how depressing to the little head! Very respectfully, your reader.

In response to the foregoing, we have to say that the doctrine, "size the measure of power," is not confined to the human brain alone, but to every other realm of physical things. Phrenologists always say, in elucidating the subject, that "size is the measure of power, other conditions being equal;" but most people who criticise this doctrine, or seek to find exceptions to it, utterly fail to study the other conditions. When we compare objects of given size, the quality being the same, we always find that there is equality of power. Everybody knows that hickory wood makes a good whipstock, ox-bow, or cross-bow, and everybody looking at hickory whip-stocks would select the largest if he wanted the strongest. Take violin strings: we all know that the treble string is the weaker, because it is made smaller than the others. We compare pine timber with pine, oak with oak, hickory with hickory, steel with steel, fiddle-string with fiddle-string, and we find no trouble with the law of size as a measure of power, all the other conditions being understood as equal. The same is applicable to horses in regard to muscular power. Of a given breed of horses, cattle, or dogs, the larger is always understood to be the stronger. But timber differs in quality, ranging all the way from lignum-vitæ to the softest bass-wood or willow, and the strength and weakness correspond to quality; and he who does not study temperament, and understand it as he would the quality of anything else (as most people do not), will be constantly making misjudgments relative to the power of men, physically and

Napoleon had a body and brain of the best quality, a most excellent temperament, and a large head; hence the conditions being equal, and the head being large, he was the great soldier of his age, at least great in force and intelligence; but his top-head was not so high, and his moral perceptions were not considered quite up to the average of men. Some men's

heads are very large where Napoleon's was not so amply developed, and they have three times his moral force, with perhaps not one-tenth of his intellectual capability.

People greatly err in judgment on the subject of largeness and smallness of heads. Persons having the same quality of organization differ in the form of head, and are perhaps distinguished in some department. Capt. Cook did not need a great head to circumnavigate the globe. What he needed was large perceptives, and the kind of energy which a roving, restless nature requires. In regard to the size of Byron's head, we do not believe it was "remarkably small." Moore had a large head, and large in the upper part. Byron's head, as our correspondent infers, was a pine-apple head, viz., large at the base, tapering upward; and most persons, unless they are physicians, phrenologists, or ethnologists, judge of the size of the head by the size of the hat one wears. Most readers know that Byron was a dashing, reckless fellow, with little care or caution. When he said,

"I'll publish, right or wrong;
Fools are my theme,—let satire be my song,"

it evinced small Caution, not an extra degree of reasoning power, and a great deal of Combativeness and Destructiveness; hence where his hat came, the head was not necessarily large; but below the hat line it was broad and amply developed. In the region of the passions, there is no doubt Byron's head was very largely developed. Besides, Byron's temperament was very favorable to mental activity. He had strong passions, but not high moral sentiment. He was an intellectual, imaginative, passionate animal, that neither "feared God nor regarded man." He had fierceness of passion, clearness of perception, and ample imagination, but it was of a sensuous character. Those passionate lines indicating the state of his moral feeling, show also fine poetic capacity, but a low state of character and moral susceptibility, viz.:

"My soul is dark. O quickly string
The harp I yet can brook to hear,
And let thy gentle fingers fling
Its melting murmurs o'er mine ear.
But let the strains be wild and deep,
Nor let your notes of joy be first;
I tell thee, minstrel, I must weep,
Or else this heavy heart will burst;
For it has been by sorrow nursed,
And ached in sleepless silence long,
And now 'tis doomed to know the worst,
And break at once, or yield to song."

In regard to Voltaire, we remark that we happen to have a cast of his head in our collection, and we find by careful measurement that it is 22 inches in circumference, and of full size for a man weighing 150 pounds; and as we suppose him to have been relatively small, his head was large for his body. Voltaire was remarkable for the fineness and intensity of his temperament. He was as fine as silk compared with hemp, and intense and terse in his constitution. His Veneration was large, and his character was in harmony with



it. He was the veriest sycophant to power and to men of influence; and we are informed that he built a chapel in a small town in France, and on the door-cap had this inscription engraved: "Dedicated to God by Voltaire." He was simply a deist, and ridiculed the Christian's idea of the Trinity. The Jews are deists, but they are not called infidels, though they do not accept Jesus as the Messiah. Voltaire lived at an age and in a country in which skepticism and ridicule were very common.

We have seen the poet Halleck, and were impressed with the idea that his head was of good size; and lest the world should have as much controversy relative to it as there has been respecting the head of Byron, we think we shall take some pains soon to ascertain just how large a hat he wore. As a poet, Halleck was not prolific; and it has been a standing criticism that the chief defect in his writing was that he wrote so little. But Halleck seemed to be well proportioned in body and brain.

In respect to the head of John Stuart Mill, we do not propose to discuss the question until we have some more positive evidence than a mere "belief." Probably the Isaac Newton bust in the New Haven college is not a cast from his head, but a model, and therefore not a scientific representative of his case.

We are aware that men having heads as big as "a pumpkin," with strong and healthy physiques, may not be remarkable for talent, or for any high degree of mental activity or power. Does not our correspondent know of a plenty of great, loose-made horses that are not half so strong and spry as a light, compact pony? A head and body that are coarse, beefy, and flabby, with poor conditions, can not be expected to amount to much, any more than a great chestnut rail can be tough like a hickory pole half its size. Observers must always understand and take proper account of temperament, or they will be comparing tow-strings with fiddlestrings, hickory handspikes with pine beanpoles, and be led into all sorts of mistakes.

It is true that the majority of men have not large heads, and it is also true that the majority of men are not great men. Occasionally we find a small man who is tough and wiry, and he will do more work than some great broadsided man. A two-year-old bull will master a Durham ox three times his size; a game-cock, organized for sprightliness and spirit, will conquer an acre of coarse-grained, clumsy Shanghaies, and nobody doubts that the difference existing in their organization gives the smaller bird or beast the mastery.

Our correspondent asks us to give a list of clever fellows who have made a respectable appearance in the world with heads of only 22 inches and under. Aaron Burr had a 22-inch head, and was one of the finest-grained men in the world; but there was not quite brain enough in the top-head to regulate his passions and selfish propensities, yet he had talent, and exemplified it. The term "great men" is often misapplied. We go out into the world and

find a man with large Calculation, and he becomes a great arithmetician. Zerah Colburn was one of these men, but his greatness was partial, yet he became known and noted the world over, without a large head. Another has large Constructiveness, and becomes an inventor, a cunning worker in all sorts of mechanism. He may not be a man of pride, prudence, ambition, strong affection, or strong force of character; he may not even have a strong general intellect, and his head might be comparatively small, yet he would be great in the department of mechanism, but not so great as he would have been with all the organs amply developed, and body enough to sustain them. Another has theatrical or oratorical talent. Another has musical talent or artistic talent, but not great general talent, and would make perhaps a poor financier, a miserable administrator of affairs. Another is a genius at making money, and don't know anything else. Nothing is more common than to find men in society who have splendid special abilities, without having general talent. They are successful in special lines of efforts, but their general capacity is only medium. This is true of certain phrenologists. Then, again, we find what our friend would call small heads, that are so harmonious in balance, and have such a fineness and strength of temperament, and such favorable circumstances, as to call out and train all the faculties, and enable the person to exemplify excellence, if not greatness, in every department to which he devotes his attention. A diamond need not be large to cut glass, for it is done with one sharp corner; and we may remark, in closing, that a want of culture sends to the grave "many a mute, inglorious Milton," many a genius who might have made himself largely serviceable to the world, and sent his name down the ages.

Many a farmer who follows the plow, and can scarcely write his name, and has only the culture and the opportunity to represent good, sound common sense, needs but to have his mental ax ground on the stone of education to enable him to hew his way to the highest seats of knowledge and power. Brain requires culture, and many a head of moderate size, good quality, harmoniously developed, and properly trained, not only wins success, but triumph. Nevertheless, we suppose the same person with a larger head and body, and the same quality of mental and physical constitution, would take a superior rank if the brain were large instead of medium. A gold dollar is just as perfect as a gold eagle, and, as far as it goes, is just as effective, but it does not go so far. A spy-glass is not a telescope, nor is a pocket-pistol a cannon. The size of brain, other things-such as quality, health, culture, etc.—being equal, is the measure of power.

To be free from desire is *money*; to be free from the rage of perpetually buying something new is a certain revenue; to be content with what we possess constitutes the greatest and most certain of riches.—*Cicero*.

SPRING.

How beautiful is the sun of spring-time, so soft, mellow, and rich in its glow, warming into renewed activity all organic life! Human nature seems then to rise in the scale of being, to shake off the sloth and sluggishness which chill Hiems induced, and to stretch itself and smooth out the creases and wrinkles of comparative inactivity. But the most beautiful thought of all is, that God is in all this beauty, all this re-creation and re-animation; that his Spirit breathes the warmth and dispels the chill which struck us to the heart and cramped our energies. The genial sun, rising in his majesty, once more asserts his supremacy and strength, and everywhere exercises the genial influences which warmth and light impart. So the Sun of Righteousness will rise with healing in his wings forever, if the heart will but stretch forth the hand and breathe the prayer of solicitation.

"Wake from thy winter, sad heart, and sing;" rejoice with nature; see in the glow of joy about you more than sufficient reason for hearty pleasure and satisfaction. It is pleasant to witness the gradual change wrought by nature in spring-time, to observe the resurrection into life of the tree and shrub, which a short time before seemed all withered and dead. Apt symbol of our souls, of their immortality, and of that great resurrection which will take place when this earthly dispensation shall have been completed, and the mighty angel shall declare that "time shall be no more." Then the soul shall take on a new life, then it will rise in the strength of a newmade immortality. H. S. D.

THE COMING TIME.

'Trs coming—yes, 'tis coming; The time is coming fast, When justice shall no longer Be molded by the past.

No more shall creed or dogma Distort the human soul, Or dark'ning superstition Reign monarch o'er the whole.

We shall not judge our neighbor, Or speak a word of ill Against a fellow-brother, But have to all good-will.

We shall not seek to cover
Our deeds from others' sight;
But every word and action
Be open to the light.

No more shall truth be prostrate, While ignorance and sin Stalk boldly through the nations, And countless plaudits win.

The course of things is changing,
We see it every day;
And in the coming future
The truth will hold the sway.

A HEAD properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

THE PLANCHETTE MYSTERY.

[CONTINUED.]

THEORY OF A FLOATING, AMBIENT MENTALITY,

T is supposed by those who hold this theory, or rather hypothesis. that the assumed floating, ambient mentality is an aggregate emanation from the minds of those present in the circle; that this mentality is clothed, by some mysterious process, with a force analogous to what it possesses in the living organism, by which force it is enabled, under certain conditions, to move physical bodies and write or otherwise express its thoughts; and that in its expression of the combined intelligence of the circle, it generally follows the strongest mind, or the mind that is otherwise best qualified or conditioned to give current to the thought. Although the writer of the interesting article, entitled "Planchette in a New Character," in Putnam's Monthly for December, 1868, disclaims, at the commencement of his lucubration, all theories on the subject, yet, after collating his facts, he shows a decided leaning to the foregoing theory as the nearest approach to a satisfactory explanation. "Floating, combined intelligence brought to bear upon an inanimate object," "active intellectual principle afloat in the circumambient air," are the expressions he uses as probably affording some light on the subject. This is a thought on which, as concerns its main features, many others have rested, not only in this country but in Europe, especially in England, as I am told by a friend who recently visited several sections of Great Britain where forms of these mysterious phenomena prevail.

The first difficulty that stands in the way of this hypothesis is that it supposes a thing which, if true, is quite as mysterious and inexplicable as the mystery which it purports to explain. How is it that an "intellectual principle" can detach itself from an intellectual being, of whose personality it formed the chief ingredient, and become an outside, objective, "floating," and "circumambient" entity, with a capability of thinking, willing, acting, and expressing thought, in which the original possessor of the emanated principle often has no conscious participation? And after you have told us this, then tell us how the "intellectual principle," not only of one, but of several persons can emanate from them, become "floating" and "ambient," and then, losing separate identity, conjoin and form one active communicating agent with the powers aforesaid? And after you have removed from these mere assumptions the aspect of physical and moral impossibility, you will have another task to perform, and that is to show us how this emanated, "combined," "floating," "circumambient" intelligence can sometimes assume an individual and seemingly personal character of its own, totally distinct from, and, in some features, even antagonistic to, all the characters in the circle in which the "emanation" is supposed to have its origin?

It is not denied now that the answers and communications of Planchette (and of the influence acting through other channels) often do exhibit a controlling influence of the mind of the medium or of other persons in the circle. But no theory should ever be considered as explaining a mystery unless it covers the whole ground of that mystery. Even, therefore, should we consider the theory of the "floating intelligence" of the circle reproducing itself in expression, as explaining that part of the phenomenon which identifies itself with the minds of the circle (which it does not), what shall be said of those cases in which the phenomena exhibit characteristics which are sui generis, and can not possibly have been derived from the minds of the circle?

That phenomena of the latter class are sometimes exhibited is not only proved by many other facts that might be cited, but is clearly exemplified by this same writer in *Putnam's Magazine*. The intelligence whose performances and communications he relates seems to stand out with a character and individuality as strongly marked and as distinct from any and all in the circle as any one of them was distinct from another. This individuality was first shown by giving its own pet names to the different persons composing the circle—"Flirt," "Clarkey," "Hon. Clarke," "The Angel," and "Sassiness." The young lady designated by the last sobriquet, after it had been several times repeated, petitioned to be indicated thereafter "only by the initial 'S,'" which the impertinent scribbler accorded only so far as omitting all the letters except the five S's, so that she was afterward recognized as "S.S.S.S."

The writer further says:

"It is always respectful to 'Hon. Clarke,' and when pressed to state what it thought of him, answered that he was 'a good skipper,' a reputation fairly earned by his capacity for managing a fleet of small boats. But we were not contented with so vague an answer, and our urgent demand for an analysis of his character produced the reply: 'A native crab apple, but spicy and sweet when ripe,' * * * When asked to go on, it wrote: 'Ask me Hon. Clarke's character again, and I will flee to the realms of imperishable woe; or, as Tabitha is here, say I'll pull your nose;' and on being taunted with its incapacity to fulfill the threat, it wrote: 'Metaphorically speaking, of course.' Not satisfied with this rebuff, on another occasion the subject was again pursued, and the answer elicited as follows: 'Yes, but you can't fool me. I said nay once, and when I says nay I means nay.' [A mind of its own, then.] More than once it has lapsed into the same misuse of the verb, as: 'I not only believes it, but I knows it;' and again: 'You asks and I answers, because I am here.' * * *

"Again, on being remonstrated with for illiteracy, it defended itself by saying: 'I always was a bad speler' (sic); an orthographical blunder that no one in the room was capable of making. But on the whole, our Planchette is a scientific and cultivated intelligence, of more than average order, though it may be, at times, slightly inaccurate in orthography, and occasionally quote incorrectly; I must even confess that there are moments when its usual elegance of diction lapses into slang terms and abrupt contradictions. But, after all, though we flatter ourselves that as a family we contain rather more than ordinary intelligence, still it is more than a match for us."

Who can fail to perceive, from these quotations and admissions, the marked and distinctive *individuality* of the intelligence that was here manifested, as being of itself totally fatal to the idea of derivation from the circle?

But not only was this intelligence *distinctive*, but in several instances even *antagonistic* to that existing in the circle, as in the case reported as follows:

"Some one desiring to pose this ready writer, asked for its theory of the Gulf Stream; which it announced without hesitation to be 'Turmoil in the water produced by conglomeration of icebergs.' Objection was made that the warmth of the waters of the natural phenomenon rather contradicted this original view of the subject; to which Planchette tritely responded: 'Friction produces heat.' 'But how does friction produce heat in this case?' pursued the questioner. 'Light a match,' was the inconsequent answer—Planchette evidently believing that the pupil was ignorant of first principles. 'But the Gulf Stream flows north; how, then, can the icebergs accumulate at its source?' was the next interrogation; which elicited the contemptuous reply: 'There is as much ice and snow at the south pole as at the north, ignorant Clarkey.' 'But it flows from the Gulf of Mexico?' pursued the undismayed. 'You've got me there, unless it flows underground,' was the cool and unexpected retort; and it wound up by declaring, sensibly, that, after all, 'it is a meeting of the north and south Atlantic currents, which collide, and the eddic (ste) runs northward.' [At another time,] on being twice interrogated in regard to a subject, it replied tartly: 'I hate to be asked if I am sure of a fact.'"

Now, what could have been this intelligence which thus insisted upon preserving and asserting its individuality so distinctly as to forbid all reasonable hypothesis of a compounded derivation from the minds of the circle, even were such a thing possible? A fairy, perhaps, snugly cuddled up under the board so as to clude observation. Friend "Clarkey," try again, for surely this time you are a little befogged, or else the present writer is more so.

"TO DAIMONION" (THE DEMON).

There was published, several years ago, by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, a little work entitled: "To Daimonion, or the Spiritual Medium. Its nature illustrated by the history of its uniform mysterious manifestations when unduly excited. By Traverse Oldfield." This author deals largely in quotations from ancient writers in illustration of his subject, and as an attempt to explain the mysteries of clairvoyance, trance, second-sight, "spirit-knockings," intelligent movements of physical bodies without hands, etc., his work has claims to our attention which do not usually pertain to the class of works to which it belongs. "To Daimonion" (the demon), or the "spiritual medium," he supposes to be the spiritus mundi, or the spirit of the universe, which formed so large an element in the cosmological theories of many ancient philosophers; and this, "when unduly excited" (whatever that may mean), he supposes to be the medium, not only of many psychic and apparently preternatural phenomena described in the writings of all previous ages, but also of the simi-

lar phenomena of modern times, of which it is now admitted that this suffice as to the character and origin of these demons; and it may Planchettism is only one of the more recently developed phases. For some reason, which seemed satisfactory to him, but which we fear he has not made clear or convincing to the mass of his readers, this writer assumes it as more than probable that this spiritus mundi—a living essence which surrounds and pervades the world, and even the whole universeis identical with the "nervous principle" which connects the soul with the body,—in all this unconsciously reaffirming nearly the exact theory first propounded by Mesmer, in explanation of the phenomena of "animal magnetism," so called. Quotations are given from Herodotus, Xenophon, Cicero, Pliny, Galen, and many others, referring to phenomena well known in the times in which these several writers lived, and which he supposes can be explained only on the general hypothesis here set forth; and in the same category of marvels, to be explained in the same way, he places the performances of the snake-charmers, clairvoyants, thought-readers, etc., of modern Egypt and India.

This spiritus mundi, or "nervous principle," to which he supposes the ancients referred when they spoke of "the demon," is, according to his theory, the medium, or menstruum, by which, under certain conditions of "excitement," the thoughts and potencies of one mind, with its affections, emotions, volitions, etc., flow into another, giving rise to reflex expressions, which, to persons ignorant of this principle, have seemed possible only as the utterances of outside and supermundane intelligences. And as this same spiritus mundi, or demon, pervades and connects the mind equally with all physical bodies, in certain other states of "excitement" it moves those physical bodies, or makes sounds upon them, expressing intelligence—that intelligence always being a reflex of the mind of the person who, consciously or unconsciously, served as the exciting agent.

Whatever elements of truth this theory, in a different mode of application, might be found to possess, in the form in which it is here presented it is encumbered by two or three difficulties which altogether seem fatal. In the first place, it wears upon its face the appearance of a thing "fixed up" to meet an emergency, and which would never have been thought of except by a mind pressed almost to a state of desperation by the want of a theory to account for a class of facts. Look at it: "The spirit of the world identical with the nervous principle" !- the same, "when unduly excited," the medium by which a mind may unconsciously move other minds and organisms, or even dead matter, in the expression of its own thoughts! Where is the shadow of proof? Is it anything more than the sheerest assumption?

Then again: even if this mere assumption were admitted for truth, it would not account for that large class of facts referred to in the course of our remarks on the "Electrical theory," unless this spiritus mundi, demon, nervous principle, or spiritual medium, is made at once not only the "medium," but the intelligent and designing source of the communication; for, as we have said before, it would be perfectly useless to deny that thoughts are sometimes communicated through the Planchette and similar channels, which positively never had any existence in the minds of any of the persons visibly present.

And then, too, in relation to the nature of the demon, or demons: the theory of the ancients, from whose representative minds this writer has quoted, was notoriously quite different from that which he has given. The ancients recognized good demons and evil demons. The demon of Socrates was regarded by him as an invisible, individual intelligence. A legion of demons were in one instance cast out by Christ from the body of a man whom they had infested; we can hardly suppose that these were simply a legion of "nervous principles" or "souls of the world." What those demons were really understood to be in those days, may be learned from a passage in the address of Titus to his army, when encamped before Jerusalem, in which, in order to remove from their minds the fear of death in battle, he says:

"For what man of virtue is there who does not know that those souls which are severed from their fleshy bodies in battles by the sword, are received by the ether, that purest of elements, and joined to that company which are placed among the stars; that they become good demons and propitious heroes, and show themselves as such to their posterity afterward?"—Josephus, Wars of the Jews, B. VI., chap. 1, sec. 5.

suffice also for the theory of To Daimonion, as to the particular mystery here to be explained.

IT IS SOME PRINCIPLE OF NATURE AS YET UNKNOWN.

If there is any wisdom in this theory, it is so profound that we "don't see it." It looks very much to us as though this amounted only to the saying that "all we know about the mystery is, that it is unknown; all the explanation that we can give of it is, that it is inexplicable; and that the only theory of it is, that it has no theory." Thus it leaves the matter just where it was before, and we should not have deemed this saving worthy of the slightest notice had we not heard and read so much grave discussion on the subject, criticising almost every other theory, and then concluding with the complacent announcement of the writer's or speaker's theory as superior to all others, that "it is some principle or force of nature as yet unknown!"

THEORY OF THE AGENCY OF DEPARTED SPIRITS.

This theory apparently has both merits and difficulties, which at present we can only briefly notice. Among the strong points in its favor, the first and most conspicuous one is, that it accords with what this mysterious intelligence, in all its numerous forms of manifestation, has steadily, against all opposition, persisted in claiming for itself, from its first appearance, over twenty years ago, till this day. And singularly enough, it appears as a fact which, perhaps, should be stated as a portion of the history of these phenomena, that years before public attention and investigation were challenged by the first physical manifestation that claimed a spiritual origin, an approaching and general revisitation of departed human spirits was, in several instances, the burden of remarkable predictions. I have in my possession a little book, or bound pamphlet, entitled, "A Return of Departed Spirits," and bearing the imprint, "Philadelphia: Published by J. R. Colon, 2031 Chestnut Street, 1843." in which is contained an account of strange phenomena which occurred among the Shakers at New Lebanon, N. Y., during the early part of that year. In the language of the author: "Disembodied spirits began to take possession of the bodies of the brethren and sisters; and thus, by using them as instruments, made themselves known by speaking through the individuals whom they had got into." The writer then goes on to describe what purported to be the visitations of hundreds in that way from different nations and tribes that had lived on earth in different ages -the consistency of the phenomena being maintained throughout. I have conversed with leading men among the Shakers of the United States concerning this affair, and they tell me that the visitation was not confined to New Lebanon, but extended, more or less, to all the Shaker communities in the United States-not spreading from one to another, but appearing nearly simultaneously in all. They also tell me that the phenomena ceased about as suddenly as they appeared; and that when the brethren were assembled, by previous appointment, to take leave of their spirit-guests, they were exhorted by the latter to treasure up these things in their hearts; to say nothing about them to the world's people, but to wait patiently, and soon they (the spirits) would return, and make their presence known to the world generally.

During the interval between the autumn of 1845 and the spring of 1847, a book, wonderful for its inculcations both of truth and error, was dictated in the mesmeric state by an uneducated boy-A. J. Davis-in which the following similar prediction occurs:

"It is a truth that spirits commune with one another while one is in the body and the other in the higher spheres-and this, too, when the person in the body is unconscious of the influx, and hence can not be convinced of the fact; and this truth will ere long present itself in the form of a living demonstration. And the world will hail with delight the ushering in of that era when the interiors of men will be opened, and the spiritual communion will be established, such as is now being enjoyed by the inhabitants of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn."-Nat. Div. Rev., pp. 675,

Eight months after the book containing this passage was published, and more than a year after the words here quoted were dictated and written, strange rapping sounds were heard in an obscure family in an obscure village in the western part of New York. On investigation, Hesiod and many others might be quoted to the same purpose; but let | those sounds were found to be connected with intelligence, which, rap-

ping at certain letters of the alphabet as it was called over, spelled sen-it; but we should at least expect that a man speaking through it would tences, and claimed to be a spirit. The phenomena increased, assumed many other forms, extended to other mediums, and rapidly spread, not only all over this country, but over the civilized world. And wherever this intelligence has been interrogated under conditions which itself prescribes for proper answers, its great leading and persistent response to the question, "What are you?" has been, "We are spirits!" Candor also compels us to admit that this claim has been perseveringly maintained against the combined opposition of the great mass of intelligent and scientific minds to whom the world has looked for its guidance; and so successfully has it been maintained, that its converts are now numbered by millions, gathered, not from the ranks of the ignorant and superstitious, but consisting mostly of the intelligent and thinking middle classes, and of many persons occupying the highest positions in civil and

At first its opponents met it with expressions of utter contempt and cries of "humbug." Many ingenious and scientific persons volunteered their efforts to expose the "trick;" and if they seemed, in some instances, to meet with momentary success in solving the mystery, the next day would bring with it some new form of the phenomenon to which none of their theories would apply. Being finally discouraged by repeated failures to explain the hidden cause of these wonders, they withdrew from the field, and for many years allowed the matter to go by default; and only within the last twelvementh has investigation of the subject been re-aroused by the introduction into this country of the little instrument called "the Planchette"—an instrument which, to our certain knowledge, was used at least ten years ago in France, and that, too, as a supposed means of communicating with departed spirits.

This little board has been welcomed as a "toy" or a "game" into thousands of families, without suspicion of its having the remotest connection with so-called "Spiritualism." The cry has been raised,

"Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes,"

but too late! The Trojan walls are everywhere down; the wooden horse is already dragged into the city with all the armed heroes concealed in its bowels; the battle has commenced, and must be fought out to the bitter end, as best it may be; and in the numerous magazine and newspaper articles that have lately appeared on the subject, we have probably only the beginning of a clash of arms which must terminate one way or another.

Should our grave and learned philosophers find themselves overcome by this little three-legged spider, it will be mortifying; but in order to avoid that result, we fear they will have to do better than they have done

On the other hand, before the Spiritualists can be allowed to claim the final victory in this contest, they should, it seems to me, be required to answer the following questions in a manner satisfactory to the highest intelligence and the better moral and religious sense of the community:

Why is it that "spirits" communicating through your mediums, by Planchette or otherwise, can not relate, plainly and circumstantially, any required incident of their lives, as a man would relate his history to a friend, instead of dealing so much in vague and ambiguous generalities, as they almost always do, and that, too, often in the bad grammar or bad spelling of the medium? Or, as a question allied to this, why is it that what purports to be the same spirit, generally, if not always, fails, when trial is made, to identify himself in the same manner through any two different mediums? Or, as another question still allied to the above, why is it that your Websters, Clays, Calhouns, and others, speaking through mediums, so universally give the idea that they have deteriorated in intellect since they passed into the spirit-world? And why is it that so little discourse or writing that possesses real merit, and so much that is mere drivel, has come through your mediums, if spirits are the authors? And why does it so often happen that the spirits—if they are spirits can not communicate anything except what is already in the mind of the medium, or at least of some other person present? It does not quite answer these questions to say that the medium is "undeveloped," unless you explain to us precisely on what principle the undevelopment affects the case. A speaking-trumpet may be "undeveloped"—cracked or and the one in right relations to the laws of nature and of God, will wanting in some of its parts, so as to deteriorate the sound made through experience the best, the sweetest sleep.]

speak his own thoughts, and not the thoughts of the trumpet.

And then, looking at this subject in its moral and social aspects, the question should be answered: Why, on the supposition that these communications really come from immortal spirits, have they made so little progress, during the twenty years that they have been with us, in elevating the moral and social standard of human nature, in making better husbands and wives, parents and children, citizens and philanthropists, in drawing mankind together in harmony and charity, and founding and endowing great institutions for the elevation of the race? Rather may we not ask, in all kindness, why is it that the Spiritualist community has been little more than a Babel from the beginning to the present moment?

Or, ascending to the class of themes that come under the head of Religion: Why is it that prayer is so generally ignored, and the worship of God regarded as an unworthy superstition? Why is it that in the diatribes, dissertations, and speeches of those who profess to act under the sanction of the "spirits," we have a reproduction of so much of the slang and ribaldry of the infidels of the last century, and of the German Rationalism of the present, which is now being rejected by the Germans themselves? And why is it that in their references to the great lights of the world, we so often have Confucius, Jesus Christ, and William Shakspeare jumbled up into indistinguishability?

I do not say that all these questions may not be answered consistently with the claims of the spiritual hypothesis, but I do say that before our Spiritualist friends can have a right to expect the better portion of mankind to drink down this draft of philosophy which they have mixed, they must at least satisfy them that there is no poison in it.

Having thus exhibited these several theories, and, to an extent, discussed them pro et contra, it is but fair that we should now ask Planchette -using that name in a liberal sense—what is her theory of the whole Perhaps it may be said that after raising this world of curiosity and doubt in the public mind as to its own origin and true nature, we have some semblance of a right to hold this mysterious intelligence responsible for a solution of the difficulty it has created; and perhaps if we are a little skillful in putting our questions, and occasionally call in the aid of Planchette's brothers and sisters, and other members of this mysterious family, we may obtain some satisfactory results.

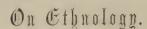
(Planchette's own theory, and conclusion, in our next.)

SLEEP.

Though we are well acquainted with the phenomenon of sleep, it is a singularly strange one. Suppose we had never seen a sleeping creature we should scarcely have believed that such a thing as sleep was possible. We should have deemed it absurd to think of life being reduced to a condition of apparent lifelessness; of consciousness itself being rendered unconscious, and yet have the power to return to perception after the short space of six or seven hours, not knowing, except by the clock, that it had actually been both unperceiving and unconscious for such a length of time. That man, full as he is of spirit, life, and energy, should lie down motionless like a stone, and become for a time blind, deaf, and dumb-that he should be shut out wholly from the impressions of the outer world for half a dozen hours, as if away on an errand to some other quarter of the universe, and yet be capable of being called back in a second of time by a touch of the arm or a shout into the ear—is a mystery, yet it is none the less a fact. It has perplexed the minds of the greatest thinkers; and Pyrrho, the ancient skeptic, after having exhausted his brain in trying to understand it, at length declared he did not know which was the real human life—the sleeping or the waking. we," he asked, "dream during the night what we have experienced during the day? Or do we during the day dream about what we have experienced during the night?"—Sunday Magazine.

Our answer would be, "A little of both for most folks." Some are always dreamy; others seldom or never dream. It is according to temperament. A dull, opaque mind simply becomes totally unconscious and snores away till his body has been recuperated, when he wakes to eat and work; whereas a mental or nervous temperament sleeps, as it were, with one eye open, or with half the faculties still awake. The best balanced mind and body, the one in the best condition of health





True Christianity will gain by every step which is made in the knowledge of man.—Spaceheim.

NATIONALITY IN VOICES.

At the last ordinary meeting of the Anthropological Society of London, Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., read a paper "On the Character of the Voice in the Nations of Asia and Africa, contrasted with that in the Nations of Europe," of which the following is an abstract: The subject was quite new, and difficult to handle from the comparatively few facts bearing upon it; the author, however, trusted to these and to his general experience in its elucidation. The voice of the Chinese and Japanese was of low power, feeble compass, and whining in its tone, possessing at times a sort of metallic twang. Among the natives of Tartary, Thibet, and Mongolia, the voice was stronger, louder, more powerful, yet still more partaking of the metallic twang. The Chinese female voice was not inferior in power to that of the male sex. The metallic and "defending" tones of the voice in those people were a well-marked and distinctive peculiarity. In India and Burmah the voice was generally soft and very feminine, not so powerful as shrill. The natives of the hills had a more robust voice than those in the plains; the former possessing a somewhat metallic twang, and the latter a plaintive and whining tone. In Africa the negro was taken as the type, whose larynx was of intermediate proportions between the Chinese and Tartars but differed from all other races of mankind in certain peculiarities, which the author described. The negro wanted vocal power in whatever part of the world he was placed, but possessed the elements of a bellowing or roaring voice -a deafening noisy sound, without harmony or distinctness. In speaking, the voice was smooth and harmonious, or rough and husky. Considered generally, the various nations of Europe are possessed of strong, powerful, sonorous, and harsh voices; variations as to character and tone might, and did exist, but, as a rule, they all agree in power, full compass, range, clearness, and loudness of sound. The German had the most powerful voice in Europe, for reasons which the author gave; but in strength of voice he must yield to the Tartar, who, without exception, has the most powerful voice of any race in the world. The condition of the larynx, with length of the vocal chords, and other circumstances bearing on the subject in the various nations of the three great continents, were considered, and the reason given for the general conclusions arrived at.

A day or two ago a workman, excavating in a gravel pit on the bank of the Wabash River, near Vincennes, Indiana, unearthed a considerable quantity of silver plate, church ornaments, crucifixes, censers, silver candlesticks, etc. These articles bore the appearance of having been buried half a century or more.

ALASKA, AND ITS PEOPLE.

WITH the acquisition of the extensive territory of Alaska by the United States, much interest has been awaked in that previously littleknown region. The results of Captain Fast's expedition have drawn the attention of scientific men to the native Alaskans, or more accurately Aleutians, in an especial manner. It has long been a favorite theory or speculation that the islands lying between Alaska and Kamtschatka formed the stepping-stone by which a primitive race of men in Northern Asia, a race either of the Mongolian, or Finnic-Tungusian, or Kamtschatka family, crossed to America and peopled a portion of the continent. The theory is plausible enough, when we consider that Behring's Straits can be crossed on the ice in winter, while the distance itself is but small; still, the question must remain unsettled until our knowledge in this respect is vastly increased; and therefore we shall content ourselves now with simply describing the people as we find them. Our engraving represents natives of the Aleutian Islands, or the Archipelago of Catharine—a series of islands between 52° and 55° N. and longitude 163° and 190° W., between America and Kamtschatka, separating the Pacific from Behring's Sea, and forming "an arched insular bridge" between the northern points of the two continents. The islands were discovered by Behring in 1728, visited by Captain Cook in 1778, and taken possession of by Russia in the last century. They then contained a population of about six thousand souls. The natives were subsequently converted to Christianity by Russian missionaries of the diocese of Kamtschatka. After 1799 they were governed by the Russian-American Fur Company. The males, after attaining their majority, were compelled to serve the Company for four or five years, but were paid for their services from the furs and game they secured; after that period they were allowed to hunt and fish on their own account, selling their game to the Company.

The Aleutian Islands were for a long time a Russian penal colony, whither were banished political and social criminals, who were compelled to hunt for furs.

The Russians took wives from among the natives, and therefore the Aleutian race is now very much mixed, and also has decreased in number by the introduction of European vices. Originally, all the Aleutians lived underground, in excavated places from sixty to eighty feet in length; their chief occupation consisted in fishing and hunting seals, walruses, and other sea animals; they were good-natured and contented, providing for all their simple wants themselves. Their boats, resembling those of the Esquimaux, were made of seal-skin, and capable of sustaining only one individual. They used to ornament themselves by piercing the nose, ears, and lips, and placing through them bones, around which glass beads were twisted; but this custom has become extinct; and even their dress, which is represented in our picture, approaches somewhat that of the Russian.

This dress is not ill adapted to the wants of the native wearers. A long white shirt, called parka, made from the skins of birds sewn together, is worn by both sexes; over this is thrown a still broader and longer coat, sewn together and made of the tanned intestines of the larger sea animals. The shoes are of walrus-skin, the stockings of intestines, the hat of plaited bark or grass.

As the Alcutian Islands had only the most scanty vegetation of moss, lichen, hard grasses, and stunted trees, the natives were compelled to seek their sustenance from animal food, of which the islands offered no lack. The ordinary bear and white bear, foxes, beavers, otters, wolves, different species of seals, walruses, etc., as well as a great multitude of fishes, and sea-birds, furnished both food and furs, while the collection of birds' eggs formed an important part in the household store. The Aleutians made their hatchets, knives, lance and arrow-heads of onyx and sardonyx, and were far more skilled and cleaner than most of the other uncivilized races dwelling in so high a latitude. Each family had its own house, its own boat, its own dogs-the only domestic animals they possessed. Still, as a race, they had very much degenerated, like all tribes living upon isolated islands, by marrying continually among themselves; nearly all were humpbacked, dwarfed, crooked-legged, squint-eyed, and with a clumsy, waddling walk.

The Russians have already introduced their language, customs, and religion, to a great extent, among them.

CAPTAIN FAST'S ACCOUNT.

To our brief account of the Aleutians we will append the description of the natives of Alaska given by Captain Edward S. Fast, who accompanied General Rousseau on his expedition to Alaska, in 1867, and who, during the long, dreary winter nights, amused himself by studying the ethnology of the natives and gathering together his now celebrated collection of Alaskan curiosities. "He found [says a correspondent of the Tribune, December 16, 1868] that in many of the old families were preserved, as heirlooms and family penates, curious carvings of idols, birds, reptiles, and hideous nondescript beasts, wrought in wood and walrus ivory. Finding that these could be purchased at fair prices, he not only spent much time in collecting them himself, but employed natives to visit portions of the country remote from the coast to effect purchases for him. He learned from the medicine men that many of the old graves contained interesting relics, and these were secretly obtained and added to his museum. Among the most interesting specimens thus collected are suits of armor made of a hard kind of wood and rudely carved with hideous-looking images. These had been preserved in the older families as mementoes of their ancestors, and consist of breastplates reaching from the neck to the middle, composed of staves of about two inches wide and bound together with cords made of hair or roots. There are also wooden helmets, one part



of which covers the top and back of the head, while the face is protected by a separate piece, sometimes containing holes for the eyes, mouth, and nose, and fastened to the back by leather thongs, and at other times consisting of a solid piece, kept in its place by a sort of bit which

is attached to it. the top of this piece being about even with the eyes, and so placed that when the warrior wished to protect his forehead he merely threw his head forward, and the bottom of the plate striking upon the breast threw it up, covering the eyes and forehead. The helmets were plumed with the hair of the sea-cow. In addition to these are masks covered with hideously grinning faces, that served both as a protection against the weapons of enemies and to give the warriors a horrible appearance. These, and heavy iron swords, iron and copper daggers, heavy wooden war-clubs with large knots on their ends, wardrums, and rattles, would seem to indicate that the present degenerate race of Alaskans were once quite a warlike people. They also show that they were well skilled in working the iron and copper that so abounds in the country, unless, indeed, these swords and daggers were made since the advent of the Russians, about eighty years ago.

" Captain Fast has a collection of several hundred smaller carvings of little idols made of

ivory and bone, in design not unlike those found among the natives of Eastern Asia and the islands of the Pacific, in workmanship indicating more than ordinary skill. He has, also, images of birds, fishes, reptiles, besides

necklaces of shells, the tusks of young walruses, and bone. The most beautiful one of these necklaces is composed of alternate tusks and pieces of amber. The amber is of a very superior quality, being very clear and transpa-

rent, and if collected there by the natives, as

ALASKANS AND THEIR COSTUME.

Captain Fast supposes, may open a new field for Yankee enterprise among the icebergs of Alaska. The museum also contains numerous domestic utensils, such as fish-hooks of bone, wood, and iron, fishing-spears, with iron and copper prongs, a kind of awl, pipes made of bone and wood, and black wooden spoons. These latter articles are considerably larger than table size, and the handles are more skillfully carved than any other relics in the collection; they represent men, women, and beasts.

and, in some instances, two or three images are wrought on one spoon. Captain Fast claims that all these specimens are of ancient origin, none of them being either made or used by the present inhabitants. Besides these, there are a number of Alaskan dresses, such as are used at present, made of fish, deer, and bird skins, some of them being tastefully ornamented. They are similar to those worn by the inhabitants of other cold countries.

"Of the present native inhabitants of Alaska, Captain Fast has collected many interesting facts. He says that, as a race, they are distinct from the Indians, are well formed, have bright eyes, fine hair, and a lightish brown or yellow skin. They are extremely filthy in their persons: though, since the Americans have gone among them, some of the young women have learned the use of water, and pay more attention to their personal appearance. Their dress is similar to that worn by the Esquimaux. The poorer classes live in huts constructed of the rough wood. Their huts are seven or eight feet high, and generally accommodate about ten

persons. They are entered from a hole in the side, through which the inhabitants descend by means of steps. A fire is kept continually burning in the middle of the hut, and the inmates dispose themselves promiscuously about



the small room. During their waking hours, when within doors, they squat, and, indeed, this seems to be their most natural position, for in it they cook their food, eat their meals, and perform all the labor which does not require locomotion. They are inveterate gamblers, playing a game probably invented by themselves, and in which they often lose one after another of their articles of clothing, so that it is no uncommon sight to see men and women gathered around the gambling implements perfectly naked. They are very peaceable among themselves, seldom or never disagreeing, even though drunkenness is a very prevalent vice. They have a superstition that the whisky they drink is the spirit of some superior being that takes possession of a man, and that the subject is no longer responsible for his actions. They therefore look upon a drunken man with a sort of superstitious awe, and even though he should abuse them, bear it patiently and without resentment.

"Formerly, the married women wore rings in the nose and silver needles through the lower lip. 'The older women still continue to wear 'stoppers' in their lips, which give them a very ugly appearance. Morally, the Alaskans compare favorably with other half-savage people. The virtue of unmarried women is in the keeping of their father, and that of married women is guarded by the husband. A man may sell his wife or daughter for a day, a month, or a year; but if a man and woman are guilty of adultery without obtaining the required permission, the man is severely punished, while the woman is held guiltless. Many of the Russians were in the habit of buying women for a limited time, and, as a result, many of the children, who all remain with their mother, are of mixed blood. The men disfigure their face with a dark pigment mixed with grease. As the climate admits of but little cultivation of the soil, the people live principally by hunting and fishing. As they grow wealthy they build larger houses, of rough timber, and these are occupied often by from five to twenty or thirty families. Over each house a chief presides, and this is the highest office that can be held among them. There are under-chiefs, who lead the people when they make war on a neighboring tribe, but these have no authority at any other time. They have no laws, and seem to need none. The people are divided into three classes-chiefs, freemen, and slaves. The latter are those who have been captured in war, and are compelled to perform all menial offices for the chiefs.

"The religion of the Alaskans is similar to that of the Indians. They believe in a Great Spirit, and think that the souls of the dead go to some happier hunting-ground remote from the coast. The bodies of the dead are burned, and the ashes collected and placed with charms, implements of peace and war, and objects to which the deceased man was attached, in little wooden boxes. These were formerly placed in trees or holes among the rocks, but now are more generally deposited on the tops of little

stakes or piles driven into the ground. These graves, and everything about them, are held sacred, although Captain Fast found no difficulty in hiring natives to despoil them of their relics. When a chief dies, a slave is killed that he may accompany and serve his master.

"In war, the sluggish Alaskans are more cunning than brave. If they have been injured by neighboring tribes, they often wait until they suppose that all the men have gone away to hunt or fish, and then they fall upon the defenseless village and carry away all the women and children. Sometimes, however, they are outgeneraled, as were the Koloshians during Captain Fast's stay there. A man in this tribe had been killed by some one of a tribe whose villages were eight days' journey from Sitka, and an expedition was fitted out against On arriving before the village they were surprised to find their enemies ready for them, and in the fight which ensued they were defeated, though they killed eight of their enemies, while they lost only three of their own They returned home perfectly satisfied, since the balance of dead men was in their Under the rule of the Russians they obtained in exchange for their furs only the poorest, worn-out guns, and were, therefore, indifferently armed. Since the advent of Americans they have received fire-arms of the most approved patterns, and are able to pursue their game with much better success.

Captain Fast also made up a vocabulary of Alaskan words, and spent much time in studying their language. He anticipates no trouble with the natives, but thinks that a remunerative trade may be carried on with them, and also believes that he has opened a rich mine of

archæological research.

Religious Department.

Know,
Without or star, or angel, for their guide,
Who worship God shall find him. Humble love,
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven;
Love finds admission where proud science fails.

— Young's Night Though

"CATCHING THE SUNBEAMS."

BY ZULA.

A TINY babe on the carpet lay
Where the sunbeams merrily fell,
And it strove to catch them in its play,
For it loved their radiance well;
And I thought, as I gazed, it were well, yes, well,
Did we catch the sunbeams wherever they fell.
A maiden stood, and her cheek was flushed
As she thought of the distant one,
For doubting thoughts came at twilight's hush,
Like the shadows at set of sun;
But she thrust them by as an evil spell,
And caught the sunbeam of Trust as it fell.
Another, yet in his manhood's prime,
Who deep trials had often borne,

Another, yet in his manhood's prime,
Who deep trials had often borne,
Stood wond'ring now in the bright sunshine
If the cross bore naught but thorns;
But a gentle voice whispered, "All things are well,"
And the flowers blossomed where the sunbeams fell.
An aged man on his death-bed lay,

And faint was the fast-fleeting breath;
We knew ere the dawn of another day
He would stand by the gates of death;
But we fancied we heard angel pæans swell
As the sunbeams of heaven around him fell.
So through this life, wherever we stand,

Though stormy the journey may be,
There's a loving voice and a guiding hand
That will bid all the shadows flee;
And whatever the doubt, or whatever the spell,
There'll be shimmering sunbeams in every dell
If we watch but for Him who loveth us well.

SOBER THOUGHTS.

"Morning paper! Latest news!"

The cars were moving quietly away from the depot, and I had just entered upon meditations as pleasant and bright as that October morning, when a shrill little voice at my side roused me from my revery.

"Morning paper! Latest news!"

Why shouldn't I read the paper, instead of dreaming? The coming election was certainly of more importance than all my visions. So, in a moment more I leaned back in my seat in a decidedly practical way, opened my paper, and read—not any prophecies in regard to election or gossip about the fashions, but my eye at once fell upon this notice:

"Coffins of all sizes and styles constantly on hand."

I tried to think I had not seen it; looked above, below, on each side of it; for although I had read the same notice many times before, it seemed a little strange and new to me then.

Was that the latest news? I read nothing else, and was soon lost in musings of quite a different character from those which had been broken by the little newsboy's voice.

Is it right to force one's sober thoughts upon the minds of others; to relate one's reflections about death, when life should be as glad, bright, and beautiful as possible? If such thoughts and reflections can make life any better, they can not be wrong. Let the kind readers of the Journal decide.

"Of all sizes and styles!"

For you, daintily gloved and jeweled six feet of indolence and dependence; and for you, woman of wealth and fashion; for you, hard toiler in the world of thought and busy worker in the world of matter; for you, little babe, in your mother's arms; and for you, criminal, in your prison cell; for each, in turn, there will be a coffin ready and waiting.

But there is aristocracy in death as well as in life. The coffin of the little beggar would be too rough and plain to have a place beside that of her who spurned him from her door.

But to the sleepers it would be all the same. It makes no difference whether they have lain down gladly, regretfully, or fearfully; whether the bed was a velvet casket or a rude box. The grave is the great reconciler of all differences in station, race, and creed.

But what is left behind, and what goes on before? The pure living, earnest working, and faithful loving are the things that stamp themselves upon the world, and, defying death and the grave, become immortal here. And as the most perfect seed gives surest token of the perfect fruit, so the purest earthly life is a promise of the highest life beyond the earthly one.

From better on to best,
O! soul, pursue thy way,
And thinking not of rest,
Through darkness, on to day;
With clearer sight, more earnest will,
Step after step, mount higher still.

All that is worthless will surely perish: the good alone is eternal.



"Dreaming, are you?" And my second revery was broken, not by the sharp voice of the little newsboy, but by the cheery tones of my good friend who had come to meet me.

Forgive me, dear Journal, for sending you my sober thoughts, and pray do not think that I have no glad ones.

HOPE ARLINGTON.

SWEDENBORG.*

THE "SEER" LOOKED AT FROM A PRESBY-TERIAN POINT OF VIEW.—The following is from the Advance, of Chicago:

The statistics of Swedenborgianism do not show its full influence. As a denomination the "New Jerusalem Church" ranks as the smallest of the tribes of Israel: but the writings of its founder, while never widely read, because too voluminous and in style unattractive, have had no inconsiderable effect upon the modified theology of our times. This has not arisen from faith in him as the prophet of a new dispensation, claiming to be in daily intercourse with angels for many years, to be authorized to reveal the true meaning of Scripture, and to be able to depict the scenes of the heavenly world. In these respects the Christian world has quietly discredited his claims without calling in question his sincerity, thinking him to labor under a permanent hallucination on this particular point, owing partly, if not principally, to an early disappointment in love, operating on a nervous system, and accounting for his disquisitions on marriage. But apart from any such authority, Swedenborg deserves to be studied as a philosophic writer not often excelled in profundity, acuteness, variety, and consistency of thought. We confess to having read for years past some portion of his works with intellectual and spiritual profit, and we imagine, at least, that we can trace his influence in the conceptions and reasonings of many modern authors of distinction, who do not always give Swedenborg the credit which he deserves. This is especially true on the subject of the devil and evil spirits, the Trinity, the relation of the divine to the human in the person of Christ, the atonement, the resurrection, and the future life of heaven and hell.

Swedenborg's views are quite thoroughly and systematically set forth in the two volumes before us, which have been translated from the Latin into tolerably smooth English by R. Norman Foster. He teaches, with Sabellius, that there is a trinity of office but not of persons in the Godhead; that the Lord Jesus Christ is the one true God; that, by his life on earth and victory over evil spirits, he subjugated the hells, and thus provided redemption for both men and angels; that his death on the cross was not redemption, but only his final temptation and the means of glorifying his humanity; that the Holy Spirit is Christ's divine virtue and operation: that the Scriptures (in the parts which he is willing to acknowledge) are inspired and have a threefold meaning, literal,

*THE TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, by Emanuel Swedenorg. 2 vols. By R. Norman Foster. In cloth, \$5.

spiritual, and celestial; that holiness is essentially love, in God and in all others; that it is only Christ who saves men, which he does, however, not sacrificially, but by co-operating with their free-will in establishing them in charity and love, above all the assaults of evil spirits; that at death a spiritual organization, previously within, is extricated from the mortal, fleshly body, and that this is the resurrection; that in the next world people live, as to habitations, employments, and surroundings, much as they do here, but according to their respective spiritual tastes and intellectual convictions; and that according to the fundamental character possessed at death, men make progress heavenward or hellward forever, God (as a being of love) inflicting, however, no positive penalties on the wicked, they simply associating and suffering together by the natural laws of their minds. This statement gives, of course, a very inadequate idea of his scheme, but may answer as an outline sketch.

Swedenborg's disciples present no external evidence in support of his claim to be received as an authoritative expositor of divine truth. but tell us to read his writings, and we shall be convinced by the internal evidence. Such has not been the effect upon our own minds, though we acknowledge the Swedenborgians to be a very intelligent class of people, embracing cultivated mind, inclined to mysticism, and possessed of a dreamy, nervous, artistic temperament. To us this author presents a remarkable intermingling of profundity and superficiality, of wisdom and puerility, of philosophic breadth and theologic narrowness. His system is in the main a carefully considered and self-consistent philosophy of matter and spirit, of man and God, of earth and heaven, wrought out by a man of science and learning. Had he propounded his views simply as a philosophy or a theology, they would have attracted general and deserved attention; but his hallucinations as to intercourse with angels led him to put his ideas into such a fantastic form as to repel his readers. Such can hardly fail to be the effect upon those who read his grave accounts of the residences and occupations of the English, Germans, Dutch, and Jews in the spiritual world, or his description of his interviews with Luther, Metancthon, and Calvin, and of their present condition and employment. It is plain, also, that with all his angelictuition, he totally misconceived the doctrine of justification by faith, taking faith in a purely intellectual sense, and making the doctrine directly antinomian. He probably had met with Lutheran formalists, spiritually-dead orthodox ecclesiastics, who, by their old-school theology, occasioned in his earnest mind a prejudice which he could never overcome, and which led him to think that all evangelical religion was a faith without love or works, such as James indignantly repudiated. It does not add to our confidence in Swedenborg as a divinely illuminated teacher, to see that he failed to understand and to state correctly the views which it is the main burden of his volumes to overthrow,

and to find him discrediting those parts of Scripture (such as the epistles of Paul) which he can not harmonize with his system.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

I know much has been said and written on this subject, and that I have frequently brought it before the public. But then, I also know that too much can not be said or written upon it, for it is of the utmost importance that toleration in religion should be exercised in society to the full extent. The spirit of intolerance has been the fell source of untold misery to the human family. From this spirit, under the pretense of suppressing heresy, millions of lives have been sacrificed on the altar of bigotry and superstition; or rather, on the altar of ambition, for ambition is at the bottom of it all, the ambition to rule, the ambition to make men bow down to the dictation and authority of others. How foolish to try to make all men think alike! Why, you might as well attempt to make every old clock and watch run together. The more you resort to force, to compel men to think alike, the farther they are apart. The proper way, therefore, to produce the object so devoutly to be desired, i. e., uniformity of opinion, is by a friendly interchange of ideas, by meeting and discussing the different views in an amicable spirit and with a view to elicit truth, and to follow it wherever found, whether among Unitarians, Universalists, Baptists, Methodists, or Presbyterians. To this end, the houses of worship of all denominations should be thrown wide open to each other, that the truth might be permitted to enter regardless of the strong barriers of prejudice.

It has been often remarked that there is less courtesy shown towards each other among preachers than in any other profession. It is a shame and a disgrace to Christianity that it is so, but it is no fault of Christianity: the cause is to be attributed to that which I have already pointed out, the disposition to lord it over God's heritage, the human mind, and thus prevent people from thinking for themselves.

I insist upon this subject, because I look upon religious toleration, investigation, and discussion as the high road to knowledge, holiness, and happiness. So long as people will not think, or let think, or put impediments in the way of knowledge and inquiry, so long will they remain in ignorance, sin, and superstition, and under the influence of fear, hatred, and vice. In short, I look upon religious toleration as the entering wedge of immortal truth.

8. I. McMORRIS.

[The above is from an Alabama clergyman. Shall his words be heeded?]

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten for all eternity.—Webster.



THE DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

The following most touching fragment of a "Letter from a Dying Wife to her Husband," was found by him, some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the old white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, and at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might now seem but the nervous imaginations of a girl, yet, dear G——, it is so!

"Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley. 'But I know in whom I have trusted, and, leaning upon His arm, I fear no evil.' Don't blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will so soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and, pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so-and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought; the last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view-the last of earth-you shall mingle with the first bright glimpse of the unfading glories of that better world where parting is unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G-, where you will leave me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of gold, each perhaps has thought that one of us would come alone; and whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot; and I know you'll love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you'll go often alone there, when I am laid there, and whisper among the waving branches, 'I am not lost, but gone before!'"

JAMES HARPER.

PRACTICAL common sense is written in every feature of this face. See what very large perceptive faculties-great decision, dignity, and perseverance are also apparent; -see what Firmness and Self-Esteem—real kindness and religious sentiment are conspicuous; -see how large Benevolence and Veneration are! There were also method, calculation, mechanical ingenuity, practical economy, and ever so much earnest zeal and unflagging push. That is the head of a natural captain—a leader—one who forms his own opinions, and acts upon them. Mr. Lincoln was often described as a type of the American. There is at least a degree of similarity in these two personages. Both were angular, tenacious, religious, temperate, economical, kindly, and original. Each was the architect of his own elevation. Mr. Harper did nothing without a plan and a purpose. There was method, skill, application, sagacity, perseverance, and no "let up" till the thing in hand should be accomplished. If there be cases wherein seeming discrepancies between body, brain, and face exist, it is not so in this case. Here there is the utmost harmony throughout. We hold up to view the man, and submit that the well-known character corresponds perfectly.

The grandfather of James Harper was an Englishman, and one of the earliest American Methodists. He came to this country about 1740, and his son Joseph, born in 1776, settled as a farmer at Newtown, upon Long Island. He married Elizabeth Kollyer, a woman of vigorous and superior character, of a cheerful picty and kindly humor, and their oldest child, James, was born in Newtown, on the 13th of April, 1795. The town is now one of the populous suburbs of the city, but at that time it was still a secluded country village; and James, with his younger brothers, remained quietly at home, going to the district school, and working upon his father's farm.

"A cheerful piety and kindly humor," coupled with uncompromising pride of character and great personal strength, were in themselves sufficient as the very best of capital with which to begin life; and when to these are added the prayers and examples of reli-

gious parents, and a boyhood spent in strict conformity with the natural rules of mental and moral as well as physical vigor, we have a sufficient explanation of the source of that continued healthful and cheerful activity extending even beyond the number of years allotted to man, which were the peculiar characteristics of ex-Mayor Harper.

At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a printer in New York. Those who are familiar with the trade know that the first part of the "time" of a printer's apprentice is filled up with all disagreeable and menial service. rendered none the easier on account of the fact that the boys in a composing-room are generally made the subjects of mortifying practical jokes, and serve as the butt for the ridicule of all their predecessors in the office. James was no exception. As he passed and repassed, the dapper clerks always threw a slang phrase at him, and jeered him upon his coarse clothes; when sometimes in pretending to feel the fineness of his cloth they took the skin with it. For some time James bore their taunting insults with meekness, until by their increased rudeness this ceased to be a virtue, and he resolved to take a stand against it; so when the next day one of them asked him whether his boots were made in Paris, and demanded of him the card of his tailor, James turned upon him and gave him a tremendous "booting," saying, as he kicked him, "There, that's my card; take good care of it, and when I am out of my time and set up for myself, and you need employment, as you will, come to me with the card and I will give you work." Forty-one years after, when Harper's establishment was known throughout all the land, and James had borne the highest municipal honors of the city, and had become one of our wealthiest men, the person who had received the card came to Hon. James Harper's establishment, asked employment, and claimed it on the ground that he had "kept the card given him forty-one years before." And those of us who know the man, know that the work was given without the shadow of an embittering smile of exultation.

In 1817, he, in connection with the second brother, John, opened the Dover Street house. They had saved up a little money by working extra hours, and this was increased by a little from their father's capital. The second book they printed was to be stereotyped. That part of the craft in those days was in a crude state, and the work rudely done. They had contracted to do the work for fifty cents a token. They found they would have to pay the full sum to have it stereotyped, and no profit would be left to themselves. They resolved to stereotype the work. It was difficult and slow, but it was done, and gave great satisfaction. It was pronounced the best piece of stereotyping ever seen in New York.

The foundation of their business was now securely laid. Themselves practical printers, they thoroughly understood every technicality of the business of which they stood at the head,





PORTRAIT OF JAMES HARPER.

of success.

and to this fact may be largely attributed the early superiority of their publications in merely mechanical skill. Perhaps the most widely known and most truly useful of all these earlier publications was the "Family Library." It penetrated—as the foundation of village libraries—to thousands of homes, the reading matter of which had previously been only the Bible and the Almanac. Many a boy and girl has found his or her first inspiration in these popular volumes, and more than one, whose names are now almost as familiar as that of the Harpers themselves, claim that the reading of these books gave them the first impetus on the way

The history of the house is familiar. The other brothers came to strengthen the fraternity, and from the most unpretentious beginning gradually arose the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. The few reverses that came seemed only to mark the epoch of some more brilliant advance. The burning of the old house in Cliff Street, in 1855, but served as the signal for the building of the new, and in the mean time the work went on in temporary quarters, without interfering with a single issue of the *Magazine*.

In 1844 Mr. Harper was elected Mayor of the city of New York, and we believe that the present system of police was established during his term of office, and under his direct supervision. He had, however, little taste for politics, and constantly refused to be a candidate for any other office. From this time on, he again devoted himself to that business which forms the monument of his life, but not alone of his life, for it has been the result of the combined labors of a brotherhood the like of which we have no record.

For many years the "Mayor," as he was generally called, had taken a less active part in the burdensome cares of the establishment, but he was still earliest there in the morningalmost always coming before nine o'clockand after looking over the mail would pass through the several departments, chatting with and telling anecdotes to the employés. It was never the rich employer talking with his workmen, but the kind and sympathizing friend, who, having time, stopped for a moment's chat, and that every man and woman in the establishment felt. If the shrewd business man measured the man he joked with, it was never for the purpose of finding some fault to criticise, but in the hope of finding some excellence to praise. Himself deeply religious, he was capable of the largest charity toward the shortcomings of others; and the man who, in the busiest and most careworn season of his life, found time for the establishment of prayermeetings among the humblest classes of people, never thrust his opinions upon any man. He seemed to be filled with the significance of those words of Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." This was the key-note of his religious life.

He was always a strict "Temperance man,"

and many of those present at the dinners given to General Grant during the past few months, will remember the silent testimony borne in favor of cold water by a man who, though seventy-three, seemed still in the prime of life.

He had seen New York rise from an infant city to a great metropolis. His life went back beyond the time of any modern inventions. He had lived the history of New York, and could tell it as it has never been written. As it had grown, he had grown with it. Hard and constant as had been his work in his vounger days, he never made that his standard for others. Talking with another business man, who was complaining that clerks must have summer vacations in these latter days, and that they themselves had never dreamed of such a thing when young, Mr. Harper replied: "Oh, well, the world moves; it moves, you see, and we can't hold it back. We had better move with it, or it will go on and leave us standing by the wall."

Years ago an author, whose failing health had crippled his resources, took a book to James and John Harper, and sold it to them for a sum sufficient to relieve him from embarrassment, but with the proviso that he should have the privilege of redeeming it after a certain length of time. Before the time had elapsed the author died, and the book belonged to the Messrs. Harper. It proved a success; but these two men, instead of retaining what was legally theirs, took what would have been the author's share, had the book been redeemed-about \$10,000-and invested it for the benefit of his orphan child. They did only what was honorable, but how many would have done it?

Few know the extent of Mayor Harper's charities. They were unobtrusive, even the recipients often being ignorant of the source of the help afforded them. He knew by name the hundreds of men and women and children employed in the various parts of the great buildings, interested himself in their family stories, and often won a confidence that was never betrayed. If they were sick he visited them, and if in need gave them every requisite assistance. A woman in his employ had for some weeks been suffering with inflamed eyes. Her sister in the country had written her to come and visit her, but she felt that she could not afford the expense of the journey. One morning the "Mayor" stopped at her stand, and, handing her a little book, said: "There, there! don't trouble about your eyes; we must spare you for a few weeks till they get well. Go and visit your sister, and here's a little book to read while you are gone." passed on, and she found \$10-sufficient for the expenses of the journey-between the flyleaves. This was but characteristic of the daily life of the man.

For some time he had omitted from his morning religious services the prayer for deliverance from sudden death. Upon being questioned as to his reasons for this change, he replied, "The Lord knows best." In a conver-

sation with a friend some weeks before, the question of dying came up, and he said that he had all his life had a dread of the idea of sudden death, but that it did not now seem to him that it made any difference. If we lived rightly, we were always ready, and he thought now that he should like to die suddenly, "for it would seem like being translated."

On Thursday, the 25th of March, he made his usual round of the buildings. For the last time his genial smile brightened the rooms as he passed from one to the other. Though seventy-three, his eye was as keen, his form as erect, and his step as elastic as it had been forty years before. Scarcely a thread of gray mingled with the dark-brown of his still luxuriant hair, and he might reasonably have been promised twenty years more of vigorous life.

From the office he went and sat for the photograph from which our portrait is printed, and, after dining, went with his daughter for his usual drive in Central Park. On their way the breaking of the carriage-pole frightened the horses. Mr. Harper's practiced hand guided them for some distance, but at last they were bevond the control even of his superior strength, and he and his daughter were thrown violently to the pavement. She was but slightly injured. He was carried to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on the Saturday evening following, without ever having entirely regained consciousness. His prophecy that we would some morning take up the morning paper and read that James Harper had died suddenly the evening before, was almost literally fulfilled.

"It seems that the light has gone out of the house," said one of the brothers. More than one in his employ have mourned his death as they would that of a father, and the most touching tribute of all the ceremonies of the funeral, in the church which he had attended, was the long line of sad faces that passed up the aisle to look upon him for the last time, while "poor men as well as women bent to kiss his calm, unchanged face as he lay in his coffin."

The resolutions passed by a meeting of the employés on the day after the reopening of the establishment expressed something of the sincere respect and affection with which he was regarded by those who had known him most familiarly.

A Christian gentleman has passed from among us. His was a successful life in every sense of the word. It was lived blamelessly, and laid down triumphantly.

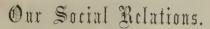
THE WIDOW'S MITE.—This is a fac-simile of a coin discovered near the supposed site of the



old Jewish Temple in Jerusalem. It is now in the extensive collection of the Mint at Philadelphia. It weighs

ten grains. The ancient Greek name was lepton, and it doubtless represents the "mites," as to size and value, which the poor widow "cast into the treasury." We are indebted to Mr. John Collins, an occasional contributor, for this interesting item.





Domestic happiness, thou only bliss Of paradise that has survived the fall! Thou art the nurse of virtue. In thine arms e smiles, appearing as in truth she is. Heav'n-born, and destined to the skies again .- Cowper.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Who is my neighbor? Not the one Who best may please my selfish heart: Nor yet the wise and good alone Who in my love and joy bear part. Perchance the poor, the low, or vile My steps may pass and kindness need: Such is my neighbor as myself to love, The naked clothe, the hungry feed.

If I my neighbor as myself do love, I'll treat him as I would that he, Our places changed, would do by me, As careful, tender, just, and free; I'd love to feel his kindness flow In patient words and gentle deeds, When burdened I would feel the glow From heavenly charity proceeds.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE WOMAN OUESTION.

IF woman is to become enfranchised, it must largely be by freeing her spirit from the trivial aims and pursuits which now cramp and dwarf her spirit, and make her the submissive tool of her Approbativeness. But as pursuits have been so few which it has been allowable and practicable for her to enter, she has occupied her noble faculties too often in the busy chase of fashion and popularity.

Let her Spirituality become as active as some other organs, and she will awaken to the deep significance of life, and feel that every faculty of her being should be consecrated to its highest use. Her Benevolence will then claim a hearing, while Conscientiousness and the reasoning powers argue the case.

When I look at a woman, I instinctively take her mental dimensions and soul qualities, and if I see that, though possessing both in no small degree, she has not emerged from the rudimental state of delight in the showy and adorned, I long for her to grow and understand her soul capacities, that she may arise in the beauty and glory of her womanhood and prove her independence of fashion and frivolity.

The thousand little time-stealers in the shape of embroideries and entirely unnecessary articles of taste and fancy, are robbing her of the time she needs for the acquaintance and cultivation of her own soul; and, imagining she is industrious when so absorbed, she fails to become the "beam of bright joy to the sadstricken" which she might. Real introspection is what she wants-clear-seeing and clearthinking, that she may come into communion with her higher self and those before her who are capable of inspiring her with pure and elevated aims and the heroism to be able to live to them and her ideal of beauty and use.

When it will grieve her as much to discover that she is selfish as to learn that she is unfash-

ionable, there will be hope for her, for she will then set about cultivating her Benevolence; when to be peevish, unreasonable, or faultfinding will make her as annoyed at herself as the blunders and stupidity which have incensed her at others; when, for the sake of keeping up appearances, she no longer relinquishes her time, her talents, and her peace of mind, then. indeed, the day of her womanhood will begin. When to attract the admiration and love of man to the pure, the self-forgetting, and self-denying is her desire, instead of any personal idolatry, what hope may we not have for the race. And if she has led man into the wrong and inharmonious, may it not now become her blessed privilege and prerogative to lead him back to "wisdom's ways, which are pleasantness, and to her paths, which are peace?" Let there be an era of love, and peace, and gentleness, to offset the more masculine of pioneership, war, and ambition; and when the transitional phase of it is past, what blessed results of harmony may we hope to see ?-" the lion and the lamb lying down together"-not the lamb absorbed into the personality of the lion, but each its perfect self.

But, in the mean time, how many women, in their selfishness and inertia, exclaim, "I have all the rights I want," little thinking it is the kind friends and favorable surrounding, which give them these, and not the laws or existing conditions of society, and that if free themselves, there is an abundance of bound and agonized souls who need the love and strength of generous hearts to raise them from the abyss of degradation and suffering in which they find themselves; who perceive no ray of light, nor gleam of sunshine, such as those more favored ones might bestow with their womanly sympathy or holy motherly love for the orphaned, or often worse than orphaned. L. H. W.

WHERE ARE THE HOUSEKEEPERS?

BY JENNIE JUNE.

[THE following excellent advice to the women " of the period" we take from Demorest's Monthly Magazine.]

There have been recent disclosures, through the press, concerning short weights and adulterations in the articles sold and used for food, which have attracted very general attention throughout the country, and ought to awaken the interest of every woman in the land, and set her to inquiring seriously how far she herself may be considered responsible for this lax and dangerous condition of things pertaining directly to the family welfare.

It is true that it is men, mainly, who act as manufacturers and retailers, and are, therefore, chiefly instrumental in introducing poisons into our food, and robbing us, by false weight and measure, of what is rightfully our own. But have women performed their whole duty? Have they guarded the interests of their households as they might, as they ought to have done?

Putting the larger field—the fresh occupations claimed for women—out of the question, I include, the essential duties which belong to the

it is still true that three-fourths of them are wives, mothers, practical heads of families, and bound by every tie of affection and duty to see that no evil enters their domain that can be warded off, no agency admitted detrimental to the general interests and welfare.

It is not my purpose to insist that all women should be housekeepers; but all women who marry ought to be capable of being so, and prepared to act in that capacity to the extent required by family circumstances and resources.

Have they done this? Are they doing it? Do they even comprehend the duties involved in their position? And do they accept the marriage vow as in any sense binding them to their fulfillment?

To all these questions one is compelled to answer, No! We have neither housekeepers nor any systematic method of housekeeping. We have not even the beginning of a school of instruction in the most important business of a woman's life; whatever is done is done at haphazard, and without any realization of the social and domestic interests involved, and the influences exerted through household channels upon the health and happiness of the race.

The march of civilization has divided women, mainly, into two classes: dolls and drudges. The latter are nearly as unfortunate, in the relation they bear to the true honor and usefulness of women, as the former. They are servants-or they do the work of servantssimply from habit, from necessity, without intelligence, and without pleasure. They observe the routine and inherit the prejudices of their mothers before them, and inquire no farther into the causes of what takes place around them. Their mental activity is checked by over-work and physical exhaustion, and their lives become a mere struggle to carry the burden of care and labor from one day to another.

Women of society, on the contrary, ignore every consideration, except those connected with what they consider to be the necessities of their social position. They live wholly for the world outside of their homes, and use these only for their convenience and pleasure. Of the details of their own household, of what transpires in kitchen or nursery, they are as absolutely ignorant as if they had no interest in them; and of what comes in or goes out, they know no more than the stranger that passes their doors. If they are naturally intelligent, active, and humanely disposed, their time is absorbed by societies, by calls, by meetings in behalf of some pet object or project which claims the sympathy of the moment; but, if otherwise, if they are satisfied with the dreariness of fashionable society routine, they are most profoundly to be pitied, for the hours, weeks, months, years given for the accomplishment of good work are occupied by a ceaseless round of senseless social exactions, ceremonies, and observances which might be all stricken from the social calendar and no one be the worse for it.

Neither of these states, therefore, combines or



American woman as housewife and care-taker, and no position absolves the married woman, the wife, and the mother of children from the responsibilities involved in these relations.

The chivalrous character of American men, the willingness to save women from every sort of work and drudgery, has made them, in many instances, the purveyors as well as the providers for the wants of the family; and when this is not the case, the selecting and buying in the market and provision stores are left to the combined honesty and discretion of the dealer and an ignorant servant girl, who not unfrequently form a league, offensive and defensive, against the mistress.

Women never think of committing the purchase of their dry-goods, dresses, cloaks, bonnets, or even the material for children's clothes, to Bridget; they would not even trust the judgment of the merchant; they insist upon seeing colors, selecting patterns, and judging of texture for themselves. Why are they not equally interested in the proper selection and purchase of food?

Clothing is, to be sure, displayed upon the body, but food enters directly into its composition; and that the kind and quality exercise an almost incalculable influence upon its formation, and also upon the mind and character, a very little reflection will suffice to show. A temperate, healthy, well-digested diet promotes beauty; it produces clearness of complexion, regulates organic action, and preserves freshness, vigor, and elasticity till late in life.

A greasy, fried meat, salt pork, and heavy pastry diet, on the contrary, especially if unrelieved to any great extent by fruit and succulent vegetables, creates dyspepsia, bilious disorders, a thick and unclean appearance of the skin, and irritability of temper. A single meal, even, of improper, undigested food produces the most unpleasant consequences. What must be the case, then, when this abuse of the forces of the stomach is repeated, and continued for months and years?

Indolent women may argue that food is already prepared for sale in forms that render it of very little importance who does the mere purchasing; but, while this is true, to a certain extent, it is not true of all articles of food, and the general inattention and indifference of housekeepers offer a premium to the rascality which, it has been shown, is so abundantly practiced.

Moreover, housekeepers can do much to check fraud, and stimulate a good and honorable ambition in the persons with whom they deal, by personal inspection, care, and supervision. Where a lady is in the habit of buying herself, for her family, she is much better treated than if her purchases were made through the intervention of others. Butchers, grocers, and fruit-dealers show her only the best; they put inferior qualities aside, with the remark that that will not suit Mrs. So-and-so; and if they know, too, that she possesses standard scales, that articles brought into her house are weighed and measured with accuracy, they

will not risk, with short weight, incurring the weight of her displeasure.

But suppose, in addition to this, that dealers should know her capable of analyzing and testing the qualities of compounds, and know, also, that it is done in all cases of suspicious articles—would it not deter them from grinding up dried horse-liver into coffee, putting Prussian blue and hemlock into tea, and concocting "pure" cream of tartar out of plaster of Paris and tartaric acid?

The remedy for this wholesale system of cheating and poisoning lies altogether in the hands of women. Let their education be such as to fit them for the performance of housewifely duty, and their home-training of a kind that will make the neglect of such duty seem criminal. Let them cease to pervert the term "lady" by applying it to any block upon which to hang millinery, and restore it to its original meaning, "loaf-giver," and add to that, loaf-maker.

What does Ruskin say that cookery, and especially housewifery, means?

"It means the knowledge of Medea, and of Circe, and of Calypso, and of Helen, and of Rebekah, and of the Queen of Sheba. It means the knowledge of all fruits, and herbs, and balms, and spices; and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, and savory in meats. It means carefulness, and inventiveness, and watchfulness, and willingness, and readiness of appliance. It means the economy of your great grandmothers united to the science of modern chemists. It means much tasting, but no wasting; it means English thoroughness, and French art, and Arabian hospitality."

Is not perfection in this art a noble ambition for women? Would it not transform the dullness, the vacuity of modern fine-lady existence into usefulness and beauty? Would it not give to wretched, frivolous lives a purpose and an object? Would it not, in fine, reconstruct modern society, rid it of the mass of fooleries invented to kill time, and unite, in a happy and perfect union, old-fashioned care and thrift with modern refinement and luxury?

What can be said that will induce women to act in this matter? Health, happiness, the general welfare, are all involved in it; and, on the other hand, habit, and the ctiquette imposed by Mrs. Grundy, offer a formidable opposition. One thing, however, may, and we hope will, be done. If women fail to see their own responsibility in the matter, if they neglect to come to the rescue of their outraged household gods, refuse to give up their ease and pleasure at the demand of what has become a stern necessity, the press of the country should set itself to the work of creating a public opinion that will not tolerate such shameful ignorance, negligence, and stupidity.

This is a great and busy world. There is something here for us all to do; and one-half can not neglect or set aside its obligations without the burdens and consequences falling upon the shoulders of the rest. The greatest

opportunities exist for women, yet frightfully have they neglected their plainest duties.

What is it but adulterations, miserable cooking, and ignorant living that set up drug-stores at the corner of every street, and thus increase and perpetuate the very evils they profess to remedy? What is it but the want of fresh air, daily exercise, and regular, active employment that depresses and debilitates American women, renders them nervous, irritable, dependent, the slaves of their whims and fancies, instead of noble, helpful, courageous, and enduring, as they were intended to be?

Women, sisters! come out of the state of inanition, of unnatural indifference to your own best interests and those of your families. Be the guardians of your own households. If you have large means, you are responsible for their proper use and distribution. Thousands die, daily, for lack of that which finds its way to your slop-pail and garbage-barrel.

Learn to be as discriminating in the choice of beef and mutton, in the selection of tea, sugar, and coffee, in the preference given to certain brands of flour—in short, in the judgment exhibited in supplying the material wants of the family, as your taste is undeniable in the selection of silks and ribbons, feathers and flowers.

Be queen in your own realm, take possession of your rightful domain, be mistress in your own house, free yourself from the tyranny of your imperious servants, who, because of your ignorance and helplessness, erect their insolent daring into a grievous despotism, and lord it as thoroughly over their trembling mistresses as though their positions were reversed.

Poor owner, or occupant of a big brownstone mansion, I pity you from the bottom of my heart. You hardly dare go down into your own kitchen; you are unacquainted with the admirable modern topography of your own closets; you know nothing of the genuine housewifely pleasure of mixing, making, and baking in the midst of the clever and ingenious appliances with which modern genius, skill, and science have supplied us.

Your carriage is at the door to take you the daily, purposeless drive. Send it away. Astonish your terrible cook by visiting the kitchen and finding out for yourself how much butter, how much sugar, how many eggs, and what amount of other things are daily consumed in the production of the dinner for the three or four persons that compose your family. Astonish your husband by informing him that hereafter you intend to take charge of the family affairs and do the marketing yourself. Astonish your butcher and your grocer, by not only giving your own orders, but stopping to see them fulfilled, and inspecting the articles before purchasing.

Women have a right to choose between being housekeepers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, artists, or mechanics; but, if they have chosen, if they have accepted the matrimonial position, then it is cowardly to shirk its cares or its penalties, and disgraceful to accept the livelihood it offers without making compensation in the execution of wifely and womanly duty.



WHAT IS A MAN?

A BEING wrought by God,
Who lives for God alone;
Obeys, with trust, his rod,
And sees, by faith, his throne.
A being who can see
Some good in every ill;
A being strong and free,
Who works his Maker's will.

A being brave to dare,
When noble aims inspire;
Pursuing to its lair,
And quelling wrong desire.
A being firm in war,
When justice is at stake;
Who'd lead the struggle for,
And die for Virtue's sake.

A hero everywhere,
At home, in state, or church;
Whose life is all a prayer,
Could men his spirit search.
A being half divine,
Who God's impression wears;
Whose soul hath light to shine,
'Mid all the grief it bears.

A work of matchless skill;
A form of matchless mold;
Whose life-blood's rushing thrill
Electric flames doth hold.
A being fit to soar,
And ne'er designed to creep;
Whom angels walk before,
And hover near in sleep

MADGE MAPLE.

R. A. MCMURRAY,

THE WASHINGTON ACCOUNTANT.

This gentleman possesses an organization of unusual fineness and delicacy; it is one which understands and appreciates mental phenomena instinctively. He is alive to all emotional impressions, and feels impelled now and then to the performance of something as if by inspiration. His thoughts and feelings are deep and intense; he reasons, deliberates, and ponders much, because the reasoning faculties predominate, and he can not help it. His intuitive apprehensions are ever active, and stimulate his reflective powers to reason out their quickly acquired impressions.

Calculation does not appear especially large in our portrait of Mr. McMurray, but the keenness and susceptibility of his organization are sufficiently manifest to guarantee the great activity of any intellectual faculty which he has been required to exercise in his calling.

In the portrait of Mr. McMurray's daughter, Lizzie, we find the indications of nervous susceptibility, with a fine development of the organ of Calculation. Her plump face betokens good health—an essential to a child's symmetrical growth. The phrenological doctrine of

mental tendencies of parents exhibiting themselves in their children is well illustrated by the peculiar talent of Lizzie



PORTRAIT OF R. A. MCMURRAY.

McMurray for computation. Our Washington friends have been scarcely liberal enough in furnishing us the following biographical matter. The subject is interesting enough for an extended article.

Mr. McMurray was born in the city of Williamsport, Pa., in the year 1833. From the sixth to the twelfth year of his age he attended a common school near his father's residence; but, either from the inefficiency of the teacher, or the want of application in the pupil, he made such little progress that his father took him from the school and set him at driving a team. Alternating between his "two-horse team" in the summer time and a few weeks' attendance at the public school in the winter, he reached his seventeenth year with, as might be expected, but a limited stock of "book learning." About this time he entered Dickinson Seminary, in his native city.



LIZZIE MCMURRAY

There, all at once, his dormant powers were aroused, and his latent intellect was stimulated to surprising activity. He mastered the sciences, as presented in the Seminary course,

in a remarkably short time, and the computation of numbers was an easy matter with him. He left the Seminary after a few months, and opened a school at Beech Creek, Clinton

County, Pa., where he taught successfully till the breaking out of the late war. Subsequently he obtained a position in the Office of Internal Revenue, at Washington, and has remained there ever since. In the prosecution of his duties he very rapidly developed a remarkable aptitude for calculation, becoming known generally among his employés in the different departments of the Government at Washington as "the lightning calculator." His powers of computation are so great, that he is said to be able to perform the labor of fourteen clerks in "casting" accounts, and have time to spare.

In a contest with the famous New York "lightning calculator," before a large audience in Washington, he completely surpassed his antagonist. A friend who furnished the materials for this sketch says that he has placed on a black-board, measuring fifteen by sixteen feet, columns of figures entirely

covering the surface of the board, and in less than thirty seconds Mr. McMurray added the columns, giving the correct result. In multiplication, division, and subtraction his achievements are even more surprising than in addition.

He has given exhibitions of his short methods in Washington, in the larger towns and cities of Pennsylvania, and in New York.

His daughter Lizzie—a bright-eyed little girl of nine years—has inherited the wonderful powers of her father, and accompanies him in his tours. For instance, she can multiply sums like these: $12945678512345678912 \times 654343217-2654321$ (or any other combination of figures as great), and give the result in a *single line*, and as rapidly as she can write the figures on the board.

In person Mr. McMurray is rather slender, but with a good-sized head. He is careful in his habits of living, and highly esteemed for the generous and Christian qualities of his mind and heart.

Power of Conscience.—A follower of Pythagoras once bought a pair of shoes from a cobbler, for which he promised to pay him on a future day. On that day he took the money, but finding the cobbler had died in the interim, returned, sincerely rejoicing that he could retain the money, and get a pair of shoes for nothing. "His conscience," however," says Seneca, "would not allow him to rest, till, taking up the money he went back to the cobbler's shop, and casting in the money, said: "Go thy way, for though he is dead to all the world besides, yet he is alive to me!""

[In this incident are seen the influences of strong Conscientiousness and moderate \mathbf{A} equisitiveness.]

"Sians of Character."

Of the soul, the body form doth take, For soul is form, and doth the body make.

FACE FANCIES.

[HERE is the English way of writing about that which the writer knows little or nothing. It is copied from the London Leader into Littell's Living Age. We reproduce it to show how different is the style of writing from that of the keen, definite, and practical American. After its reading we might ask how much more the reader knows on the subject? Viewed as a piece of sentiment merely, it, however has some merit.—Ed. A. P. J.]

The enigmas with which life surrounds us are worth guessing at; for sometimes we may hit the mark, and though we know it not, yet there steals from it the sense of light that always steals from truth, and suffuses our being with a milder ray. It is like sunlight on the face of a sleeper; it shapes into light the phantoms of his dreams, though with no actual manifestation of its presence. All things are enigmatical. Problems deep as eternity are propounded to us by the flowers, and the trees, and the songs of birds, and the music of running waters. But Nature utters no such riddles as she delivers to us from the streets. There she confronts us with the presence of an aggregate life, and her sayings are like dreams filled with confused meanings and undeterminable shapes. Poets talk of the stars and the mystery of the stars. But what is this mystery compared to the mystery of human faces?

There are faces which we meet in the streets into which has passed a subtler mystery than the mind can think on. They belong to that highest type of face of which the standard is thought. They are of the order of face that provokes speculation while it repels it. We would give something to know whence comes that subtile thing which has so marvelously incorporated itself with the physical lineaments. It may be born of trouble—a trouble that has fastened upon the face, and teased it into beauty as the wind makes beautiful the snow-flake. Trouble there surely has been; for there is no mystery without sadness: and the sad mystery of these faces must have been wrought by the vexing of years. There are faces that seem wanting in depth, albeit they are full-fraught. Such faces are falsehoods. Yet they are so involuntarily. They can not speak the mind; the lineaments are of the hardest marble; Nature's chisel has worked dexterously enough its part; but life has failed to penetrate the granite front. It has avenged its incapacity by certain deep seams; but all delicacy is wanting. We miss the luminous effect—the shining of the soul behind. Such faces come upon us rudely; but not with the disappointment of immaturity. The full fruition of a divine art is there; only its coarseness blunts our sympathetic perception. Yet we need not forget that to the cunning eye God is as visible in the rude root as in the rose. Nay, He symbolizes His

workmanship by what is false as well as fair. The scowl of the murderer, the greeting of lovers' eyes, are the productions of the same Art, each exquisitely perfect in its kind. There are faces that haunt the memory; where met, when encountered may not be recalled. They stand out from the darkness of night, and fade and faint along the dreams of sleep. You have seen them in the street, but did not pause to consider them at the time. There was nothing indeed, so it seemed, about them to startle you into attention. It is only when they reappear that they surprise, or alarm, or horrify; nav, such faces that seem to give their spirit to the mind of the passer-by have been known to drive him mad. There are faces to be encountered all dispassionate, save in the eyes which burn with the passions that deny their intelligence to the face. When the wearers of such fleshly masks die, their souls escape through their eyes. They would find them the only outlet. With other men the spirit might depart as the perfume departs from the flower. The soul seems to chafe at being pent up within such narrow limits as the eyes. You can see it dilating and contracting upon the keen retina, as one who approaches a window to find egress and then retires, and returns again and again.

There are faces which all men meet, which all men know, which all men love. When they reappear unto the eye they do not haunt, they soothe. They are ministering faces; faces which seem crowned, like Jesus, with a halo of light of whose subtile irradiation the heart is alone sensible. In such faces are to be found no personification of the darker emotions of life. The lips and the eyes are genial with a tenderness to which wisdom has imparted the exquisite refinement of a faint sadness. Such faces can not offend, neither in their rejections, nor in their beseechings; neither in their gladness when confronting despair, nor in their peacefulness when opposing anger, nor in their love when facing hate. Upon them humanity has stamped its fairest impress. They are not more describable than faces which are weird, or cunning, or intellectual, or haughty, or depraved. But they embody the idealism all thinkers on the Madonna, all painters of Charity, all dreamers of some sweetest achievement of God strive to realize. Nor let them be held impossible because of this faultlessness of expression; nor non-existent because they are rare.

TRUTH UNVAILING FALSEHOOD .- This allegorical picture by Mrs. Lily M. Spencer is the one to which we called the special attention of our readers in the Feb. number of the A. P. J. It is now on public exhibition at 609 Broadway, New York, and we advise every one to see it and learn the lesson so beautifully and strikingly taught, even at the expense of a little self-denial of the appetite. A quarter of a dollar is but a trifling entrance fee. The picture will richly pay any one to see it, and when once seen, the impression made by its significant colors will not be likely to fade from the memory.

For Our Young Folks.

"MAY."

BY HOPE ARLINGTON.

WE gave to our bonnie birdling the name Of the beautiful month in which she came, When the violets blue, and the daisies white, And the little star flowers, with their eyes of light, Looked lovingly up to the sun above, And paid with beauty his kisses of love

And happiness came to dwell in the nest Where the dear one folded her wings to rest: And a holy peace and a sweet delight Were blessings that followed her presence bright. Oh, fair as a vision of cloudless day Was the beautiful soul of little May !

The violets faded long months ago, The daisies are sleeping under the snow, The little star flowers have closed their eyes, Are gazing no more at the sunny skies; But they all will blossom again some day From the precious dust of our little May.

THE BOYS' TWO RULES.

HOW THEY WORKED.

"HERE are two rules for you, Fred," said Giles Warner, looking up from the paper he was reading, and addressing a younger brother, who was sitting by the stove, playing with a favorite dog.

"Well, what are they? let's have them," said Fred, suspending his sport with the dog.

"The first is, 'Never get vexed with anything you can help.' The second is, 'Never get vexed with anything you can't help."

" Are not those rules as applicable to you as to me?" inquired Fred, archly.

"No doubt of that," replied Giles, goodhumoredly; "but then it is so much easier to hand over a piece of good advice to another than to keep it for one's own personal use. It is a kind of generosity that does not require any self-denial." Fred laughed.

"But what do you say to these rules?" continued Giles. "How would they work if we adopt them?"

"I think they take a pretty wide and clean sweep," said Fred. "They don't leave a fellow any chance at all to get vexed."

"That might be an objection to them," said Giles, "if any one became wiser, better, or happier for getting vexed. I think they are sensible rules. It is foolish to vex ourselves about what can't be helped. Let us assist each other to remember and obey these two simple rules. What say you?"

"I'll agree to it," said Fred, who was usually ready to agree to anything his brother proposed, if it was only proposed good-humor-

"That's too bad." exclaimed Fred, the next morning, while making preparations for school.

"What is the matter?" inquired Giles.

"I have broken my shoe-string, and it is vexatious: I'm in such a hurry.'

"It is vexatious, no doubt," replied Giles, "but you must not get vexed, for this is one of the things that can be helped. You can find a



string in the left corner of the upper drawer in mother's bureau."

- "But we shall be late at school," said Fred.
- "No, we shall not," said Giles. "We shall only have to walk a little faster. Besides, if you keep cool, you will find the string and put it in much sooner than you can if you become yexed and worried."

"That's true," said Fred, as he went for the string, quite restored to good-humor.

Several opportunities occurred during the day for putting the rules into practice. The best was this: In the evening, Giles broke the blade of his knife while whittling a piece of hard wood.

"It can't be helped, so you are not to get vexed about it," said Fred.

"It can't be helped, but I can do better than fret about it. I can learn a lesson of care for the future, which may some day save me a knife more valuable than this. The rules work well. Let's try them to-morrow."

The next morning Fred devoted an hour before school to writing a composition. After he had written half a dozen lines, his mother called him off to do something for her. In his absence, his sister Lucy made use of his pen to write her name in a book, and she let fall a great drop of ink on the page he was writing. Fred returned while she was busily employed in doing what she could do to repair the mischief.

"You have made a great blot on my composition," he exclaimed, looking over her shoulder.

"I am very sorry. I did not mean to do it," said Lucy. But Fred was so vexed that he would have answered his sister very roughly if Giles had not interposed.

"Take care, Fred; you know the thing is done and can't be helped."

Fred tried hard to suppress his vexation.

"I know it was an accident," he said pleasantly, after a brief struggle.

Lucy left the room, and Fred sat down again to his composition. After a moment he looked up. "No great harm is done after all. Two or three alterations are much needed, and if I write it over again I can make them."

"So much for a cool head and not getting vexed," said Giles, laughing. "Our rules work well."

At night Fred tore his trowsers in climbing a fence. "That's too bad."

"It can't be helped," said Giles; "they can be mended."

"The way to help it is what troubles me," said Fred. "I don't like to ask mother, she has so much to do."

Giles proposed that he should get over his difficulty by asking Lucy to do the job for him, as her mother had taught her to mend very neatly. Fred was not at first disposed to adopt this measure. He knew that Lucy disliked mending very much, and was afraid she would be cross if asked to do it; but at last decided to run the risk of that. They found Lucy busily employed with a piece of embroidery, and quite absorbed with her work.

Fred looked significantly at Giles, when he saw how she was employed; but he concluded he had gone too far to retreat, and must make a bold push,

"I wish to ask a great favor of you, Lucy, but I fear I have come in the wrong time," said Fred.

"What do you want?" said Lucy.

"I am almost afraid to tell you. It's too bad to ask you to do what I know you dislike."

"You are a good while getting to what is wanted," said Lucy, laughing. "Come, out with it."

Fred, thus encouraged, held up his foot and displayed the rent.

"Well, take them off; I will do my best," said Lucy, cheerfully.

"You are a dear, good sister," said Fred.
"When I saw what you were about, I thought you would not be willing to do it."

"My unusual amiability quite puzzles you, does it?" said Lucy, laughing. "I shall have to let you into the secret. To tell the truth, I have been thinking all day what I could do for you in return for your not getting vexed with me for blotting your composition. So now you have it."

"So much for our rules," exclaimed Giles, triumphantly. "They work to a charm."

"What rules?" inquired Lucy.

"We must tell Lucy all about it," said Giles. They did tell her all about it; and the result was that she agreed to join them in trying the new rules.

HE DID NOT FEAR DEATH.

A WRITER in one of our New York daily papers recounts a pathetic incident which occurred not long since on board an ocean steamer.

A little ragged boy, aged about nine years, was discovered on the fourth day of the outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to the object of his being stowed away, and who brought him on board, the boy, who had a beautiful, sunny face, and eyes that looked like very mirrors of truth, replied that his stepfather did it, because he could not afford to keep him, or pay his passage out to Halifax, where he had an aunt who was well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story, in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stow-aways to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board and provided with food by the sailors. The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned and re-questioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board, and his father alone had secreted him and given him the food which he ate.

At last the mate, wearied by the boy's persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little

anxious to implicate the sailors, seized him one day by the collar and dragging him to the fore, told him that unless he confessed the truth in ten minutes from that time he would hang him on the yard-arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were passengers and sailors, and in front of him stood the inexorable mate with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was one of the finest sights imaginable to see the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy-his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes had fled. the mate told him he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to speak the truth and save his life; but he replied, with the utmost simplicity and sincerity, by asking the mate if he might pray.

The mate said nothing, but nodded his head, and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling like a reed with the wind. And there, all eyes turned on him, this brave and noble little fellow, this poor waif whom society owned not, and whose own stepfather could not care for him—there he knelt with clasped hands and eyes upraised to heaven, while he repeated audibly the Lord's Prayer, and prayed the dear Lord Jesus to take him to heaven.

Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts as the mate sprang forward to the boy and clasped him to his bosom, and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he now believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to face death, and be willing to sacrifice his life for the truth of his own word.

COTTON CAKES.—Children may easily be taught lessons which they will remember while memory lasts. Sometimes parents have not the ingenuity or talent to give such lessons, but a little thought on the subject will usually be productive of plans which, if carefully put in practice, will accomplish the good end. Some good people we know were often pained by exhibitions of selfishness in their dearly loved children, even at their meals, when they should have shown mutual kindness. One day the father found his wife making cakes, and as the children always took the largest that were on the plate when anything of the kind was passed around at the table, he suggested that she should put some cotton in the larger specimens, and she did so. When the cakes were offered at the table, the children took, as usual, the largest, and found, after a few bites, to their chagrin, the cotton-stuffing. This device taught them what words alone had not succeeded in impressing on their memories, for they afterward showed a better appreciation of justice and propriety in their choice of the "good things."

A BRIGHT-EYED boy, on being asked by his Sunday-school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'am; but I guess they dried themselves."



NEW YORK, JUNE, 1869.

"IF I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankindneither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless, and this is the course I take

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is published monthly at \$3 a year in advance; single numbers, 30 cents. Please address, SAMUEL R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

WILL YOU RENEW?

There are many subscriptions to the JOURNAL which expire with the present-June-number. We await renewals before sending any more. Those who would secure an unbroken chain in the regular order of publication may do so by remitting at once. The pleasure of your company to the end of the journey is solicited. In sending in his own name, the reader is kindly invited to include the names of any number of his friends. We have room enough for all.

Here are our new club rates:

For a Single Copy, a year	\$3	00
For Five Copies, a year	12	00
For Ten Copies, a year	20	00

And an extra copy to the Agent.
For Fifteen Copies, a year, \$30, and a copy of "New Physiognomy," worth \$5.
Twenty Copies, a year, \$40, and a "Student's Set," Books and Bust, worth \$10.

Subscriptions will now be received for one or five years, at the above-named rates.

When remitting, please send post-office orders or in registered letters, and address S. R. Wells,

389 Broadway, New York.

[Box 730.]

OBEDIENCE.

The spirit of wide awake "Young America" is "to have his own way." He is impatient of restraint, and often, while yet in his teens, refuses submission to parental authority. He very early assumes to be "his own man and master." He conspires with his fellows to turn the school-teacher out of doors. If punished, he vows vengeance on the head of the one who inflicts it, and threatens his parents to take the "Franklin Act"—i. e., run away to foreign parts-on the very first pretext. In this country, runaways who are willing to work find little difficulty in getting situations. By changing their names, and by cunning stories,

they may remain incog. for years. No one interferes or attempts to return them to their homes. In the Old Country, young runaways would not be harbored, nor even set to work, without letters of recommendation. There, boys are indentured; and any violation of the contract is punished. Here, such instruments, if used at all, are less binding, and are often disregarded by all concerned. There, one serves many years to learn a trade, or even a single branch of a trade—seven years being the rule; here, the same number of months is deemed sufficient to learn as much. If it be true that our artisans are less skilled or more superficial than those of Europe, may not our shorter terms of apprenticeship, as compared with theirs, account for it?

But the question of authority and obedience is now under consideration. We believe in Authority, wisely exercised, and also in the perfect submission and obedience of children, servants, and all subordinates. Without this, there would be no society, no law, no order, no government.

But we are opposed to delegating the power to punish to low, ignorant, brutal men, who may flog and torture to death poor helpless culprits, paupers, or imbeciles. They who do this are cowardly fiends. The authorities who appoint such creatures as keepers, are themselves greatly to blame for so doing.

Some of our sea-captains and their mates are brutal wretches, totally unfit to govern human beings, to say nothing of conducting timid and suffering passengers across the seas. In our courts of justice we often hear the most heartrending accounts of the tortures inflicted on poor sailors. There are officers of ships who seldom speak or give an order without the wickedest oaths; and threats of chains, handcuffs, or the cat are held constantly before the eyes of the men. This kind of treatment may be approved by tyrants of Old-World monarchies, but it is not exactly adapted to free Americans. Brutality on shipboard, where it would be death to the sailor to disobey, and brutality in a prison, on the part of a keeper, must be submitted to for the time being; but both captain and keeper should not forget those words, "Revenge, oh, how sweet!" The tables may some time be turned.

The power of kindness is fully known to comparatively few, because so little exercised. Our Saviour and the Apostles taught the doctrine of charity, to "overcome evil with good;" "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" "Do as you would be done by," etc.; but the world has not come up to this grand idea, and hence we see the rule of Destructiveness instead of Benevolence. But we are improving. There is less flogging in our families, schools, and prisons than formerly prevailed. Christian parents, who are endowed with the spirit of patience, kindness, and good judgment, can govern themselves and their children without resorting to anything more severe than the rod of the spirit. They can bring the most turbulent into submission by kind words and wise management. So the sea-captain, who is himself a considerate and self-regulating Christian man, can secure obedience without resorting to handspikes, marlin-pins, cudgels, or whips. His men will obey through love and respect. If he have not these qualities himself, he will not excite them in others.

Until men come to know something of Phrenology or of themselves, they will not be likely to make very good parents, teachers, captains, or jail keepers.

ENDURING LIFE.

What a difference there is between enduring life and enjoying life! How many poor "dead-and-alive" creatures we meet! Some are really infirm, having only enough vitality to keep body and soul together; without appetite, without energy, without hope, they drag along, wailing for relief in death. Such —and there are many—simply endure life, which is to them an existence far more painful than pleasurable. It would be proper to stop here for a moment and inquire into the causes of his low condition. Was it from the inheritance of a bad constitution? Were the parents feeble, sickly, or consumptive? they habitually melancholy, and without faith, hope, or joyousness? Were they erratic, freaky, or eccentric? If so, will there be surprise that their children inherit tendencies in the same directions? Were the parents worn down by exposure in a new home? Did they suffer from ague and fever? Were they ex-



hausted in watching with the sick for many weary and sleepless nights? Or, were the sufferers addicted to bad habits? such as late dinners, hearty suppers, midnight parties, public balls, wine, tobacco, and other excitements? Or, is it due to a perverted imagination that these persons cling to their aches and pains? A guilty or an abnormal conscience may feel it a duty to do penance and suffer for years, when a hearty repentance and a return to a better life of faith, hope, and charity would at once put all their mental and physical machinery in firstrate working order, extricating them from the slough of despond and disease. Who is or who was to blame for what so many suffer? and where is the remedy?

Now contrast this class of suffering clogs with those who enjoy life. Here is a hale, happy old couple, who have attained their "fourscore years and ten," still in vigorous health; still planting young trees with the same joyous spirit that animated them in their youth. They have had their trials, but instead of fretting, lamenting, chafing, or scolding, they accepted what they could not avoid, as possible blessings in disguise, making the least of their afflictions and the most of their blessings. Their faces reflect the glorious sunshine of their joyous hearts; they have a word of cheer and encouragement for old and young, and they are respected and beloved by all who know them. These people have not endured, but enjoyed life from the start; and it is our firm belief that they will enjoy that change called death, when, having fulfilled all the conditions of this life, with a hope of immortality, they shall be exalted to a home among the angels in the realms of everlasting light. Let us live while we live, and thank God for life.

WHAT TO DRINK.

Physicians who prescribe alcoholic liquors to their patients, should read Shakspeare, who says,

Though I look old, yet I am strong and usty; For in my youth I never did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood; Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo The means of weakness and debility. Therefore my age is as lusty winter, Frosty, but kindly.

O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil.

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains \boldsymbol{l}

To the question, Should alcoholic drinks be ever used medicinally? Rev. Dr. Cuyler's answer is, that when so used, a man had better never be his own physician. His tea-spoon is apt to grow into a table-spoon, his wine-glass grows insensibly into a tumbler, and then into a brimming goblet, which "biteth at last like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." A physician may sometimes use alcohol to save life, just as he might use opium; but I doubt if a wise physician would ever use it when any other remedy will answer the purpose. How can he know that he is not feeding a latent appetite that will yet destroy his patient? One of the most eminent civilians of America whom the bottle has destroyed, fell into intemperance under medical prescription. He had been an abstainer until middle life; he was then recommended to use wine as a daily tonic after recovery from a weakening disease; his ally became his conqueror. Lord Macaulay indicates the secret of the younger Pitt's enslavement to the bottle by telling us that port wine was freely administered to him in early youth as a medicine.

The warm season, now upon us, will increase our thirst. Water, pure water, will be too thin for those who chew or smoke tobacco, and they will want something that they can "taste"—something pungent, something bitter, tingling, biting. They find what they crave in whisky, with fusil oil in it, or other similar drinks. But to an appetite that is healthy, nothing is more grateful or reviving when thirsty than water.

"To the days of the aged it addeth length;
To the might of the strong it addeth strength;
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight;
'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light."

But even this should be used temperately and in moderation. Many drink too much. Nor should it be drank on a full stomach. The less we drink of tea, coffee, or water with our meals the better. Very hot drinks are bad. We are liable to take cold, on going out, after partaking of hot drinks. Pure soft water is best. Hard lime-water is much used, and many prefer it; but no horse, ox, or other animal will drink it when he can get soft water. For the physiological effects of hard and soft water on our bodies, see Pereira's great work on Food and Diet.*

The people want knowledge on the whole subject. The physicians are not agreed, and the world is in a muddle. Quacks and impostors step in with their nostrums, and sell barrels of their slops—in "large quart bottles"—to the destruction of the bodies and souls of men, women, and children. "Light, light, more light," is what is wanted, and that light may be found in a knowledge of the constitution of man.

FISH CULTURE NECESSARY.

THE fact that our rivers, lakes, bays, and estuaries, which once swarmed with fish of every kind peculiar to the climate, are becoming depleted of their finny residents, rendering the market supply yearly less and less, and their cost proportionately greater and greater, should develop into a national enterprise the interest lately shown by some practical economists in artificial fish culture. Some sagacious minds have maintained that the gradual disappearance of fish in the seas, rivers, and lakes is a natural consequence of the extension of civilization; that the numerous vessels which plow our waters frighten the fish away. The Hudson River has become salmonless rather by the wasteful and indiscreet capture of salmon in the spawning season, than by the rupture and dispersion of the spawn by steamboats. The very marked reduction in the shad fishery of the Hudson is doubtless due to the same cause. A report lately made to the Senate of New York by Messrs. Horatio Seymour, Seth Green, and Robert B. Roosevelt, Commissioners of Fisheries, presents in a clear and convincing manner the real causes for the disappearance of the fish, and suggests practical means for their restoration and maintenance. As we have already treated on the subject of artificial fish culture in a late number of the JOURNAL, it is unnecessary for us to reiterate the statements therein made as to the practicability of such fish culture, and the field for pecuniary profit which it offers to the enterprising, but will simply give a few extracts from said report. In Europe, results have been attained which are most gratifying to the lover of fish as food; according to Yarrell, a recognized authority, an acre of water in many localities will let for as much yearly rent as an acre of land. Yarrell's testimony is more than borne out by other writers, who give the clear annual yield of an acre of water as equaling that of five acres of land. The farmer who should economically cultivate fish, therefore, would find his pond more productive than his pasture, rod for rod, and the mere than the meadow.

In the State of New York there are 647 lakes and ponds, suitable for the most part for breeding whitefish, salmon, trout, and black bass, with an area of 728 square miles, or 466,457 acres, all capable of being made more remunerative than the lands upon their margin. This estimate



^{*} Food and Diet, containing an Analysis of every kind of Food and Drink. By Dr. J. Pereira. Edited by Dr. Lee. Published at this office. Price, \$1 75.

does not, of course, include Lake Ontario. which gives a coast line of 270 miles.

The St. Lawrence and the Hudson are, of course, the rivers which, by reason of their immediate connection with the sea, afford the opportunity of artificial propagation to the greatest advantage. The Hudson, like the Susquehannah, and indeed all the rivers flowing into the Atlantic, has been cruelly despoiled of its fish by nets, which threaten actual extermination. Were it not for this, the stock might be renewed, naturally, in the course of time, such is the amazing fecundity of the parent. A single shad will produce 100,000 eggs, of which in the natural way 500 hatch, but these 500 before reaching maturity fall into the close nets of the fishermen, which allow none to escape whereby the numbers may be kept up. To obviate this difficulty the Commissioners advise legislation as to the meshes of the nets, so that the young fish shall not be caught in them, and as to the season when setting shall be allowed. Instead of 500, however, hatched by nature, the Commissioners are confident of the practicability of hatching, by a simple artificial process, 98,000, thus enormously increasing the original stock, and bringing back our rivers to what we might call their aboriginal abundance.

The report gives encouraging information as to the success of pisciculture and the happy results of fishing regulations in other States. The Merrimac is now lively with salmon. The best feeling obtains between the Commissioners of all the States on the Atlantic border on the question of reform and fishery reconstruction, and we trust that the law makers at Albany will give to the New York Commissioners the authority to carry out the measures, remedial and reformatory, they propose.

BAD BOOKS.

THAT much evil, wickedness, crime grow out of the reading of bad books, no one doubts. It is lamentable that the laws to prevent this great evil are comparatively impotent. Such books are printed and sold "on the sly." Bawdy books, with obscene pictures, are hawked about on our wharves and in drinking-saloons, among sailors, travelers, and others, by vagabonds and villains, and many unsophisticated boys and girls become perverted and contaminated. Then look at our sensation story papers, especially the low pictorials, including the Police Gazettes, which are filled chiefly with reports of divorces, dance-houses, and murders. Only think of the immense injury to good morals which must result therefrom! Then visit the low play-houses, in which are enacted only those scenes which excite lust and passion. Is it any wonder that criminals thrive by what their minds feed upon? Here is a paragraph from an English paper, showing one of the causes of crime in London. It is equally applicable here.

NEWGATE LITERATURE. -Of late years, many

pard," have entered, apparently con amore, into the production of melodramatic stories which robbers, counterfeiters, and other criminals for their leading characters. The Ordinary of Newgate (the Rev. F. E. Lloyd), whose duty it is to inquire into the causes of crime, reports that he found his prison filled with "lads with refined features, smooth hair neatly arranged, well clothed, well mannered, and having a thorough acquaintance with the use of the books which they have been directed to bring with them to the service. The appearance of such boys in price is "be says "used lines" with them to the service. The a such boys in prison is," he says, at all times unusual, and always specially attracts my attention; it being unusual, prompts inquiry as to the circumstances and cause; it can not be want, and I speculate in vain, and go to talk to the boys." They generally acknowledge good home-training and a fair degree of education. What are the offenses? The reverend Ordinary says: "It is only by repeated interviews and conversations that by degrees the lads give me an insight into all the circumstances and habits of their life. It was in this way that I discovered that all these boys, without one exception, had been in the habit of reading those cheap periodicals which are now published for the alleged instruction and amusement of the youth of both sexes." The periodicals in question are published weekly, at one penny a week, as Reynolds' abominable "Mysteries of London," five-and-twenty years ago, and their circulation in London alone is literally im-

Are parents, guardians, and teachers justified in permitting the youth under their care to become poisoned with this filthy and debauching trash by which the country is flooded? Out of reading such stuff come all manner of evils, inordinate affection, perverted appetite, violent temper, excited by stories of bloody tragedies, clandestine meetings, runaway matches, and demoralization generally. Who are the authors of this bad literature? They are among the lowest of the low, whisky-drinking, tobacco-smoking, beer-guzzling tipplers, gamblers, horseracers, libertines, and fellows with a modicum of intellect, and less moral character. Like the quacks who vend "secret"-so called-remedies and patent medicines, they feed on the vices, diseases, and crimes of their victims. Where are the police?

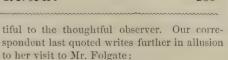
WHAT CAN I DO BEST?-No. II.

FARMING--FOOD-RAISING.

It should be the aim of every honest man in the prosecution of business, to do only that which is useful—that which will add to the intelligence, the comfort, the virtue, or the legitimate wealth of the world. Among the laborious vocations, we regard those as standing first which produce something intrinsically valuable. The first necessity of man is food; consequently food producers ought to take a prime rank among men. In this country, at least, we need five farmers where we now have one. An error, as we believe, has pervaded public sentiment relative to the size of farms. Men have frequently two hundred acres or more, when they could cultivate properly not more than forty acres, the rest lying partially waste. These two hundred acres, therefore, should have three more farmers, giving to each fifty acres. While men are traveling from the Eastern States into the West, even going to California, to cultivate the land, about onethird of the State of New Jersey, and probably one-third of the State of Pennsylvania, and very large fields of territory in the State of New York, are yet untouched, utterly uncultivated and wild; and that expense which would be requisite to move a family to Kansas would buy land enough in the State of New Jersey to support a family. Men should learn to till the soil well, and make every acre of land largely productive. Nor should men be satisfied simply to raise cereals for the market; and though bread is the staff of life, every family needs fruit in a liberal measure for the health of its

Farming, therefore, should not be understood as merely raising corn and wheat, pork, beef, and butter. Every farmer should raise all the fruit his own family requires, and a considerable quantity for market. This would insure to himself and family this healthful ingredient of food, while the market would be amply supplied, so that citizens and villagers engaged in other occupations could have this much-needed article of food in abundance. Farmers should not be the drudges and intellectual drones they now are. They should study chemistry, and understand soils; botany and physiology, that they may understand the nature of plants, and the properties of food, and the laws of health. and thus prosecute their vocation intelligently. Some people think that brute force, and not intelligence, is required by the farmer. A man of thorough culture will get as much profit from ten acres of land as one without culture, or the knowledge derived from other people's culture, will get from fifty acres. It is well. therefore, for young men to turn their attention to farming; and if people following that pursuit are less intelligent and less respectable than they should be, let a million young men of culture manfully go to the soil, and thereby acquire a generous support, instead of shivering around the outskirts of the overcrowded professions. Let them carry their intelligence to the proper cultivation of the soil, and as nature always generously rewards honest, intelligent labor, they shall have their reward. True, a farmer needs courage and strength; he needs energy of character and perseverance; he ought to have Combativeness and Destructiveness sufficiently developed to give him force and the spirit of industry; he ought to have caution and economy; he should have a fair degree of Constructiveness, to enable him to wield the tools and implements of his business with skill and effect; he ought to have large perceptive organs, so that his power of observation shall be sufficient to open his mind to all the surrounding facts of nature; he should have the power of analysis and a good memory, so that the facts of past experience may be carefully treasured up and be made available to him. The farmer does not really need an eloquent tongue. He does not need much Ideality or Approbativeness, though we believe the possession of all the organs well





developed would make him more of a man and more of a farmer. The right temperament for a farmer is one in which the Motive, or muscular, is sufficient to give a good frame; in which also the Vital Temperament is sufficient to give strong nutritive and sustaining power; and there should be a fair development of the Mental Temperament, but that should not be in excess, otherwise he would be inclined to neglect physical exertion, and live too much in the realm of mental speculation. A plump, strong, substantial body, therefore, is the best for a farmer, so that physical exertion shall not be too great a tax on the one hand, and that it may be pleasurable on the other.

Other pursuits, with the requisite phrenological and physiological characteristics, will be

considered in subsequent articles.

JOHN FOLGATE,

THE OHIO CENTENARIAN.

EARLY in 1868 we published a brief notice of this remarkable phenomenon of old age, and requested some Journal reader who might be in possession of his history, to a great or small extent, to furnish us an account of him. We have received, in response to such request, two full and creditable sketches-one from a ladv who resides in the neighborhood of Jefferson, where Mr. Folgate still lingers a dweller on this transitory sphere, and who has known him from her early childhood; the other from a gentleman who took the pains to visit the "ancient of days" and procure the material of his account. Our lady friend furnishes us the most details, while our gentleman friend is equally precise in the facts he has to offer for our consideration. Had we the space to spare, we should publish both accounts, but as we have not, we must endeavor to combine and condense them

John Folgate resides in the village of Jefferson, five miles west of Wooster, Ohio. He was born in Lebanon County, Pa., in February, 1759, and is now, therefore, more than one hundred and ten years old. In 1829 he emigrated to Ohio, and has lived there since that period. He was a teamster in his younger years at Baltimore, Md., and in Pennsylvania; but for the last sixty or seventy years has been principally engaged in mechanical labor. He was drafted in the war of 1812, reported immediately at headquarters, but was discharged on account of old age; so that fifty-five years ago he was too far advanced in life to be an acceptable soldier of the Republic. His stature and build are hardly up to the medium, but exhibit the characteristics of the old German stock from which he descended. He is still compact and firm in frame and muscle, and possesses as much vigor and elasticity as falls to the lot of most well-organized and healthy men of sixty. Both our correspondents speak in admiring terms of his remarkable healthfulness and of the liveliness of his mental powers. His memory is still retentive, and he is quite communicative and willing to relate the varied experiences of his long life.

After the death of his wife, in 1849, he resided alone for some years, doing his own "housework," etc., and filling up his time making axhandles. Once a week, when and after he was more than a century old, he would take a bundle of these to Wooster, walking the distance of eight miles, there and back, procure his weekly allowance of bread from the baker, and be home again before the village people were fairly astir, unless, as it sometimes happened, the "lazy shopkeepers" had not "opened up," and he had to await their movements. Early rising has been a "ruling passion" from his youth, and to it he attributes in a great measure his wonderful activity and strength now.

With regard to his habits of life and personal appearance, our lady friend writes:

"He still works in his shop, where I found him a few days ago, perched on his shavingbench, vigorously smoothing an ax-handle, and looking no older than when I first remember him, except that he is not quite so erect. Most men of sixty show as many signs of age as this man who has lived through four generations; who knew Washington personally, and has voted at every Presidential election from the 'Father of his Country' down to Gen. Grant. His hair is not sufficiently bleached to be compared with the 'driven snow;' it is only a silvery gray. His eyes, if not quite so good as they were a hundred years ago, are still blue and bright, and he reads and works without glasses; can not get any, he says, that improve his sight. His teeth are gone; otherwise his face is full, complexion fair, and expression mild, pleasant, peaceful: in short, he is a nicelooking old gentleman. His hearing is somewhat dull, which is about the only infirmity

"He has followed various pursuits, 'going and coming,' he remarked, just as people wanted him; but his occupation was mostly of an active, out-door nature; and this, with his strictly temperate habits, plain, simple living, and freedom from all the vices and passions that wear and wreck mind and body, is no doubt the great secret of his longevity and exemption from disease."

His diet, as far back as he can remember, has been of the simplest character. Coarse bread, milk, meat, and vegetables were preferred to the most tempting array of "delicacies," so called. Alcoholic liquors he has carefully avoided, finding in the bubbling spring all the refreshment and exhilaration demanded by his nature. Coffee and tea also are unknown to his palate. He works diligently day after day to support himself and have something to bestow in charity. A sincere Christian, all who approach him feel attracted by his simple grace and perfect frankness of manner and speech. He has outlived the members of his own family, and, so far as blood relations are concerned, is quite alone in the world; yet, though he still mourns his wife, who died an aged woman nearly thirty years ago, he maintains a cheeriness of spirit which is most beau"We inquired if he did not sometimes grow weary of his long, lonely pilgrimage, and impatient to exchange his burden of years for rest. 'Oh, no!' he replied, with a sweet smile, 'I'm never tired living; I can always find something to do, wherever I am. When I do go I shall go happy; I'm in no hurry.' And so this aged man is not 'waiting till the

shadows are a little longer grown,' but living,

working, and enjoying life; and we bade him good-by without any presentiment that we

should never see him again."

The following striking comparisons, drawn by our other correspondent, must close this article. They serve to impress the reader with the notion that he has indeed been considering the relic of a long-gone time—a denizen of a past order of things.

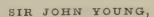
"Mr. Folgate was born the same year that Robespierre the Revolutionist was born, and outlives him nearly seventy-five years; he was eleven years old when Whitefield, the leader of Calvinistic Methodists, died; he is old enough to be the grandfather of the poet Keats, or James K. Polk; he might have been the father of Winfield Scott, Bolivar, Moore, or Lord Byron; the preceptor of Charles Lamb and John Randolph; the schoolmate of Mackintosh and Madison, Marshal Ney and Lafayette, who all long since have been wrapped in the silence and mystery of death."

Advice Gratis.—When in want of advice, the editor always asks for it. For example: when undecided as to the best size and form of the Journal, he asked his readers. So, too, when the question of music was up, he asked subscribers to vote Aye or No, and the ayes had a majority of a hundred to one. But this is not what we call "advice gratis." Among our 30,000 subscribers we have every variety of taste, mental capacity, and degree of culture.

One—a Southern lady—beseeches us not to advocate that dreadful innovation called "Woman's Rights," Another wishes us to open our excellent Journal to the discussion of "Spiritism." She believes in it. One hopes we will carefully exclude everything relating to greatest of fallacies, spiritualism, which has sent so many to the lunatic asylum. wants a little more Physiognomy and less Phrenology; another wants it vice versa. One thinks a little less space devoted to the putting down of whisky or tobacco would be as well.-Have we been making a coat that fits him? Another thinks religious sermons are quite out of place in a scientific journal.—He forgets that man has religious faculties which need to be fed on the soundest corn of the gospel; the fact that one don't like it is an evidence that he needs it. And so on. But we do not, can not hope to suit everybody. Indeed, we come far short of pleasing ourselves, and we every day promise to try to improve and to do better. many cooks spoil the broth, so too many advisers make a Babel. We are always most thankful for practical suggestions looking to the great object in view-viz., the dissemination of the truth as it is in the constitution of man and in the laws of God. We aim at nothing less than to understand and to teach these truths.







GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The editors of the Montreal Gazette have kindly furnished us the accompanying wood engraving of the recently appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Its size and quality are searcely sufficient to convey more than a general impression of the characteristics of this distinguished official. The head appears to be large and comparatively well furnished in the intellectual and moral regions, while the physique seems robust and symmetrical.

Of Sir John Young's career we have but a



meager outline, but, such as it is, it doubtless will not prove uninteresting on account of the contiguity of Canada to the United States. He was born about the year 1806 in Bombay, and was early called to the English bar, and sat in Parliament for a lengthened period, being twice in office—first, as Secretary of the Treasury in Sir Robert Peel's last administration, and upon the other occasion, Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Aberdeen's government. From 1855 to 1859 he was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and from 1860 to 1868, Governor of New South Wales. During his long public life he has acquitted himself with great discretion and ability, and wears several orders in proof of the

It is thus seen that Sir John does not owe his present elevation so much to aristocratic position and privilege as to his mental capacity and varied experience in important colonial missions. He is reported to be a healthy, vig-

satisfaction and approval of his services.

orous man, genial and cordial in manner, and much esteemed by all classes of Canadian so-

PEOPLE OF THE EARTH, AGAIN

In our April number was published a paragraph, entitled "The People of the Earth," which had been going the rounds of the newspapers, unquestioned as to accuracy, for some time previously. We inserted it in our columns without applying the test of calculation, thinking, doubtless, at the time, of some of those old problems in "Geometrical Progression" which so astonished our schoolboy mind by their wonderful results. Since the publica-

> tion of said paragraph we have received several letters from readers of the Jour-NAL, who impeach the figures given as egregiously inaccurate. We are always glad to rectify errors, if we can, and so have brushed into activity our small development of Calculation, and endeavored to collate such data and make such computations as will come closer to the truth.

The extent in square miles of the different grand divisions of the earth is as follows: Europe, 3,747,450 square miles; Asia, according to Johnson's Gazetteer, about 16,914,700 square miles; Africa, 11,854,000 square miles; America, 14,130,208 square miles: making a total of 46,646,358 square miles of land surface. Now, the Bible chronology being taken for granted, it would be impossible to estimate, at a figure anywhere near the true one,

the total number of human souls that have been born into the world. If, however, we assume that from the commencement of our reckoning to the present time there has been an average population of 1,000,000,000, and that every thirty years (the generally received period of a generation) 1,000,000,000 of persons had passed away from life, and a like number had filled their places, we find, in 6,000 years, that there have been 200 such successions or generations, which would make a total of 200,000,000,000. This number distributed over the land, whose extent is above given, would give about 4,285 per square mile, or to each one a plot of ground containing 6,506 square feet. A correspondent who has been at some pains to expose the errors of the paragraph states, that if to each person of the 200,000,000,000 was allotted a burial place containing twenty-five square feet, a cemetery of less than 180,000 square miles would be ample for their interment.

There are, in reality, no means of determin-

ing the number of people who have lived on this globe, and therefore all statements regarding it must be taken as merely speculative. If it be true, as some scientific investigators assert, and the Chinese claim, that man has existed for a hundred thousand years or more, the figures given above are too small.

OUR DEAD-LETTER BOX.

Some of our correspondents write in such haste that they forget certain important items, so that, instead of speedily filling their orders as desired, we are obliged to put their letters in our dead-letter box, and wait for further directions.

The following will explain to impatient ones why they

"S. R. Wells—Dear Sir: Will you please to tell me where I can get a book that tells all about electro-plating with silver and gilding with gold, the kind of galvanic battery used for the same, etc."

The above letter contained \$2, and is without name, date, post-office, or State. This comment may provoke a letter from the author of the letter quoted, when we can compare the handwriting, and, if all be right, fill the order.

"Oswego, April 5, 1869.—Sir: Please find inclosed 60 cents for your new Illustrated Catalogue of Best Books on Phy'y, etc., and Proceedings of the Sixth National Temperance Convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, and your new work on the use of Tobacco."

No name to this letter.

Temperance Convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, and your new work on the use of Tobacco."

No name to this letter.

"KINGSTON, GARDEN ISLAND.—Inclosed you have \$2.75. Please send by mail, to my address as above, one Craig Microscope, and oblige.—A. MALONE." No State named in this letter. "Please send the following: Notes on Beauty, Vigor, and Development; Thoughts on Domestic Life; The Right Word in the Right Place, Dictionary. Inclosed is \$1.12 to pay for same." No name, date, post-office, nor State on this letter. Andrew Cokely sends for "Hints," etc., but gives no State or post-office. John H. Demott sends for "Father Mathew, the Temperance Apostle," but gives no date, post-office, or State. Dr. Lewis Naumann sends for "the book named Amativeness," etc., but gives no date, post-office, or State. Dr. Lewis Naumann sends for "the book named Amativeness," etc., but gives no date, post-office, or State. 5cents from Spiceland, Ind., Nov., 1867, with no osignature or State. 5cents from Rahway, Oct., 1867, with no signature or State. 5cents from Bedward Napier, Oct., 1867, with no post-office or State. \$1.20 in a letter dated Aug., 1867, with no post-office or State. \$2 to in a letter dated Mov., 1868, without a signature. 31 cents from Havenswood," Aug., 186, with no mame, post-office, or State. 12 cents in stamps came from Omaha, in a letter dated Nov., 28, 1868, without a signature. 31 cents from Walney," Dec. 4, 1867. No name or State. \$2 cents from Lewis Centre, 0, Nov., 1867, with no signature. 16 cents from Milerstown, O, March, 1867. No name. 50 cents from Black-berry, Ill., Jan., 1867. No name. \$1 from J. E. Giles, M.D., Mound City, March, 1867. No state given. A letter from Red Wing—no State—written Feb., 1867, 1867, with no signature. \$1 from Denay, 1866, with no name. \$1 from Letter from Black-berry, Ill., Jan., 1867. No name. \$1 from Dr. G. Young-blood, May, 1865. No name. \$1 from Dr. G. Young-blood, May, 1865. No name. \$1 from Dr. G. Young-blood, May, 1865. No name. \$2 from Portland, Aug., 1866, with but no State given

Besides many others, without inclosures. Now it is to be supposed that we have been blamed by these careless persons for not filling their orders, when all the blame lies at their own door. O! if everybody would read our Hand-Books, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business," it would save the world "a heap of trouble." Do please give us your name, post-office, county, and State, when writing to this office. Then there will be nobody to blame but ourselves if your orders are not attended to.

"DID you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady. "He has made a fiddle out of his own head, and he has wood enough for another."

HEINRICH BARTH,

THE AFRICAN TRAVELER.

In this face we find marked indices of a strong, closely knit, vigorous frame, and of an enduring temperament. The large basilar portion of the brain and the almost rugged features exhibit that desirable strength of constitution and rapid recuperative energy which is the gift transmitted by a healthy parentage.

The large and well-proportioned brain is an evidence of a symmetrical organization; sustained by an ample vitality, the nervous system had not appropriated its nourishment to the deprivation and loss of the other physical parts of the body, and so induced that irregular and inharmonious development which is often discernible in men of studious pursuits. That he died at an age when healthy men are generally considered to be in their prime, is doubtless due, in a great measure, to his exposure for years to those hardships and poisonous climatic influences which make the interior of Africa, proverbially, the European's grave, and to his unremitting mental activity.

His intellect was adapted to investigation. The large perceptive organs show the observer, the collector of material data. The motive temperament inspired physical activity; he could not sit composedly in the retirement of a study and labor on for months amid the treasures of literature. Yet Barth was eminently the man to apply knowledge as well as to accumulate it, and in its practical employment he found his best opportunities to gather further stores. Admirably organized by nature for pioneer research, he zealously obeyed the promptings of inclination, and pursued his explorations even at the risk of life.

How many distinguished men have devoted their whole lives to the penetration of that still comparatively unknown paradise of travelers—Africa? Mungo Park lost his life nearly a century ago on the Niger, along whose banks missionary stations are now planted by a native of the soil—Bishop Crowther. Lieutenant Clapperton, the only man who had then traversed Africa from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea, found a lone grave at Sackatoo. Others, more fortunate in their endurance of tropical exposures, returned. Burckhardt, in 1813, Ritchie and Lyon, in 1818, followed Park's course; Denham, the companion of Clapperton, discovered Lake Tsad. Ma-

jor Laing visited and verified the existence of Timbuctoo, and was followed, in 1828, by M. Callie. The brothers Lander also reached the Gulf of Guinea. Yet little was known on Africa of an authentic character previous to Barth's account of his trayels; and he cast

ceived his early education at the gymnasium of his native city, where, relates one of his school-fellows, he was distinguished for his earnestness, modesty, and great energy. His body, not originally strong, was nourished and developed by prudent exercise. In 1839 he



PORTRAIT OF HEINRICH BARTH.

more light on central Africa than all his predecessors put together. (Westminster Review.) Since him, Livingstone, Burton, Du Chaillu, Speke and Grant, Baker, and others have explored individual portions; and last, though not least, the scientific and corresponding departments connected with the Anglo-Abyssinian expedition have opened up an almost forgotten or never known region. There still lies in the far interior an immense tract labeled "unexplored region:" and it must devolve upon worthy followers of this courageous German to give us light upon it. In the present article we must confine ourselves to the explorations and discoveries of Barth alone, rapidly sketching them in our biographical treat-

EARLY LIFE.

Heinrich Barth, the son of an opulent burgher of the scaport of Hamburg, Germany, was born on the 18th of April, 1821. He re-

went to the University of Berlin, where he pursued a course of philological and archæological studies, attending the lectures of the classic philologists Böckh, Curtins, Grimm, Schelling; and was especially interested in the lectures of Carl Ritter, the creator of modern geographical science. Having a passion for travel, he employed his first vacation in an excursion to Italy and Sicily, spending four months in Rome, and studying the ruins and monuments of antiquity, in view of a grand historical work, which, however, he did not execute. He returned to Berlin in 1844, where he delivered, with great success, a masterly essay on the Commerce of Ancient Corinth. It was probably on this voyage that his mind became settled as to his future course as explorer. In 1845 he visited England, in order to study the Arabic language in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. From thence he went southward, through France and Spain, to the Mediterrane-

an, and first landed on the shore of Africa at Tangiers, in Morocco. Thence he made excursions to Tunis, Tripoli, across the sandy desert to Bengazi; farther to Cairo, in Egypt, being attacked and robbed on the way. From Cairo he explored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia Minor, the islands of the Egean Sea, and Greece; and from thence returned to Berlin. There he commenced the preparation of his "Travels Through the Coast Lands of the Mediterranean," only the first volume of which made its appearance. This whole journey cost him \$14,000, all paid out of his own resources. This journey was of great advantage in preparing the young traveler for his later and more dangerous journeys in the interior of Africa, and in giving him a practical knowledge of the Arabic language.

Two years intervened from his return to Berlin and the commencement of the great undertaking of his life. In the mean time he had entered Berlin University as private teacher, in order to still further prosecute his studies, especially on the geography of northern Africa and the history of the Greek colonies. His first work of travel soon gave him an extended reputation, and he received an invitation from the English Government to accompany the expedition under Richardson, which was fitted out from London, under the auspices of the Geographical Society. In October, 1849, Baron Bunsen, the Prussian minister in London, communicated to him the readiness of the British Government to pay his expenses, provided he would furnish \$1,000 toward his own outfit. The Geographical Society of Berlin at once advanced this sum, and the Physical Society of that city and the king of Prussia aided further by advancing \$700 each. But the entreaties of his father and friends at first induced Barth to decline the offer; but when Overbeck, another German traveler, had offered his services in his stead, and been accepted, his love of travel overcame his sense of filial duty, and, finally, in the winter of 1849-'50, we find Richardson, Overbeck, and Barth, at Tripoli, making extensive preparations for their explorations in the African interior; and in March, 1850, all being ready, the hardy adventurers were fairly under way. In following them, more especially Barth, we shall be compelled to be extremely brief, confining ourselves to the chief points interesting to our readers in the course of five years' wandering. How providential it was that Barth finally accompanied the expedition will be seen later; for to him alone are we indebted for the results of the undertaking, as the two others found lonely graves in Africa.

The expedition proceeded from Tripoli southward, through the Hamada desert to Moorzook, in Fezzan; thence westward, by Ghat, to the country of the Tuaricks, the Bedouins of the Sahara; thence southward again, for six months, until they had crossed the great desert to the highlands. We are apt to associate only the deepest gloom with our image pictures of the great Sahara, and even of

the whole interior of Africa, but Barth never lacks, even in the most desolate regions, for something to describe interestingly. Even under the burning sun, while treading the hot sand, and in spite of much suffering and the awful loneliness of the waste, Barth found unspeakable attractions, and he said himself that he could think of nothing more beautiful than the cool summer evenings under the brilliantly starred heavens of the Sahara. The heat and trouble of the day were soon forgotten when the cool oasis spring quenched their burning thirst, and under the tall palms the travelers were called to sleep by the music of the leaves. This journeying is full of incident. Once Barth lost himself in the desert, and remained without water for twenty-eight hours, preserving his life by drinking his own blood. The Tuaricks had never known any one to survive more than twelve hours when deprived of water; and they regarded him as a demigod or a supernatural being. The party of three carried with them a boat, with which they intended to navigate Lake Tsad, and this, too, was a cause of great excitement among the natives. Once they were attacked and robbed by some fanatical Moslems, and narrowly escaped death. For three months they were detained by a ferocious sheik of Tintellust, and were only released after Dr. Barth had made a long and weary pilgrimage to the sultan of the province. Such are but a few of the incidents in the journey before reaching Agadez, on the outer border of the desert.

Agadez was a place of much attractiveness to Barth. "What can be more interesting," he says, "than a considerable town, said to have been once as large as Tunis, situated in the midst of lawless tribes, on the borders of the desert, and of the fertile tracts of an almost unknown continent, established there from ancient times, and protected as a place of rendezvous and commerce between nations of the most different character, and having the most various wants? It is by mere accident that this town has not attracted as much interest in Europe as her sister town, Timbuctoo." The city presented rather a neat appearance; and though it has lost its former magnificence, it is still a considerable place. Three hundred years ago its circuit was more than three miles, and its population 50,000; but now it is estimated to contain only 7,000. Here the three travelers separated - Richardson going eastward toward Zinder, Overbeck westward to Tasawa, intending also to explore Guber and Mariadi, both intending to join Barth at Kuka, near the borders of Lake Tsad. The Hausa people, among whom Barth now found himself, constitute one of the best defined nationalities in all this part of Africa, with a history extending over three or four centuries, and a more advanced civilization than any other in all Negroland. They are less warlike than some of their neighbors, and have suffered at times severe spoliations. Their agriculture is described as respectable, and, owing to the wonderful fertility of the soil, is very pro-

ductive; and their skill in the mechanic arts, and the extent of their manufactures, are far from contemptible. An African landscape near Kano, as seen by Barth during the last days of January and the first of February, 1852, well deserves a place here.

"It was a most beautiful morning, and I indulged in the feeling of unbounded liberty, and in the tranquil enjoyment of the beautiful aspect of God's creation. The country through which we passed on leaving Shibdawa formed one of the finest landscapes I ever saw in my life. The ground was pleasantly undulating, covered with a profusion of herbage not yet entirely dried up by the sun's power; the trees, belonging to a great variety of species, were not thrown together in an impenetrable thicket of the forest, but formed into beautiful groups, exhibiting all the advantages of light and shade. There was the kaña, with its rich. dark-tinged foliage; the kadeña, or butter-tree, which I here saw for the first time, exhibiting the freshest and most beautiful green; then the markè, more airy, and sending out its branches in a more irregular shape, with light groups of foliage; the young tamarind-trees, rounding off their thick crown of foliage till it resembled an artificial canopy spread out for the traveler to repose in its shade; while above all, tall and slender gorebas unfolded their fan-crowns, just as if to protect the eye of the delighted wanderer from the rays of the morning sun, and to allow him to gaze undisturbed on the enchanting scenery around. Near the village Kashi, even the garda tree, which is so rarely seen in this quarter, enlivened the scenery. The densely luxuriant groves seemed to be the abode only of the feathered tribe. Birds of numberless variety were playing and warbling about in the full enjoyment of their liberty; while the 'serdi,' a large bird, with beautiful plumage of a light-blue color, especially attracted my attention. Now and then a herd of cattle was seen dispersed over the rich pasture-grounds, all of white color; the bulls provided with a large fat hump, or 'tozo,' hanging down on one side. But in this delightful spectacle objects of destruction were not wanting, the poisonous plant, 'tumnia,' starting forth everywhere."

This is a pleasant picture of the African "desert," as is also his account of the journey to Kano. "We listened," he says, "to the tales of our comely and cheerful companion. who detailed to us the wonders of this African London, Birmingham, and Manchester; the vastness of the town, the palace and retinue of the governor, the multitudes assembled every day in its market-place, the splendor and riches of the merchandise exposed there for sale, the various delicacies of the table, the beauty and gracefulness of the ladies. At times my fiery Tunisian mulatto shouted out, from mere anticipation of the pleasures which awaited him." Kano did not, altogether, belie the praise lavished upon it. The permanent population was estimated at



35,000 or 40,000 souls, and that of the province at half a million. The people manufacture silk, cotton, and leather goods from the raw materials, both for home consumption and for exportation. They also deal largely in slaves, rather as buyers than sellers; for, though extensive slaveholders, they are not slave-breeders, and the marriage of slaves is not encouraged. In some other regions visited later, as the country of the Kamen, quite a different picture of slavery is given. On reaching the capital, he found that the sheik had gone out with his followers—ostensibly to chastise another vassal sheik into obedience, but in reality on a slave-hunt. Barth determined to take this opportunity to examine the country, and especially to see for himself the horrors of which he had heard so much, and, accordingly, he joined the expedition. The sheik had taken out his whole army of twenty thousand men, which invaded and overran the country of the defenseless people. The result of a foray extending seven hundred miles was a body of ten thousand cattle, and about three thousand slaves, many of them decrepit old women: while the number of grown-up men did not exceed three hundred. This, however, formed but a small part of the misery inflicted; the massacre of men of mature age, by severing one leg and allowing the sufferer to bleed to death, and the destruction of all the granaries, being considered a part of their duty. Dr. Barth remonstrated with the sheik and his vizier on account of this horrid trade, but they pleaded that trading in slaves was the only way in which they could procure their firearms.

The rendezvous of the three travelers was Kuka, April, 1852. Richardson, the chief of the party, never reached it, dying at Ungurutua, on the 4th of March. Barth arrived on the 2d of April, and was joined by Overbeck on the 7th of May. Barth took charge of the papers of the expedition, and the two again separated. On the 29th of May Barth started to explore the kingdom of Adamawa, which lies far away to the south, on the borders of the great unexplored pagan kingdoms beyond the eastern branch of the Kwará. He traveled southward for four weeks, through thick forests infested with lions and elephants. The natives looked upon him everywhere as something superhuman; and he might have made abundance of money had he condescended to apply his talents to the writing of rhythmical charms. The most southern point reached by Barth was Yola, in 9° 25' N. lat.; but he was compelled to retrace his steps soon afterward, on account of a breach of etiquette in a letter of introduction which a neighboring sultan had given him. He returned to Kuka, on July 22, where he met Overbeck, who had penetrated from Kuka to Lake Tsad; and employed the boat, which he had carried across the country, in exploring its islands and shores -being the first European who had navigated this lake. Kuka was now made the headquarters of the travelers, and they undertook

numerous journeys into the neighboring lands. But Barth here met with a sad loss. Overbeck had attempted to penetrate the great Fellatah kingdom of Zakoba, lying on the river Benue; but was driven back with a constitution hopelessly shattered, and died on the 27th of September, 1852, in the village of Maduari, near Lake Tsad, where he was buried by his now desolate companion. Alone and despondent, almost without funds, Barth felt his utter desolation for a time; but the arrival of letters from Lord Palmerston, expressing the warmest gratification at what had been accomplished, inclosing a fresh commission and a supply of funds, inspired him to take the whole weight of the mission upon himself. What his own feelings then were may be best judged from the following entry in his diary:

"As the only living member of the mission, I feel, since the carrying out of our designs rests altogether upon me, that my strength is doubled, and my resolution firmer to follow up still further the results already obtained. My means consist of a pretty large collection of presents—two hundred dollars, four camels, and four horses. My health is excellent; and with five trusted, long-tried servants, abundantly supplied with powder and ball, I am resolved, full of courage and confidence in the result, to set out for Timbuctoo."

Kuka had been long wearisome to him, and he left it in good spirits on the 25th of November, 1852. On the 23d of April, 1853, Sackatoo was reached; and on the 7th of September following, after untold hardships and innumerable hairbreadth escapes, Timbuctoo. He had distributed on his way thither a bountiful supply of presents, and among the natives was known as Abd-el-Kerim-the Servant of the Merciful. Once he fell ill, when the people surrounded the tent, exclaiming, in sympathy, "Abd-el-Kerim shall not die!" Nor did he. His stay in Timbuctoo was protracted; and his chapters on that city, on its history and ethnology, are thorough and deeply interesting. He found here a protector in the sheik, Ahmed El Bakay, who took him into his full confidence, and dealt toward him with uniform frankness and generosity. Barth found enemies even there; but the kind sheik protected him. He remained here eight months; and the events of his sojourn, as related by Barth, read more like a romance than the tales of a scientific traveler.

In May, 1854, Barth left Timbuctoo, accompanied by the kind El Bakay. His route lay on the left bank of the Niger, which from Timbuctoo to Goga is a distance of 200 miles. The people were inclined to be friendly, especially to the sheik. Goga was reached on the 20th of June. This was the ancient capital of western Negroland, but now only a hamlet of three hundred huts. Shortly after leaving this place, the sheik bade him farewell, after solemnly charging the messengers whom he had sent with his guest to be faithful and obedient. "He gave me," says Barth, "his blessing, and assured me that I should

certainly reach home in safety." man's prophecy proved true. Barth advanced along the Niger to Say, thence to Kuka, over nearly the same route that he had passed the year before, where he met Mr. Vogel and two English sappers, who had been sent out by the English Government at his own request. The rest is soon told. In May, 1855, Barth started for Europe; proceeding by a small caravan to Moorzook, reaching Tripoli in July, and London on the 6th of September, 1855, after an absence from civilized society of nearly six years. "Thus," in his own words, "I closed my long and exhausting career as an African explorer. The scale and the means of the mission seemed to be extremely limited, and it was only in consequence of the success which accompanied our proceedings, that a wider extent was given to the range and objects of the expedition; and after its original leader had succumbed to his arduous task, instead of giving way to despair, I had continued in my career amid great embarrassment, carrying on the exploration of extensive regions almost without any means. And when the leadership of the mission, in consequence of the confidence of her majesty's government, was intrusted to me, and I had been deprived of the only European companion who remained to me, I resolved upon undertaking, with a very limited supply of means, a journey to the far West, in order to endeavor to reach Timbuctoo, and to explore that part of the Niger which, through the untimely fate of Mungo Park, had remained unknown to the scientific world. In this enterprise I succeeded to my utmost expectation. . . . I also succeeded in establishing friendly relations with all the most powerful chiefs along the river, up to that mysterious city itself. . . No doubt, even in the track which I myself pursued, I have left a good deal for my successors to improve upon; but I have the satisfaction to feel that I have opened to the view of the scientific public of Europe a most extensive tract of the secluded African world, and not only made it tolerably known, but rendered the opening of a regular intercourse between Europeans and those regions possible."

Barth was welcomed to Europe with universal joy. "A joyous thrill went through Europe," says Karl Audrée, "as the telegraph announced the arrival of Barth in Marseilles. He had long been given up as lost, and now it was a joyous surprise that a gracious Providence had spared him that sad fate which has been the portion of so many African travelers. He was not destined to die on the hot sands of the desert, or to breathe out his high-aspiring spirit under the palms. He bid defiance to the fever, to all exertion and deprivations, and returned fresh and healthy home." Honors were paid to him on every hand; and his nationality was forgotten by the reserved English, in their admiration of the work that he had accomplished. He had not entered upon his career unprepared for his duties. The honors crowned only a well-carned fame. "He took with him," said the Spectator, "the whole education of a philologist, historian, geographer, and ethnologist. He had spoken Arabic fluently for many years—having learned the language from the natives themselves—and could freely converse with them. And then, he was a German, with a more cosmopolitan and tolerant spirit than the English have; and he was thereby more qualified than an Englishman to place and estimate matters in their right relations." Such words amply repaid the warm-hearted explorer for his past hardships.

For a while Barth remained in London, superintending the publication of his "Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa;" and then returned to Berlin. He subsequently superintended the fitting out of several African expeditions. In 1858 he traveled in Asia Minor, the results of which he published in 1864, under the title of " A Journey from Trapezunt, through the Northern Part of Asia Minor, to Scutari." In 1860 he made a journey through Turkey, which he published in "A Journey through the Interior of European Turkey, in 1864." In 1863, on the death of Von Ritter, he was appointed Professor of Geography in the University of Berlin. In the following year he made a journey to Dalmatia and Montenegro. He visited northern Africa once or twice again, in the interest of geographical science; but he was chiefly occupied in his lectures at the University, and in his duties as editor of the Erdkunde, and also as a constant contributor to Petermann's geographical Mittheilungen. Barth's fame went with him to the grave. He died on the 25th of November, 1865, regretted by the world. He had never married, but was well known for his hospitality. He was of middle stature; his body was not fleshy, but sinewy and bony. He was reserved in his nature, but a true German. "His yes was yes, his no was no; his nod his word, his word a deed."

Speed in Travel.—In a single second a snail travels one five-thousandth of a foot; a fly, five feet; a pedestrian, at ordinary gait, five and three-tenths feet; a camel, six feet; an ordinary breeze, ten feet; a rapid running stream, twelve feet; a trotting horse, twelve feet; a whale, twelve and three-tenths feet; a fastsailing ship, fourteen feet; a reindeer with sledge, twenty-five feet; a locomotive engine, twenty-nine feet; a skater, thirty-six feet; a race-horse, forty-one feet; a tempest, fifty feet; a swiftly thrown stone, fifty feet; an eagle, ninety-five feet; a carrier-pigeon, four hundred and eleven feet; a rifle ball, one thousand five hundred and ninety-five feet; a twenty-fivepound cannon ball, two thousand two hundred and ninety nine feet; a point of the earth on the equator, two thousand four hundred and fifty-one feet; the center of the earth around the sun, four miles; a ray of light, one hundred and ninety-five thousand miles.

On Physiology.

A knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body should guide us in all our investigations of the various phenomena of life.—Cubanis.

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge .- Hosea iv. 6.

DIGESTION.

WE compile, from Dr. Combe's "Physiology of Digestion," the following interesting results obtained from Dr. Beaumont's experiments with St. Martin, and annex a table showing the time required for the digestion of various kinds of food:

- 1. That hunger is the effect of distension of the vessels that secrete the gastric juice.
- 2. That the process of mastication, insalivation, and deglutition, in an abstract point of view, do not in any way affect the digestion of the food; or, in other words, when food is introduced directly into the stomach in a finely divided state without these previous steps, it is as readily and as perfectly digested as when they have been taken.
- 3. That *saliva* does not possess the properties of an alimentary solvent.
- 4. That the agent of chymification is the gastric juice.
- 5. That the pure gastric juice is fluid, *clear* and transparent, without odour, a little salt, and perceptibly acid.
- 6. That it contains free *muriatic acid*, and some other active *chymical* principles.
- 7. That it is never found *free* in the gastric cavity; but is always excited to discharge itself by the introduction of food or other irritants.
- 8. That it is secreted from vessels distinct from the mucous follicles.
- 9. That it is seldom obtained pure, but is generally mixed with mucus, and sometimes with saliva. When pure, it is capable of being kept for months, and perhaps for years.
- 10. That it coagulates albumen, and afterward dissolves the coagulus
 - 11. That it checks the progress of putrefaction.
- 12. That it acts as a *solvent* of food, and alters its properties.
- 13. That, like other chymical agents, it commences its action on food as soon as it comes in contact with it.
- 14. That it is capable of combining with a certain and fixed *quantity* of food, and when more aliment is presented for its action than it will dissolve, disturbance of the stomach, or "indigestion," will ensue.
- 15. That its action is facilitated by the warmth and motions of the stomach.
- 16. That it becomes intimately *mixed* and *blended* with the ingestæ in the stomach by the motions of that organ.
- 17. That it is *invariably* the *same substance*, modified only by *admixture* with other fluids.
- 18. That the motions of the stomach produce a constant *churning* of its contents, and *admixture* of food and gastric juice.
- 19. That these motions are in two directions, transversely and longitudinally.

- 20. That no other fluid produces the same effect on food that gastric juice does; and that it is the only solvent of aliment.
- 21. That the action of the stomach and its fluids is the same on all kinds of diet.
- 22. That solid food of a certain texture is easier of digestion than fluid.
- 23. That animal and farinaceous aliments are more easy of digestion than vegetable.
- 24. That the susceptibility of digestion does not, however, depend altogether upon *natural* or *chymical* distinctions.
- 25. The digestion is facilitated by *minuteness* of division and tenderness of fiber; and retarded by opposite qualities.
- 26. That the *ultimate principles* of aliment are always the same, from whatever food they may be obtained.
- 27. That chyme is homogeneous, but variable in its color and consistence.
- 28. That, toward the *latter* stages of chymification, it becomes more *acid* and *stimulating*, and passes more rapidly from the stomach.
- 29. That the *inner coat* of the stomach is of a pale *pink* color, varying in its hues according to its full or empty state.
 - 30. That, in health, it is sheathed with mucus.
- 31. That the appearance of the interior of the stomach *in discase* is essentially different from that of its *healthy* state.
- 32. That stimulating *condiments* are injurious to the healthy stomach.
- 33. That the use of ardent spirits always produces disease of the stomach, if persevered in.
- 34. That water, ardent spirits, and most other fluids, are not affected by the gastric juice, but pass from the stomach soon after they have been received.
- 35. That the *quantity* of food generally taken is more than the wants of the system require; and that such excess, if persevered in, generally produces not only functional aberration, but disease of the coats of the stomach.
- 36. That bulk as well as nutriment is necessary to the articles of diet.
- 37. That bile is not ordinarily found in the stomach, and is not commonly necessary for the digestion of the food; but,
- 38. That when oily food has been used, it assists its digestion.
- 39. That vily food is difficult of digestion, though it contains a large proportion of the nutrient principles.
- 40. That the *digestibility* of aliment does not depend upon the *quantity* of nutrient principles that it contains.
- 41. That the natural temperature of the stomach is about 100° Fahrenheit.
- 42. That the temperature is *not elevated* by the ingestion of food.
- 43. That exercise elevates the temperature; and that sleep or rest in are cumbent position depresses it.
- 44. That *gentle exercise* facilitates the digestion of food.
- 45. That the time required for that purpose is various, depending upon the quantity and quality of the food, state of the stomach, etc.;





but that the time ordinarily required for the disposal of a moderate meal of the fibrous parts of meat, with bread, etc., is from three to three and a half hours.

TABLE SHOWING THE MEAN TIME OF DIGESTION OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF DIET.

DIFFERENT ART		
Articles of Diet.	Mode of Preparation.	Time required for Digestion.
Rice		н. м.
Sago	****	1 45
Tapioca		2 00 2 00 2 00
Barley		2 00
Milk	Raw	2 15
GelatinePigs' feet, soused	Boiled	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tripe, soused		1 00
Brains	46	1 45
Venison steak	Broiled	1 35
Spinal marrow Turkey, domestic	Roasted	2 30
" wild	Boiled	2 25 2 18
Wild	Roasted	~ 10
Pig, sucking		2 30 2 00
Liver, beef's, fresh	Broiled	2 00 2 30
Chicken, full grown	Fricassee	2 30 2 45
Goose. Pig, sucking. Liver, beef's, fresh. Lamb, fresh. Chicken, full grown Eggs, fresh.	Hard boiled	3 30
66 66	Soft "	$\frac{300}{330}$
66 66	Roasted	2 15
44 44	Dan	9.00
Custard	Baked	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Codfish, cured, dry	Boiled	2 00
Trout, salmon, fresh	Fried	1 30 1 30
" whipped Custard Coddsh, cured, dry Trout, salmon, fresh Bass, striped, fresh Flounder, Catish, "	Broiled	3 00
Flounder, "	Fried	3 30 3 30
Catrish, Salmon, salted. Oysters, fresh.	Boiled	3 30 4 00
Oysters, fresh	Raw	2 55
	Roasteu	9 20
Beef, fresh, lean, rare	Roasted	3 00
dry	Parilad	3 30
" with salt only	Boiled	2 45
" with mustard, etc	75 1. 3	3 30 4 00
" fresh, lean"	Boiled	4 15
Pork-steak	Broiled	3 15
Pork, fat and lean	Roasted	5 15 4 30
" recently satted	Fried	4 15
65 66	Broiled	3 15 3 00
"	Stewed	3 00
Mutton, fresh	Roasted	3 15 3 00
	Boiled	3 00
Veal, fresh	Broiled	4 00
Beef, fresh, lean, rare dry	Boiled	4 30 4 00
20110, 401110	Roasted	4 00
Ducks, "	"	4 00 4 30
Suet, beef, fresh	Boiled	5 03
Suet, mutton	Melted	4 30
Cheese, old, strong	Raw	3 30
Ducks, "wild. Suet, beef, fresh. Suet, mutton. Butter. Cheese, old, strong. Soup, beef vegetables, and br	ead.Boiled	4 00 4 15
" heans	66	3 00
barley	66	1 30
" barley " " mutton		3 30 3 45
Chicken sonp		3 00
Oyster soup	Warmed	3 30 2 30
Sausage, fresh	Broiled	3 20
meart, animal	Fried	4 00
Cartilage	ioneu	4 15
Aponeurosis	66	3 00
Bread, wheaten, fresh	Baked	3 30
Colro	44	3 20 4 00 5 30 4 15 3 00 2 30 3 30 3 15 3 00
sponge	66	2 30
Tendon Cartilage Aponeurosis Beans, pod Bread, wheaten, fresh Corn Cake, sponge Dumpling, apple Apples, sour and hard mellow	Boiled	3 00
Apples, sour and hard	KaW	2 50 2 00
sweet		1 00
Parenips	Boiled	2 30 3 15
Beet		3 45
Turnips, flat		3 30 3 30
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Roasted	2 30
Cabbaga bood	Baked	2 30 2 30
with vinegar		2 00
Parsnips Carrot, orange Beet. Turnips, flat Potatoes, Irish Cabbage, head with winegar	Boiled	4 30
CT 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.5 3	17

This table is very interesting, but the results must not be too much relied upon, or regarded

as representing the uniform rate of digestibility. We have already seen that chymification is greatly influenced by the interval which has elapsed since the preceding meal, the amount of exercise taken, the keenness of the appetite, the state of the health and mind, the completeness of the mastication, the state of rest or exercise after eating, and various other circumstances; and, above all, the quantity swallowed in proportion to the gastric juice secreted. And consequently, if an experiment be made without regard to these conditions, and without anything being recorded except the time occupied in digestion in the individual case, the conclusions deduced from it may be most fallacious. The very aliment which, taken in full quantity, remains on the stomach for hours may, in a smaller quantity, be entirely digested in onethird of the time. Thus, in the foregoing table, two and a half hours are set down as the average time required for the chymification of jelly, but in the forty-first experiment we find that eight ounces of that substance were entirely digested in one hour. So that, if all the other conditions are not carefully kept in view at each trial, the results can not possibly be held as conclusive.

It may be said that, on the day of the fortyfirst experiment, St. Martin's digestion must have been particularly good—and, in truth, it seems to have been so; for at 9 o'clock A.M. he breakfasted on soused tripe, pig's feet, bread, and coffee, and yet only one hour later no vestige of any of these sayory things remained in the stomach. What renders this result the more remarkable is the fact, that on another occasion a simple breakfast of coffee and bread is set down as having required Four hours for its digestion. The rapid disposal of the same elements, with the addition of soused tripe and pig's feet, instead of disproving my position, evidently strengthens it, by showing that if from any cause the digesting power varies in intensity, the result obtained from the experiment on one kind of food can not, with any show of reason, be considered as an accurate index to its rate of digestibility in comparison with that of other kinds.

In our advertising department we give a list of useful works on Dietetics, with prices.

IMPURE WATER.-Few of us are aware of the deleterious effects of impure water, or how prone water is to imbibe the impurities of the air. Many of us think if the water is clear and cold it must be perfectly pure, though it has stood in a close bed-room twenty-four hours; but this is far from true. If a pitcher of water is set in a room for only a few hours, it will absorb nearly all the respired and perspired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures, a pail of water can contain a great amount of ammonia and carbonic acid gas; and its capacity to absorb these gases is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice.

When the interior of a dwelling-house is freshly painted, the occupants will be greatly relieved of the unpleasant odor by placing wide and shallow vessels containing water in the rooms. This plainly shows us that water kept in a room over-night is totally unfit for drinking purposes, and should not be used to gargle in the throat; also that a large pail of water standing in a room would help to purify the atmosphere, but should be thrown away the next morning. It also teaches us the reason that the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. We are lamentably ignorant of many of the properties of air and water, two of the most important elements of our nature.

SHOULD CONSUMPTIVES MARRY?

More than thirty years ago we were consulted by a young man who frankly confessed that he believed he had disease of the lungs, and he asked us to say whether or not he could rightly be married to an excellent young person to whom he had been for years engaged. We found that his opinion was correct, that decided disease of one lung existed, but it was not at the time in an active state. We found, however, at the same time, that an adverse opinion on our part would forever shatter the hopes of two lovers who had been for years devoted to one another. There was not an argument save this local disease which we could bring against the idea of mrariage. We will not attempt to indicate the reasoning whereby we came to the decision that we ought not, by any motion of our own, to prevent the union. Ten or twelve years of sweetest married life were the result, and then the husband died of lung disease. But exactly what the youth feared came to pass, namely, one of his children died in very early infancy, and the other at the age of twenty-both of consumption. The latter was particularly interesting to us. He seemed to be in perfect health. On arrival at an age to commence business, all his antecedents and his hereditary tendencies were forgotten. Instead of avoiding all excitants to consumption, he was allowed to settle on the borders of a lake in a large Western city, and there to become a clerk to a corporation doing an extensive business, by which he was very much confined to his desk and over-worked. As we have seen in a previous paper, he should of all things have avoided just such a location and that employment-he should have sought for an active, out-of-door life if possible, in some dry inland town, After he had been laboring at his desk, however, a comparatively short time, we were summoned only to find him past all relief. In a few months he died with rapid consumption.

In the above case we deemed ourselves justified in allowing the marriage to be consummated, because, as may be stated generally, we were not sure that the disease would progress, and there was a chance of the husband's getting well, and there was no certainty that chil-



dren would be born. But there are cases every day arising in which it seems almost madness for either party to think of marriage—cases in which death seems foreshadowed with the certainty of almost absolute fate. In many of such, parents and physicians alike should protest.—Dr. Bowditch, in Atlantic.

IN PRESS.

A NEW BOOK ON MARRIAGE.

Wedlock: or, The Right Relations of the Sexes, etc. Who Should and Who Should Not Marry, etc. New York: Samuel R. Wells. 1869. [Price, \$150.]

Works on Love, Courtship, and Marriage are numerous, but not generally good. The demand for practical information in regard to the important points involved in these interesting subjects has led to the preparation of many trashy and worthless treatises, as well as some that are positively pernicious and subversive of morality and human well-being. The whole matter has, to a great extent, been left in the hands of quacks and charlatans, who have got money by ministering to the passions of the ignorant and the credulous. There are a few books to which these remarks do not apply, but their teachings, though well meant, are unsound on some important points, and calculated to lead the reader astray.

Personally, we make no claim to infallibility, but having given much attention to the social questions discussed in the new work now announced, we have a right to assume that we speak understandingly, as well as with a sincere desire to benefit our readers, by giving them trustworthy information and sound, practical advice. The book is in every respect chaste in language and thought, and such as may properly find a place on any lady's centertable.

Among the subjects treated at length and in a thoroughly practical way in this work are the following:

Marriage a Divine Institution; Qualifications for Matrimony; The Right Age to Marry; Motives for Marrying; Marriages of Consanguinity (May Cousins Marry?); Conjugal Selection; Courtship; The Duty of Parents; Marriage Customs and Ceremonics; The Ethics of Marriage; Second Marriages; Jealousy; Separation and Divorce; Celibacy; Polygamy and Pantagamy (or Mormonism and Communism in Marriage); Love-Letters and Love-Songs; and various miscellaneous matters.

We hope to have the work ready for delivery in July. It will be handsomely printed and substantially bound. Copies will be sent, prepaid by post, at \$1 50. Orders may be sent in at once. Address this office.

How She Popped the Question.—"I wish I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was the reply. "Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I do not see why they should not go into partnership." And they did.

QUAKER MUSIC.

ED. PHREN. JOURNAL: Noticing in your valuable monthly a certain article, headed "Quakers vs. Music," at the end of which is an invitation for a rejoinder from any one of that religious denomination, I would ask space for a few remarks. Having been a birth-right member for more than fifty years, I can speak "according to knowledge."

While the tenor of said article is highly complimentary to the Quakers, or "Friends," as they style themselves, it must be said that we inherit the failings and propensities of the human race. Quaker babies can and do cry as lustily as any others. The young need much care and discipline to make and keep them consistent members. While, as a Society, they enjoy a reputation for honesty and upright conduct, there have been a few flagrant instances of wrong-doing through gross mismanagement, wild speculation, or even dishonorable transactions. But "such as give reasonable grounds for fear on these accounts are timely labored with for their preservation or recovery, and if such labor prove unavailing, judgment is placed upon them in the authority of truth."

But when members live up to the standard preached (not in the wisdom of man) and exemplified by a Fox, Barclay, or Penn, no religious denomination can excel them in purity of life, Christian intercourse among themselves or the world, and the "higher life" with Christ in God. Not seeking to proselyte in that aggressive spirit that animates other religious professors, and which has savingly converted, through the aid of the Holy Spirit. thousands of heathen in civilized society or uncivilized regions, they invite all to examine their creed and doctrines as set forth by not a few of their gifted writers of the past and present time. It is only by a careful perusal of these that one can obtain clear and definite information of their rise, history, and religious

While the "Discipline" requires the members scrupulously to avoid intemperance of every kind, evil speaking, vain and trifling amusements, "the frequenting of taverns and places of diversion, lottery or chance investments of all sorts, the spirit of war, slavery," etc., there are some points on which less stress is laid. Music is one of these; and while a consistent "Friend" could not either indulge his natural fondness for it by practicing upon any instrument or recommending others to spend time in it, either professionally or for recreation, the practice of members varies considerably. Some (destitute of Tune?) will not allow the simplest whistling or humming around the house, while others, with an ear for harmony, may occasionally allow the sound of musical instruments to mingle with the sweeter voices of their children. Perhaps we might safely say that the general opinion of the Society is, that there is in most persons a fondness for music, but that when studied as an art it is too apt to consume time and attention that may be better employed upon other pursuits. Hence the common practice is to omit it in the education of the young, and to avoid it in after-life, when the fascinations of gay evening parties, the theater, or the opera might interfere with the serious duties of our existence. To religious music, when the heart is properly attuned to the sentiment of the hymn, many members offer no objection. In some Sabbath or "First-day" schools, as they term them, a few simple tunes have been occasionally introduced, or a kind of chiming recitation, but generally no means are taken to attract the young by the "voice of melody."

Many "Friends," no doubt, love the very strains of music against which "they bear their testimony," and while they deem it right to deny themselves this gratification, there are others who have no conscientious scruples upon the subject. What may be our future practice, as a Society, in regard to vocal religious music, it is impossible to say, but we trust that whatever is done will be done according to the spirit of one of our writers—"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

JOHN COLLINS.

[Very well. We rejoice to see signs of progress in this Society. If Quaker babies really do cry like other babies, the Quakers are not wholly without music, and this will, we trust, inaugurate, in time, another and an improved sort of household music. Now let us have "Rock-a-by, baby, on the tree top," etc.]

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CATBIRD.—Thomas M. Brewer writes in the Atlantic Monthly:

"One rainy day, the past summer, as we sat by a window looking out upon the flower-bed, our attention was attracted to a catbird, apparently buried head and shoulders in the soil, and trying to extricate himself. Our first impulse was to run to his rescue, supposing him to be in danger from some hidden enemy; but we soon discovered our mistake when we saw him gradually emerge, dragging out with him, not without some difficulty, a very large grub of the May-beetle, which he had detected in the very act of eating the roots of our favorite geranium. The offender was forthwith pounded to a jelly, and in this condition borne off to the bird's nest hard by, where it no doubt gladdened the heart of one of his nestlings.

"Our good opinion of the catbird is confirmed by the recent experience of President Hill, of Cambridge. A favorite elm, near his house, was attacked last summer by a large swarm of the vanessa caterpillar. They rapidly devoured its foliage, and threatened soon to despoil the tree of its beauty. One day, when he was about to bring ladders and attempt their removal, and was considering whether this was practicable, he observed a catbird fly to the tree and begin to destroy the caterpillars. Seeing this unexpected relief, he deferred any interference and awaited the result. Nor was he disappointed. In a few days the catbird entirely cleared the tree. The writer was an eyewitness to a similar result, but in this case the tree attacked by the vanessa worm was a poplar, and the birds which cleared them out were Baltimore orioles."

[The more birds we have in our orchards, the more plentiful and better will be our fruit. Indeed, without birds it is believed we should have no fruit.]

THE QUAKERS AGAIN.

[WE have received from a valued friend the following kindly criticism, which we insert, with notes.-ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHEENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: Thy article in the last number of the Journal-"Quakers versus Music"-seems to require some notice from Friends; and as thou savest near the close, "These pages are open to a rejoinder on the point from any disciple of Wm. Penn who may choose to reply," I will essay a few remarks thereon, although not professedly a disciple of that eminently good man, but rather of the Divine Master whom he delighted to serve, as true Friends have ever sought to be, according to His divine command-"Call no man master," etc.

Yet if Wm. Penn's "mind" was "imperfectly constituted," I fear few of the leading men of this day would gain by a comparison with him. [This was said, not of Wm. Penn specially, but of any other "Friend" who became authority among his people. The mental imperfection spoken of relates to the faculty of music. Many a good man is "imperfectly constituted" as to mechanism, mathematics, poetry, or music.-ED.]

After pronouncing Friends a profoundly religious people, thou sayest: "Of their theology or religion we have only this to say, that it is between themselves and their Could not this be said as pertinently of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, or other religious bodies? [Precisely, and we have no quarrel with any of them on account of their religion, though, if called to adopt some one of their creeds, we certainly should have a most decided choice.-ED.]

But their religious views alone have made Friends a separate and peculiar people. Among these peculiar views they have ever held that all true harmony must proceed from a spiritual concord and union with the Father of Spirits; and hence any attempt by men who are at strife and variance in their hearts with the Divinc Author of all things, to substitute harmonious sounds for this inward peace and melody must be vain and futile.

I am at a loss to know from which of their writings thou hast quoted, that beautiful tune is "confusion and jargon." Should like to have it pointed out, that I may read it in the context. [Reference is made to the common speech of the people, not to their writings.—ED.]

That Friends are not insensible to the pleasure of sweet sounds-as the singing of birds in the trees, the sighing of winds through lofty woods, the music of running brooks, "the dash of ocean on his winding shore," etc., etc.—is apparent, I think, in many of their voluminous writings, ancient and modern, even down to their favorite poet, J. G. Whittier. [If Friends admire the happy songs of birds, and other musical sounds of inanimate nature, why not also admire the happy songs of innocent children or rejoicing adults. The most eminent servants of God of ancient times praised God with music. David, "the man after God's own heart," said: "My heart is fixed, O God, my heart is fixed: I will sing and give praise. I will sing unto thee among the nations."-Ps. lvii. "I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing."-Ps. xci. "I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live. I will sing praises unto my God while I have being."-Ps. civ. "I will sing a new song unto thee, O God; upon a psaltery and an instrument of ten strings will I sing praises unto thee."-Ps. cxliv. Here is not only singing, but instrumental music and a new song. Verily, the great and pious king was progressive. St. Paul, also-the great man of the New Testament-as wise and as pure as any, said, 1 Cor. xiv.: "I will pray with the spirit and I will pray with the understanding also; I will sing with the spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also." This is pretty ancient, and, we think, very good authority for worshiping God by means of vocal and instrumental music; and since the voice of nature accords with the teachings of revelation, we venture the opinion that Friends, so far as by precept or practice they ignore music, are not the end of the law on the subject .- ED.]

All these natural objects speak the praise and glory of their Creator, each in his own appointed way; and when men are moved spontaneously to sing, by the same Divine Power, Friends are not disposed to discourage it, in proof of which see "Barclay's Apology," one of the works most fully approved and indorsed by their yearly

meetings, both in this country and in Europe, for the last two hundred years. In the Providence edition, 1856, p. 406, he says: "As to the singing of psalms, the case is the same as in preaching and prayer. We confess this to be a part of God's worship, and very sweet and refreshing when it proceeds from a true sense of God's love in the heart, and arises from the divine influence of the spirit, which leads souls to breathe forth either a sweet harmony, or words suitable to the present condition, whether they be words formerly used by the saints, and recorded in the Scripture, such as the Psalms of David, or other words; as were the hymns and songs of Zacharias, Simeon, and the blessed Virgin Mary. But as to the formal, customary way of singing, it hath no foundation in Scripture, nor any ground in true Christianity." [Steady, friend, steady, "to the law and the testimony": "Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings. Sing unto him a new song; play skillfully with a loud noise." Ps. xxxiii. 2, 3. "The singers went before, the players on instruments followed after, among them were the damsels playing with timbrels."-Ps. lxviii. 25. "Then David said, None ought to carry the ark of God but the Levites; for them hath the Lord chosen to carry the ark of God and to minister to him forever. And David spake to the chief of the Levites to appoint their brethren to be singers, with instruments of music, psalteries, and harps, and cymbals sounding, by lifting up the voice with joy. * * Thus all Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the Lord with shouting, and with the sound of cornet, and with trumpets, and with cymbals, making a noise with psalteries and harps,"-1 Chr. xv. See also the psalm which David delivered to the chief singer, or leader, recorded in 1 Chr. xvi. This looks like formality. There was preparation, arrangement, organization, practice, and concert, and this Scripture is the authority for its continuance. If music has been perverted, if unfit persons have unworthily ministered by prayer, or song, or precept, so has marriage and every other God-given order among men been perverted by some individuals. Reformation, not repudiation, is the true doctrine.-ED.]

And this is still more applicable to the church music of our day, it seems to me, when the daily papers bear ample testimony to the utter want of spiritual harmony among those who make so much account of music as a part of worship, being largely occupied with discussions of the competency of the performers on those great organs which the churches vie with each other in possessing, or else with complaints of the expense attending the management of these ceremonial performances. See frequent communications in the Brooklyn Eagle during the past winter, concerning the great organ in one of the meeting-houses of that city, said to be the largest this side of Boston, I think. [Has not the cut of a coat or the brim of a hat, and other matters of minor moment, sometimes been discussed with tenacity, if not with warmth ?-Ep.1

Then, viewing the subject somewhat phrenologically, what professor of that science would advise a person without an average development of the reasoning faculty to study law, or one with scarcely any Constructiveness to devote himself to mechanics? Yet, because it is fashionable, how many hundreds of young persons are taking music lessons, and spending hours over the piano. who, having next to no natural capacity for music, can never become proficients therein! while the practical knowledge necessary to fit them for business or domestic economy is almost wholly neglected. [Most persons have musical talent enough to make it worth culture. Shall none study arithmetic or grammar but those who expect to teach them or live by their use ?-ED.]

Surely, if this system of education had prevailed among Friends, they would never have deserved the good name which thy article accords to them as teachers, authors, farmers, and business men, prompt in fulfillment of their obligations, etc.

Even among the Puritan settlers of New England, this departure from simplicity in worship would not have been countenanced. It is said that one of the principal Bantist churches in Newport, R. I., two hundred years ago, did not practice formal singing, and I well remember the man who, when the First Baptist Church in that place introduced singing by a choir, refused to remain in

the meeting-house during the performance. [Yes. It was to him an innovation and an offense, but his grand-children sing with an organ, and are as good Christians as he ever was, and quite as conscientious.—ED.]

That the constant practice of singing in schools is not favorable to reflection and self-examination, and therefore tends to lower the standard of moral character, I believe, from observation while connected with a prominent mission whose children are kept almost constantly before the public to raise money by their musical performances. [Abuses prove nothing as to principles. Gluttony is no good argument against eating. The sentiments, tastes, and affections need culture as well as the intellect; and if in school only intellect should have culture, not a few of the poor would have a chance for any other, for at home it is a hard struggle for bread.—ED.]

Finally, instead of Friends remodeling their system to make it popular in an age distinguished more by talk about religion than an inward sense of its regenerating power, there are many, among serious-minded men, who

about religion than an inward sense of its regenerating power, there are many, among serious-minded men, who believe the time is fast approaching, and they fear it may be through persecution and suffering, such as that which prevailed in England about the time when Friends arose, when the Most High will again call people off from will-worship, which is ever idolatry, and teach them anew that the "kingdom of heaven is within," and can not be attained by any amount of outward and ceremonial observances, which tend rather to separate and estrange from Him who is "the Way, the Truth; and the Life."

ONE OF THE FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

from Him who is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

ONE OF THE FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS.

[One of the tendencies of religious people is to magnify certain facts or opinions, and give them supreme domination over the whole life. The peculiarity of the ruling thought has its foundation in the great mind that protests against some abuse, and thereby becomes a leader among his brethren. John Calvin had great Self-Esteem, Firmness, and Conscientiousness, and he recognized power and government as the supreme attributes of the Deity, and his nature gathering everything in the Scriptures which harmonized especially with his disposition, crystalized it into a system of theology. Wesley, with his great benevolence and social power, found in the Bible all that declared the goodness and love of God, and presented these in the forefront of his teachings. George Fox, possessing a nature of great charity and directness, with but little of the esthetic or symbolic, was led to regard the formality of a ritualistic church with disapprobation, and he, like the rest, became a partialist, setting simplicity and plainness in the foreground. Now, fortunately, the great strife so long and so fiercely waged between Calvinism and Arminianism is almost unknown among the followers of those systems; and if we may trench on such delicate ground, the Qnakers themselves are losing not one whit of their piety toward God or good-will toward man, but they are losing some of the sharp outlines of their forms—if formal informality can be said to have forms—and they are becoming more sympathetic with other Christian people. There is less austerity and rigid seriousness than were needed in the friviolous and dissipated age which gave rise to the testinony of the Friends. What all men should seek is substance, not forms,—piety, a clear conscience, and a loving heart, not prescriptions or limitations. The race ought to be a hundredfold more fruitful in all elements of Joy, and love, and carnestness, and in every good work, in season and out of season, tha

HOW TO SWIM.



Among all the manly sports, there are none more manly, graceful, or useful than swimming. Kowing, sailing, skating, horseback-riding are all among

the utilities rather than the mere graces or accomplishments; but, considering the dangers of drowning by those who have not learned to swim, we place this art among the first in importance.

We also believe in the hygienic properties of water. Internal and external applications are conducive to cleanliness and health. We believe in bathing and swimming for both sexes-girls can learn to swim as well as boysand have a strong compassion for those wko do not or will not bathe and swim. The warm and genial days of summer will soon be upon us, when those who appreciate the water-side will hasten thither and eagerly resume their acquaintance with the sea and sandy bank. For those who would participate in the sports of the bather, and yet are restrained from carrying their inclinations into action because they can not float on the rising tide, or do not know how to "strike out" hand and foot and propel themselves through the gushing surf, we have a little work eieitled "The Swimmer's Guide," which furnishes all the necessary instructions to those who would sport like the frolicsome fishes in the pellucid river, lake, or sea—when to go in, how long to stay, how to resuscitate the drouwned, and all about it.

The Swimmer's Guide is sent, post-paid, by return mail, for 25 cents. Address this office.

"Mhat They Say."

Here we give space for readers to express, briefly, their views on various topics not provided for in other departments. Statements and opinions-not discussions-will be in order. Your "BEST THOUGHTS" solicited. Be brief.

An Ohio minister makes no effort to conceal his good opinion of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. He writes:

"I want nothing for my endeavors in getting new subscribers for the JOURNAL, as I depend upon my salary as a minister. I can not make any promises as to what I can do, only this, that I shall do my utmost to extend its circulation—feeling that I do thankly Colly service." thereby God's service.'

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY .--The following explains itself:

The following explains itself:

WESTFORD, WINDHAM CO., CONN., March
29th, 1869. S. R. Wells.—Dear Sir: In the
April number of the Journal you give
an account of a "good old couple," and it
occurred to me that your readers might be
interested in a short account of a family
with whom I have some acquaintance.
Jonathan Buxton and wife, residing in
the town of Smithfield, R. L., are aged
respectively ninety-eight and ninety-five
years. It will be seventy-five years next
April since they were married.

April since they were married.

They have had ten children, nine of whom are now living. The ages of the children are as follows: 73, 71, 68, 66, 64, 58, 56, 52, 50, 48.

The last time I saw the old couple was in the autumn of 1867. The minds of both seemed to be unimpaired. Mr. Buxton owns a farm, and mowed regularly with the help that season, as he had for years previously.

the neip that season, as he had re-previously.

If any of your readers know of a couple that can beat this, your correspondent would like to hear from them.

Yours, s. B. Tifft.

[It would be interesting to know what

are the habits of this family.-ED. A. P. J.]

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL-EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL—

Dear Sir: This is to acknowledge the receipt of the Sewing Machine premium for club raised for your very valuable JOURNAL. Permit me to say, your premiums—

like the JOURNAL—are all first-class ones, and never fail to afford perfect satisfaction. Please accept thanks for promptness in sending premium, and the kind consideration you have shown me.

Very truly yours, W. H. B. MIDDLETOWN, PA.

From China.—The following letter reached this office via San Francisco. It shows that the Phrenological JOURNAL is wanted by our missionaries in the "Flowery Kingdom." We have other subscribers there, and receive, now and then, interesting communications from them. We are looking forward to the time when we may have a phrenological museum and publication office in that country. Here is a large field for a good phrenologist. Volunteers are in order.

phrenologist. Volunteers are in order.
Foo Chow, Ciuna, Jan, 1st, 1869. S. R.
Wells. Esq., Editor of the Phrenological
Journal, 389 Broadway, New York: Sir—
I have not seen a copy of your Journal for some time past. (Arrived here May 31, 1850, a missionary of the American Board.) I send you a few Chinese coins and other curiosities, with my compliments, and embrace the opportunity to say, if you will send me the Journal regularly (via San Francisco, postage, I think, only two cents per copy), I will send you something relating to the Chinese, with illustrations, perhaps, which may be suitable to the pages of the Journal, subject to your decision.
Very truly yours, Justus Doolltile.
P. S.—The coin with a small circular and

P. S.—The coin with a small circular and square hole in it I inclose, was coined over 1.800 years ago—i. e. a.D. 19-23, or thereabout. The other is over 1.500 years old, and is used as a charm to wardoff evil spirits and influences by many of the Chinese. J. D.

[Among the curiosities received is a Chi-

other coins will be placed on free exhibition in the Phrenological Museum, 389 Broadway, New York

We hope to hear further from this correspondent. Will he not tell us about the present state of Phrenology and Physiognomy in China? Can we get a hearing if we institute courses of lectures there? We wish to bring the subject home to all the world,-ED. A. P. J.1

APPRECIATED.—THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE commend the PHRENO-LOGICAL JOURNAL. We take pleasure in recording the good opinion expressed of the work on which we are engaged, and readers will, we are sure, regard these expressions as encouraging.

This JOURNAL should be read by every one who wishes to cultivate his moral and intellectual faculties, and who takes pleasure in the great study of humanity.-American Artisan.

For beauty and point in illustration, for amusement and general usefulness, this magazine, while it clashes with no other, is most excellent help to all who desire knowledge concerning man in history, and the events transpiring in the world of science and experiment .- Waltham (Mass.)

It is a magazine for thinking men and women who are not afraid of new facts and phenomena provided they are genuine. -The Republic, Ottawa, Canada.

However much people may differ in opinion about the science of Phrenology, no one will venture to dispute the fact, that the Journal, published by S. R. Wells, of New York, is one of the finest magazines in the country. The engravings alone are worth many times the price of the Jour-NAL, while the thoroughly sensible articles upon health, as well as every other interesting topic, should render it necessary in every household .- American Housewife.

We know of no journal of its class that surpasses it in practical utility and interest .- Western Farmer.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is not appreciated as well as its merits deserve. Every number is replete with common sense-more than can be said of all the periodicals of the day .- Dunkirk Journal.

Would that we were able to place this work in the hands of every person in the United States who can read. The people know too little of themselves-this work leads them to know themselves .- American Union, Macon, Ga.

A great amount and variety of useful and instructive matter finds its way into this monthly. It is progressive and liberal in the good sense of those terms-a readable, valuable journal, - Sunday School Times, Philadelphia.

The Phrenological Journal is the exponent of the science of humanity; always interesting, always instructive. The principles inculcated should be made familiar as household words .- Temperance Patriot,

Sound and Sensible .- Would you have some genuine entertainment? Read the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL .-The Pulpit, Chicago.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOHR-NAL is the most admirable magazine of the kind we have ever seen. The table of contents is exceedingly attractive, and of sufficient variety to please the most fastidious taste. * * * It is peculiarly well adapted for the end it claims to have in view-the elevation and improvement of mankind, socially, intellectually, and spiritually. -Mich. University Magazine.

We do not see how it would be possible nese hundred-dollar bill. The charm and to put more valuable common-sense, Chris-

tian instruction into the same space than is given in this JOURNAL .- Journal of Education, St. Louis, Mo.

There is a great amount of valuable and instructive reading in this publication, aside from its phrenological specialties .-Christian Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

It is full of spicy matter, wise sayings, and moralizings. Most cheerfully do we commend The American Phrenological Journal .- Vermont Church Messenger.

No magazine that is now published is of more real value to the public, or a better educator of the people.-Sturgis (Mich) Journal.

Each number of this ably conducted periodical is an intellectual treat; and if more widely circulated and more extensively read, we have no doubt it would be much more highly appreciated .- Pacific Tribune, Wash. Ter.

Devoted to the study of man, it brings a scholar's zeal to the dissemination of its ideas, and Christian love to the task of elevating and ennobling human character, correcting social evils, and making hearts and homes happy .- North Carolina Standard.

Co our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" will be answered in this department. We have no space to gratify mere idle curiosity. Questions of personal interest will be promptly answered by letter, if a stamp be inclosed for the return postage. If questions be brief and distinctly stated, and one at a time, we will respond in the earliest number practicable.

As a rule, we receive more than double the number of questions per month for which me have space to answer them in . therefore it is better for all inquirers to inclose the requisite stamp to insure an early reply by letter, if the editor prefers such direct course.

AN ORDER FOR BOOKS, JOURNALS, etc., must be written on a sheet by itself. Questions for this department-To Corre-SPONDENTS—and communications for the Editor, must be written on SEPARATE slips.

AND PROGRESS. CHINA Why does China, in the midst of civiliza-tion, remain the same as she was a hun-dred years ago?

Ans. In the first place, she does not. Is she not opening more intimate relations with other nations, and has she not chosen am American gentleman, Mr. Burlingame, as her ambassador to all the great powers of the world? This is a great stride of prog-

She is an old nation, and has a great deal of Oriental pride; and her pagan religion leads her to feel that the civilization of the world is a heresy, and that her own forms are vastly superior to anything we "outside barbarians" can boast. Besides, her people live largely upon rice, and that kind of food does not inspire brain-work onefourth as much as many other kinds of food. Still, the outside pressure of a better civilization is making its mark upon the "Celestial Empire," and when she shall be opened to the Christian religion her progress will be rapid, and her prosperity in all things assured.

TEMPERAMENT.—H. J. M. desires us to state what is her Temperament, and gives us very indefinite data by which to judge. If she will answer the questions asked in the "Mirror of the Mind," we can then fully satisfy her. She wrote too late for the May number.

Painting and Gilding .-See advertising columns for full description of the work on Painting and Gilding. We consider it the best work that can be obtained on the subject. The title covers the subjects named in your letter. Price, postpaid, \$1 50. Mailed from this office.

TEMPERAMENT AND MAR-RIAGE.—Ought individuals having similar temperaments to marry?

Ans.-This question has several times been briefly answered in the JOURNAL. It is thoroughly discussed, and our opinionfully given, in a new book on "Wedlock," now in press. See notice elsewhere.

DEFECTIVE HEARING. - I am DEFECTIVE TIEARING.—I aim acquainted with two persons whose hearing is peculiarly affected. They work in a machine shop, and when among the machinery they can hear as readily as any person. While it is difficult to converse with them in a room where all is still, they converse very readily amid the noise in the shop. How will you account for this?

Ans. Persons become hard of hearing in consequence of being where there is great noise. Men who attend trip-hammers nearly always become dull of hearing. The drum of the ear becomes thickened in consequence of its great agitation amid loud noise. It is in merc self-defense that it thus becomes thick, and it requires, therefore, a great noise to set the drum vibrating. When there is noise enough going on to vibrate the thickened membrane, sounds which under other circumstances are not capable of vibrating the ear come in, as it were, with the greater sounds. For instance: a volley of musketry can be heard two miles; if the air is agitated at the same time by the sound of cannon, the rattle of musketry may be heard four miles. The greater sound agitates the air for a greater distance, and on these waves of air the lesser sound is carried with the greater. The noise of the shop agitates the air enough to give vibration to the ear-drum, and the sound of common conversation is thus made appreciable to those partially

THE MAD-STONE.—We find the following paragraph in an exchange:

There is now on exhibition in Richmond a mad-stone, the property of Mr. William L. Harrison and others, of Henrico County. The Dispatch says it was sold at auction some years ago for lifteen hundred dollars, and has since been applied to over five hundred patients, only one of whom died. There is a stone of this kind, we believe, in Essex County, and another in Fauquier.

We are led to the publication of this from the fact that our attention has been drawn to the subject by several inquiries as to what is the nature of the wonderful socalled "mad-stone." We are not in possession of any authentic knowledge regarding it, and would therefore solicit some information, founded ou facts, from any reader who may be able to furnish it.

The Seven Sleepers.— "Mr. Editor, who were the Seven Sleepers, and what of them?"

Ans. By the "Seven Sleepers" are commonly understood seven noble Christian youths who fled to a certain cavern in Ephesus, Asia Minor, to escape the persecution of the Emperor Decins. Their hidingplace, as the legend has it, was discovered, and they were walled in, to die. More than two centuries after, they were unearthed, and, to the astonishment of the multitude. awoke. The names of the Seven Sleepers were, Mapimian, Malchus, Martinian, Denis, John, Seranion, and Constantine Their relics are said to have been conveyed to Marseilles in a large stone coffin, which is still shown there in St. Victor's church



The church has canonized the Seven Sleepers, and has consecrated the 27th of June to their memory.

The Koran also relates the legend, and declares, that out of respect for them the sun altered his course twice a day, that he might shine into the cavern. A dog is said to have followed them into their retreat, and during this long period of time guarded the sleepers, without food or drink. For his fidelity he has been rewarded by being admitted to Paradise, with the ram which Abraham sacrificed in place of his son, with the ass of Balaam, and the ass upon which Jesus entered Jerusalem upon the Day of Palms, and with the mare upon which Mohammed mounted miraculously to heaven.

WARTS AND CORNS.-Warts may be removed by carefully paring them, and then rubbing nitrate of silver upon them. Muriate of ammonia, instead of caustic, if carefully applied, is said to be very effective in disposing of them. If the wart-troubled person will bathe often in cold water and practice great simplicity in his diet, avoiding as much as possible oily or greasy food, and eat the plainest articles, the system will acquire a tone most favorable to the entire cradication of such growths.

As regards corns, one must wear shoes large enough for comfort if he would not suffer from them. To get rid of them, the same treatment may be pursued as with warts. A common practice with surgeons in treating severe cases, is to have the foot bathed in warm water at night and in the morning, and to keep the corn covered with a plaster of soap and oil spread on very soft leather. When the corn has become sodden by these means, it is carefully detached from the adjoining flesh by a circular incision, and then gently drawn out by the roots. Those who frequently wash the feet and wear well-fitting shoes are rarely subject to corns.

A VOICE FROM EUROPE.-The Kunst-Chronik, of December 18, 1868, the leading art-journal in Germany, published by Prof. Dr. Carl von Lutzow, a man of authority in art-matters, has the follow ing, under the heading-

AMERICAN CHROMOS.

. The Chromos before us were published by L. Prang and Company, of Boston, which firm introduced chromo-lithography into America, and have lately so elaborated the process, by means of new technical appliances, that their productions are able to take rank with the best of German productions, and, indeed, surpass these in delicacy and transparency of tone. The best of the specimens known to us are, "Early Autumn on Esopus Creek," after Bricher, a Boston artist; "The Barefoot Boy," after Eastman Johnson, the foremost of American genre painters; and "The Poultry-Yard," after Lemmens. . . . Their technical execution is excellent in every respect. The "Autumn" and "The Barefoot," especially, have reached the limit of possibility as regards delicacy of treatment and transparency of color. Their excellences, which recur in all the specimens, and explain the cause of their great success, are these: the employment of a multiplicity of stones for each shade of color; fine, carefully prepared pigments (one of the main things in chromo-lithography); a very clever imitation of the canvas, reproducing the marks of the brush; and a style of mounting which is both practical and durable.

[These exquisite pictures should have place in every dwelling. Their influence is humanizing and elevating.]

Literary Notices.

[All works noticed in The Phrenolog-ICAL JOURNAL may be ordered from this office, at prices annexed. 1

A Series of THINK AND ACT. Articles pertaining to Men and Women, Work and Wages. By Virginia Penny. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haf-felfinger, Publishers. 12mo, cloth, pp. 372. Price, \$1 50.

The author of this well written book is not unknown to literature. Her "Employments of Women," published a few years ago, commanded much attention by its clear declarations and cogent thought. An appreciative observer of women in their relations as independent workers for their maintenance, she has collected such material and interspersed it with such sound reflections, that all lovers of true rational progress can not but derive much substantial instruction from her writings. She states in the opening of "Think and Act" the object of the work. Women and her employments of course constitute its chief burden; but she finds an urgent need of a more systematic and harmonious organization of labor in general throughout the land. She would have woman properly compensated for her labor, and insured a free admission to the employments for which she is fitted. The book is divided into about eighty paragraphs or chapters, each of which treats, in a practical, common-sense way, of some important feature of working life. For instance, three or four pages each are given to "Division of Labor," "Machinery: its Merits and Demerits," "Skillful Labor," "Occupations suited to Tastes, Habits, and Capacities," "Selection of an Occupation," "Business Qualifications, "More Poor Women than Men," "Advantage of an Occupation," "Progress Retarded by Women," "Education and Home Duties," "What a Woman should be," etc. In no work coming from a woman's pen, on a subject comparatively ex parte have we found more fairness in the statements and claims than in this.

KEMLO'S WATCH - REPAIRER'S MEMICO'S WATCH-TREPAIRER'S
HANDBOOK: being a complete Guide to
the Young Beginner in taking apart, putting together, and thoroughly cleaning
the English Lever and other Foreign
Watches. By F. Kemlo, Practical Watchmaker. With Illustrations. Cloth, 12mo,
93 pages. Price, \$1 25. Boston: A.
Williams & Co.

A very useful little work for watchmakers, repairers, and users. It would "pay" every one who carries a valuable watch to read this manual, and thus learn how to take proper care of it.

THE INGHAM PAPERS: Some Memorials of the Life of Capt. Frederic Ingham, U. S. N., sometime Pastor of the Sandemanian Church in Naguadathe Sandemannan Church in Faganda-vick, and Major-General by brevet in the Patriot Service in Italy. By Edward E. Hale, author of "If, Yes, and Perhaps." Muslin, 266 pages 12mo. Price, \$1 50. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

This writer seems to delight in puzzling the public. He writes under such queer titles. These "papers" are racy reading, commemorating the most interesting events in the life of the subject.

ADVENTURES IN THE WILDER-NESS; or, Camp Life in the Adirondacks. By William H. H. Murray. 12mo, pp. 236. Cloth, \$1 50. With Eight Vivid Illustrations. Fields, Osgood & Co.,

One of the most interesting descriptions of summer life out of doors that has been published. The Adirondacks are becom-

ing a very popular resort, and this book tells the story of wild life in those mountains in the spirit of one "all alive" to the subject. Read it, but do not laughif you can prevent it.

A HANDBOOK OF GYMNASTICS A HANDBOOK OF CTYMNASTICS AND ATHLETICS. By E. G. Ravenstein, F.R. G.S., etc., President of the German Gymnastic Society, London, and John Hulley, Gymnasianch of Liverpool. With numerous Woodcut Illustrations from original designs. London: Trübner & Co., Publishers. New York: John Wiley & Son Octayo 408 pages cloth Co., Publishers. New York: John Wiley & Son. Octavo, 408 pages, cloth. Price, \$5 50.

Next to De Laspies, this is, probably, the most elaborate and complete work on the subject. There are several hundred illustrative engravings in the book, and the text is set in the best type, and printed on fine paper in the best style. Trainers and pupils will need the work to perfect themselves in gymnastic practice.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED Natural History of Man. Part XXII. London and New York: George Rout-ledge & Sons. Price 50 cents.

This number commences a deeply interesting and detailed account of Fiji and the Fijians, with striking illustrations.

LIGHT, COLOR, ELECTRICITY, ARD MAGNETISM. By Johann Ferdinand Jencken, M.D. Translated and prefaced by Historical and Critical Essays, by Henry D. Jencken, Barrister-at-Law, M. R. I., F. R. G. S., etc., etc. London: Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row.

This work is not a mere speculation, or a vehicle for the dissemination of an author's hobbies, but, rather, a carefully thought-out digest of the results obtained by the world's great philosophers from their investigations in the nature and properties of light, color, electricity, and magnetism. Although the volume is by no means bulky, it contains the essence, the spirit, of thirty or forty years' study. The student in physical science will find in it most valuable suggestions as well as practical information. A simple mention of its contents will show the aim of the author and the comprehensiveness of the work.

Chap. I. Historical and Critical Essay on Light, from the Earliest Periods to the end of the Sixteenth Century. Chap. II. The Discoveries of the Seventeenth Century. Chap. III. The Emission Theory (of Light); The Light and Shade Theory: Summary of Theories. Chap. IV. Dr. Jencken's Theory; Electricity; Magnetism. The book has received high encomiums in Europe as of scientific authority. Price, \$2 50.

THE PERIODIC LAW. By Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, A.M. Published by Pott & Amery, New York. 108 pp. 18mo. 50 cents.

From the author's preface we compile the following brief statement as to the nature of this well-written volume. He has observed in his pastoral and hospital expe rience the general ruling of some periodic law, by which the different phases in mental and physical phenomena seemed to be governed. The value of this periodic law to physicians, agriculturists, teachers merchants, and others, he considers very considerable, and suggests its extended investigation.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTIcal Grammar of the English Lan-guage; Dialogically and Progressively Arranged; in which every Word is Parsed according to its Use. By Prof. I. J. Morris, A.M. Stereotyped edition. Revised, Re-written, and Enlarged. Au-burn, Ala.; published by I. J. Morris.

Few text-books on grammar can claim the many excellences which mark this small but carefully prepared volume. The aim of | to be in good hands.

the author is to present the principle of grammar in a logical yet most perspicuous manner. He seeks to explain first, the primary meaning of the different grammatical terms, and then to illustrate practically their application: in every case offering such suggestions as may be well calculated to stimulate the young mind to "think out" the matter for itself. Mr. Morris has taken altogether the most common-sense view of the construction of the English language which we have been called upon to examine in any grammatical treatise.

THE IMPERIALIST.—A new city paper made its appearance this week. It is called The Imperialist; it is a handsomely printed sheet, devoted to the overthrow of Democratic-Republican instinctions in the United States, and the setting up the "Empire." We are not surprised at the appearance of this paper. It is the natural outcropping of a spirit and modes of thought and feeling far more prevalent in this country than easy-going old fogles have any idea of. From the date of Grant's election we foretold the empire. We have reiterated the warning weekly since that time, and the "Imperialist" is an outward and visible sign not only of the truth of our prophecy, but of the near approach of its accomplishment.—New York Courier.

Do not be alarmed. Our Republic is no The Imperialist.—A new

Do not be alarmed. Our Republic is no nearer becoming an "empire" than France or England is of becoming a Republicnor, indeed, so near. Europe is fast becoming educated up to the standard of "self-government," and when this condition shall be attained, down go her monarchies. If we have the evils of political corruption, so have they. If we sometimes elect bad men to office, whose terms are but short, how much worse is it in Europe, where bad men are born to high positions. where bad men are sorn to high positions, and hold them for life? If we have now and then a dough-faced legislator, they have scores of Lords Dundreary to be fed at public expense. No, the world has had enough of "Imperialism," and that curse can not take root in this soil. We, as a nation, go in for equal rights and true democracy.

FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS. By Genio C. Scott. With 170 illustra-tions, 12mo, 484 pp. Cloth. Price \$3 50. New York: published by Harper & Brothers.

This is the most complete treatise on Fish and Fishing published in this country. It is dedicated to "The American Association for the Protection of Fish, Game, and Birds of Song." The numerous engravings represent all varieties of Fish, as well as the best modes of taking them. Sportsmen will find their sport greatly augmented by a perusal of this beautiful and useful book.

THAT BOY OF NORCOTT'S. By Charles Lever, Author of The Bram-leighs of Bishop's Folly, etc. With illus-trations. 73 pages, octavo. Paper, price 25 cents. New York: Harper & Broth-

This is No. 323 of Harper's cheap novels, and is by a well-known author, who receives much attention in England. Like other love stories, it will have a run.

Brooklyn Monthly. April. No. 2, Vol. 1. Octavo. 100 pp. \$2 a year, or 25 cents each number. After the issue of the May number the price will be raised to \$3 a year. Horace W. Love & Co., publishers.

Why not a Brooklyn magazine? Are there not scholars, men of science, literature, and art in that City of Churches? Right management will secure for this new enterprise a good degree of success. Why not increase the number of illustrations? Make it pictorial, charge \$4 a year, and give it a place by the side of Harper, Putnam, Lippincott, Atlantic, Overland, and The literary department seems

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND NATIONAL REGISTER FOR 1869. Astronomical, Historical, Political, Financial, Commercial, Agricultural, Educational, and Religious. A General View of the United States, including every Department of the National and State Governments: together with a Brief Account of Foreign States, embracing Educational, Religious, and Industrial Statistics; Facts relating to Public Institutions and Societies; Miscellaneous Essaws; Important Events; Obituaries, etc. Edited by David N. Camp. Vol. 1. Octavo. Muslin. 824 pp. Price, \$4. Published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn.

"This work, the initial volume of a proposed annual publication, has been pre-

posed annual publication, has been prepared to meet an increasing demand for information respecting the affairs of the General and State Governments, public institutions, finances, resources, and trade of this country; the political, financial, and social condition of other countries; and various other subjects relating to so-

cial and political economy.

" It is believed that all classes will find facts of importance relating to the general condition of the country and the world: and statesmen, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, teachers, students, politicians, mer chants, importers, manufacturers, and farmers will find facts pertaining specifically to their several professions or callings.

"No labor or expense has been spared to make the work accurate, and to furnish the latest statistics that could be obtained. The editor and publishers will be thankful for information relating to any errors or inaccuracies, however unimportant, that

may be discovered.1

Useful as a dictionary or encyclopedia, and interesting as a novel, this almost indispensable volume must have a place in dispensable volume must have a place in the library of editors, authors, educators, business men, travelers, and others. If too poor to afford a stock of general literature for family use, place this work within easy reach of your sons and daughters, whence a "love for learning" will be generated. Succeeding volumes will be sought by all who possess this. The work will be a record of the world's progress, dating from 1868. Sold only by subscription.

THE MANUAL: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK. By Edward Eggleston, Editor of The National Sunday-School Teacher. 18mo. pp. 110. Price, 75 cts. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon.

A capital hand-book for Sunday-school teachers. It is full of the most useful suggestions and directions for the management and instruction of noisy boys and restless girls. Superintendents should, at the cost of the church, place a copy in the hands of every teacher

HEALTH-EXERCISE: A Discussion of the Rationale and Practice of Butler's Lifting Cure. By Lewis G. Janes, Physician and Instructor at The Cure, 830 Broadway, New York.

The gist of Mr. Butler's larger book is given in this 25-cent pamphlet. cians, clergymen, lawyers, and others, are trying the Lifting Cure.

THE BETROTHED. By Sir Walter Scott. Octavo, pp. 95, paper.

THE TALISMAN. Octavo, pp. 96. Price, 20c. Woodstock. By the same. Octavo, pp. 144, paper. Price, 20с.

Highland Winow. By the same. 75 pages, octavo, paper covers. Price, 20c, T.B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. As cheap as the cheapest. Modern story writers, such as Dickens, Reade, Cobb, and the rest, have many readers, but Sir Walter Scott is surpassed by none for imagination, sentiment, and a knowledge of human nature. His stories will be read by generations yet unknown.

THE DANISH ISLANDS: Are we j Bound in Honor to Pay for Them? By James Parton. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. 76 pages, octavo. Price, 50c.

Mr. Parton makes out a strong case in favor of the Danes. He will be supported by many in his views, if not by the majority of our people. Much fun has been made about our purchasing icebergs and earthquakes. But, so far, we approve. Our motto is: "One flag for this continent."

EXIT OF CALIBAN AND SHY-LOCK: A Tale of Captive Lady, Knight, Tourney, and Crusade. 145 octavo pages, paper. Price, 50c. A. Winch, Author's Agent, Philadelphia.

"This book treats of Catholicism, Protestantism, Universalism, Swedenborgianism, Spiritualism, Socialism, Woman's Rights, and Free Divorce, as candidly as Hepworth Dixon or James Parton."

"It professes to be the autobiography of a Radical Reformer."

NEW YORK MEDICAL JOUR-NEW TORK MEDICAL SOUR-MAL: March 1869. Edited by Wm. A. Hammond, M.D., and E. S. Dunster, M.D. 112 octavo pages, besides a title page and index for the volume. Pub-lished monthly, by D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$4 a year.

Dr. Hammond withdraws, and Dr. Dunster becomes sole editor. Further improvements are promised. It is the leading medical journal in America.

THE LAST ATHENIAN Translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg. By William Widgery Thomas, Jr., late United States Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. 555 pages, muslin. Price, \$2. Philadelphia; T. B. Peterson & \$2. Phi Brothers,

A popular story, told by one skilled in romance. It is one of the better class, and represents life in its European aspects.

THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT, which reports Mr. Beecher's sermons, has entered upon its second volume, with a large subscription list; and we now have, in a form for binding and preservation, the principal discourses of this most remarkable man. Mr. Beecher has many hearers, but vastly more readers. He can have few or no successful imitators. If he is greatly indebted to Phrenology-as he confesses himself to be-in his successful ministrations, so is Phrenology, or its popular acceptance, greatly indebted to him. It forms the basis of his philosophy. The Plymouth Pulpit is published weekly, at \$3 a year, by J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

THE CHRISTIAN QUARTERLY, No. 2. April, 1869. Edited by W. T. Moore, W. K. Pendleton, J. Ewett, R. Graham, Dr. S. E. Shepard, T. Munnell, and A. Procter. Published by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati. Contents: Galileo and the Church,

Phases of Religion in the United States. The Glories of Mary, The Royal Priesthood, Christology, The Kingdom of God, Church Officers, Literary Notices, Religious Notices, Religious Intelligence, The Editors' Round Table, etc. This is one of the ablest, as it is the handsomest, of our American quarterlies.

W. E. SHADER'S NATIONAL System of Penmanship. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. In sets of five numbers. Price, \$1 00.

This system appears to combine those principles which are of the greatest practical value. The position of the paper, the holding of the pen, the proper proportions and relations which the letters of the alphabet bear to each other, and other important considerations, are clearly explained. The author's analysis of the

letters can not fail to facilitate a pupil's progress in the mastery of a good style of handwriting. The copies are well engraved, and pleasing in variety.

Hours at Home. A Popular Monthly. Charles Scribner, publisher, New York.

The number for May is quite equal to previous numbers. This magazine ought to have a circulation of 40,000 or more.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL. A weekly paper, devoted to Literature, Science, and Art. 32 quarto pages, with illustrated supplement. Terms, \$4 a year, in advance; single numbers, 10 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is the most recent venture in popular serial literature. The undertaking is no experiment. The success of the enterprise was assured from the start. Both capital and talent are available to any extent to make it a first-class paper. It will be carefully edited by thoroughly competent writers. It will neither be sensational nor sectarian, nor will it be heavy. What may be its teachings in mental philosophy is not indicated. Will it be scientific, materialistic, or spiritualistic? Will it follow Darwin, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer? Or will it be orthodox, according to the oldschool theology? The future will disclose all. In any event, we welcome the new journal as the promise of an improved literature, and in the interest of good order, temperance, American advancement, and religion.

NOTES, CRITICAL, EXPLANA-TORY, AND PRACTICAL, ON THE PSALMS. By Albert Barnes. In 3 vols. Vols. 2 and 3. 12mo, 383 and 342 pages, cloth. Price, §1 50 each. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Years ago we listened to the preaching of Rev. Dr. Barnes, and were thoroughly impressed with a belief in his truthfulness, devotion, and intelligence. Reading his comments upon the Psalms, it seems as if we were listening to his preaching, and with our appreciation of the man and his capacity, we would sooner rely on his wellinformed judgment than on the opinions of many commentators. Dr. Barnes is, perhaps, more highly appreciated in Europe than in America.

THE MILLING JOURNAL AND CORN EXCHANGE REVIEW is a new monthly publication, having particular reference to the milling interests of the country. It is well edited, and must find a ready appreciation among that large class of American mechanics who grind our cereals and otherwise prepare them for home and foreign consumption. Price, \$1 per annum. D. Nolan & Co., publishers, New York.

PEG WOFFINGTON, CHRISTIE
JOHNSTONE, AND OTHER STORIES. By
Charles Reade. Household edition, 12mo. pp. 353. Price, \$1. Boston, Fields, Osgood & Co.

Gotten up in the usual chaste style of all books published by this house.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.'s AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, containing Accurate Lists of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and Territories, and the Dominion of Canada and British Colonies of North America; together with a Description of the Towns and Cities in which they are published. Cloth, 358 pages, octavo. Price, \$5. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

It is of inestimable value. Inaccuracies there are, no doubt, but it is vastly the best thing of the kind ever attempted in this country. It contains an account of between four and five thousand newspapers of it. Ten copies, from July to January, and magazines.

THE INTERMARRIAGE OF RELA-TIONS. By Nathau Allen, M.D. [From the Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence for April, 1869.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A clear, cogent, and logical argument against marriages of consanguinity, with an array of statistical data to support it.

WILEY'S ELOCUTION AND ORA-VILEY'S ELOCUTION AND URATORY: Giving a Thorough Treatise on the art of Reading and Speaking. Containing numerous and choice Selections of didactic, humorous, and dramatic styles, from the most celebrated authors. For Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries, and a Guide for Teachers, Clergymen, and Public Speakers. By Charles A. Wiley, Teacher of Elocution. Fort Plain, N. Y. 12mo, 444 pp. Price, \$2. New York: Clark & Maynard.

Americans, above all others, are natural speakers. The only qualifications necessary to enable every well-organized mother's son to become an orator is health, education, discipline, and practice. Mr. Wiley has given much excellent advice in the handsome volume before us. Let young aspirants for fame and fortune

Publisher's Department.

IN ADVANCE, OR DISCONTIN-UED.—The time for which manyof our readers subscribed expires with this number. We hope all who desire the Journal continued will renew promptly, that the chain of monthly numbers may not be broken. It is from no feeling discourteous that we discontinue sending the Journal when the time for which it has been paid for expires. It is painful to feel that we must part company at any time; but we have no right to continue sending the JOURNAL and to hold a subscriber responsible for future payment. It is every way better to have pay in advance, and stop when the time expires. In this case the accounts are easily kept, and each knows exactly how the mat-

Clubbing with other Pe-RIODICALS,-We have made arrangements for sending the Phrenological Journal with other publications at club rates, and can supply them as follows: The JOURNAL and Harpers' Monthly, Bazar, or Weekly. Appleton's Journal, the Atlantic, Putnam's Magazine, Galaxy, Lippincott's, Protestant Churchman, or any one of the other \$4 00 magazines, for \$6 00 a year. Or with Hours at Home, Examiner and Chronicle, Home Journal, Christian Intelligencer, Demorest's Magazine, Rural New Yorker, or any one of the other \$3 00 publications, for \$5 00. Or with Weekly Tribune, Weekly Times, The Methodist, Riverside Magazine, Herald of Health, or Our Young Folks, for \$4 50, or the JOURNAL and American Agriculturist for \$4 00. This will give a chance for our old subscribers, when renewing, to add to their reading matter at reduced rates; and new subscrib-ers may consider this offer an inducement. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N.Y.

"GIVE IT A TRIAL."are many families in which this JOURNAL would prove useful where it has not yet been seen. Will not our friends take the trouble to exhibit or lend their numbers with a view to introducing it. Single subscriptions, six months-July to January-\$1 50, or ten for \$10. We believe many would cheerfully invest a dollar "just to try it," on the recommendation of those who can fairly present its merits. Think for \$10. Why not get up a club?



ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCENERY. -We have two beautiful oil paintings, each in handsome gilt frame, 18 by 24, one representing BEAVER HEAD CANON, in Montana, the other, CITY CREEK CANON, Webber Valley, Utah Territory, painted by Mr. GEORGE OTTINGER, either one of which we are authorized to sell at \$50 We think them worth double this sum. We wish to retain one of the pictures-it. is immaterial to us which one - and we are desirous that some one of our readers should have the other. We have decided to offer one as a premium, for a certain number of new subscribers to this Jour-NAL; and for 40 subscribers, at \$3 each, we will give one of these splendid pictures; or, for 100 subscribers, at \$2 each, we will give the choice of the two. This offer shall remain open up to the first of August next. "First come, first served."

THE BEST BOOKS.—We have organized a DEPARTMENT FOR PROCURING STANDARD WORKS TO ORDER, in connection with our general publishing business, and are prepared to supply orders by MAIL or EXPRESS at the lowest prices. We will pay special attention to this branch of business, and assure our readers that all orders shall be executed as promptly as possible. Any book may be ordered of us at advertised price. All orders should be accompanied with the amount in current funds. Prices of particular works, if procurable, will be given, and publishers' catalogues furnished, on application. Letters of inquiry must contain stamps to pay return postage. Our new Illustrated Cata-LOGUE will be sent on receipt of two stamps. Address all orders to this office.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED PAGES OF CHOICE READING FOR FIFTY CENTS .-It will be seen by an advertisement in this number of our paper, under the head of "OFFER EXTRAORDINARY." that, in order to make the people better acquainted with their new magazine, "ONCE A MONTH," the publishers, T. S. Arthur & Sons, of Philadelphia, will send the first six months' numbers for 1869, of that rarely excellent and beautiful periodical, containing 576 pages of the choicest reading, for 50 cents. Take our advice, and send the 50 cents; you will find it first-class investment.

Two Volumes a Year.-Hitherto, for the convenience of subscribers, we have divided the yearly numbers of this Journal into two volumes. commencing with January and July. This year's numbers will be paged from January to December. The title and index will be published with the December number, to be bound up with the work for the year, complete. Those who prefer, however, begin their subscriptions with the next July number. Renewals are now in

THE ADVANCE is a first-class religious weekly, published at Chicago, Ill. It has recently been enlarged, and other improvements made. The subscription price is \$2 50. We have just made arrangements by which we can offer it and this Journal for \$4 per annum. This is, we think, a very liberal offer, and will enable all who want a good religious weekly paper to obtain one with little outlay.

Advertisers.—The large circulation of this Journal among the most enterprising, go-ahead people in the world, renders it a very desirable medium for advertising. We exclude all quack medicines, gift lottery and other swindles, and invite only such as we believe to be useful or ornamental. It will be gratifying to advertisers to have correspondents name the journal in which their advertisements are seen.

Personal.

THE REV. DR. OSGOOD, of New York, is now on a tour through Europe. He will visit England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, etc., and kindly promises to send an account of his observations upon old-country mankind, for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. We hope to treat our readers to something entertaining and instructive from his pen.

REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. D.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, has just completed the delivery of a course of seven Lectures on Man, un der the following titles:

THE OUTLINE OF CREATION IN GENESIS.
THE CREATION OF MAN.
THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.
THE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT.
MAN'S DOMINION OVER NATURE.
THE SEVENTH DAY.
WOMAN AND THE FAMILY.

It is to be hoped that these important lectures may be published. They are too valnable to be withheld from the world. Dr. Thompson is one of the ripest scholars in

REV. MARSHALL B. SMITH, a clergyman of good standing in the Episcopal Church, has lately withdrawn therefrom. Mr. Smith had been for two years one of the editors of the Protestant Churchman, His reasons for this step are substantially that the book of Common Prayer "contains germs of Romanism," which he can not, directly or indirectly, approve by continu-

MR. DANIEL A. LANGE, English representative of the Suez Canal Company, advertises, officially, that the canal be opened to general navigation on the first of October of this year. Its width will then be 74 feet at bottom, 327 feet at top, and its depth 26 feet.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, George B. Cheever, and Nathaniel Hawthorne graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1825, which numbered 38, Longfellow ranked fourth, Cheever eighth, but Hawthorne was not counted in at all. Since their graduating day, nothing has been heard of the three at the head of the

General Items.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.-We call the attention of our readers to this oil which we have found to be superior to kerosene oil, much of which is now so adulterated as to be entirely unsatisfactory and quite unsafe, as the frequently occurring accidents prove. Mr. Pratt's preparation is almost entirely free from odor, and burns with a brilliant flame. It is put up in sealed cans, to be opened only by the consumer, so that all are sure of the pure article, no matter where purchased. We cheerfully recommend a trial of this new illuminating

Dr. Colton, who was one of the first to apply nitrous oxide or laughing gas as an anæsthetic in extracting teeth, continues to use it at the rooms of the Colton Dental Association, Cooper Union, New York, with the best success. We advise all those who must have teeth extracted to call on him.

New York, are among the foremost for erecting buildings, iron piers, bridges, etc., in this country. It is a pleasant study to go through their immense establishment. The best-most skilled-workmen are em-

SUMMER RESORTS.—Already many of our citizens are looking for country board, within easy reach of their places of business. Among the more beautiful and healthful places-not the most fashionable and crowded-is the Pavilion Hotel, in Islip, Long Island. For fishing, yachting, bathing, etc., it is among the best.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS. PROF. WELCH, of Yale College, New Haven, Ct., is giving practical instruction in gymnastics to teachers and others, on improved principles. We commend Prof. Welch as one of the most competent of instructors. See advertisement of his "Normal School."

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPH-ICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY hold regular meetings in their rooms, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. The following is a list of the officers:

Charles P. Daly, President: Henry Grinnell, F. A. Conkling, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, Vice-Presidents: Francis A. Stout, Foreign Corresponding Secretary: Cyrus W. Field, Domestic Corresponding Secretary; Henry Clews, Treasurer; H. B. Hammond, Librarian; E. R. Straznicky, Recording Secretary. Council: Wm. Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, W. T. Blodgett, Townsend Harris, W. E. Curtis,

This Society is doing a most useful work. American gentlemen at home and going abroad should become members, or place themselves in communication with it.

THE Second Annual Catalogue of the Kentucky Wesleyan University at Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky, for 1867-8, shows a decided advance in the public estimation, if the number of its students may be taken as a basis of judgment. The location of this instituof judgment. The location of this institu-tion is most attractive, and the advantages offered to students equal to any educational establishment of its grade in this country.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that Messrs. J. J. Watson & Co. have established an agency for the sale of every variety of music and musical instruments, at 85 Nassau Street, New York. Send to them for a catalogue.

A JUBILEE JOURNAL!—Our next number - for July - will contain several "patriotic songs," set to music, and an "ORATION," with such other "rich reading " as will make it worth preserving. Every American, native and adopted, should have a copy. An extra large edition will be printed, in view of the probable demand.

VALUE OF CORN HUSKS.-In the South they have the habit of calling the busks of the Indian Corn "shucks, and formerly anything possessed of little or no value was said to be "not worth shucks." This adage is in a fair way to become obsolete.

It is twenty years or more since corn husks first began to be prepared by machinery for the filling of mattrasses. The business has been steadily increasing, but has hitherto been carried on mainly by small producers, and for local markets merely. Lately, however, Mr. G. B. Stacy, of Richmond, Va., having made great improvements in the process of hackling or Leavitt a call.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, | stripping the "shucks," seems likely to monopolize the business, at least in the

> Mr. Stacy has succeeded in producing a machine which not only strips the husks from their butts and shreds them fine, but effectually separates the butts and all short refuse from the prepared article as sent to market. It produces twelve tons every twenty-four hours, and the quality is admitted to be the best ever sent to market.

The Southern Planter and Farmer, referring to this new branch of Southern industry, says:

"Shucks have now a standard value henceforth, and Stacy & Son will buy all that can be produceed in Virginia. And where persons can not bale them, they will purchase them on the farm and have them baled at their expense. We deem this important to be known, first, that there is a market for all of Virginia's shucks, and next, that it is a market that tends to enhance the value of all other provender.

"When it is remembered that the shucks of each barrel of corn weigh from fortyfive to sixty pounds, and that the corn crop of Virginia is estimated at 3,698,000 barrels. and that the average value of the shucks is fifty cents per one hundred pounds on the plantations, it can be seen at once that the shuck crop of Virginia has become of considerable importance, and this new branch of industry is worthy of all the co-operation the planting community can give it.

"At the rate of fifty pounds per barrel, and eighty cents per hundred, the present price, each acre will produce, at eight barrels per acre, four dollars, which, where the crop is economically worked, will be about the cost of cultivation.

"The transportation paid on this Virginia product to the Northern markets during the last three months has exceeded \$4,000 which is another encouraging consideration. It is one of the interworking wheels tending to give motion and power to the progressive development of old Virginia's resources."

As a compliment to Mr. Stacy's machine and a co-worker with it, we have now an invention-"The National Corn Husking Machine"-into which the corn stalks, with the ears attached, are fed with the rollers, six or more at once, just as stalks are fed into a fodder cutter, butt end first. The ears, with a part of the husks, drop down in a hopper, and pass sidewise over a system of iron rollers, which seize the husks and silk and strip the ears as neatly as it can be done by hand, at the rate of one bushel per minute. But the point at which it becomes, as it were, an attachment to Mr. Stacy's machine is this: "It separates and assorts the bright and most valuable husks from the weather-beaten and worthless ones, the former being de. livered beneath the machine, and the latter carried between the rollers with the stalks. to which they are still attached.

For further particulars in regard to this machine address National Corn Husker Company, 164 Duane Street, New York.

THE HEALTH-LIFT.—As we predicted, the patrons of this new "cure' are increasing just in proportion to the facilities offered. Besides those in Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati, we have two in New York. Mr. J. W. LEAVITT has opened rooms-26 and 27-at No. 113 Broadway, near the Trinity Buildings, where gentlemen and ladies will be treated. Clergymen, physicians, bankers, lawyers, brokers, and merchants may here find what a luxury it is to lift, on scientific principles. Give Mr.

Business.

Hygienic Cure, 527 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Compressed Air Tonic Baths, Compressed Air Sweating Baths, Turkish Baths, Russian Baths, and all the Water Baths in use in any of the

The HYGIENIC ADVOCATE is published monthly at the Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y., by Rev. H. P. BURDICK M.D., Editor and Proprietor. Terms, 50 cents a year. Address Burdick House, Buffalo, N. Y. Dec. 1y.

THE HYGEIAN HOME. — At this establishment all the Water-Cure appliances are given, with the Swedish Movements and Electricity. Send for our circular. Address A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks County, Pa.

MRS. E. DE LA VERGNE, M.D. 325 ADELPHI STREET, BROOKLYN.

WESTERN STOCK JOURNALa monthly for the Farm, devoted especially to stock breeding and kindred topics. Terms, \$1 a year. Specimen number free.

J. H. SANDERS & CO., Address Publishers, Sigourney, Iowa. June 2t.

Advertisements.

[Announcements for this or the preceding department must reach the publishers by the 1st of the month preceding the date in which they are intended to appear. Terms for ad-vertising, 50 cents a line, or \$50 a column.]

A Rare Chance.—Our

A Rare Chance.—Our Schoolday Visitor, one of the oldest, and most popular Young People's Magazines in this country, and a large and inely executed steel engraving entitled, General Grant and his Family, FOR \$1.50!!

The Visitor is a live, high-toned Boys' and Girls' Monthly of 32 double-column octavo pages, and now in the Thirtenth year of its publication. Terms, \$1.25 a year. A very liberal discount to clubs. The engraving is a marvel of artistic beauty, and one of the most trathful and spirited ever issued.

Agents wanted everywhere; and to all that feel a desire to aid in the Visitor's circulation, sample copies, circulars with description of picture, full premium list, etc., will be cheerfully furnished, grafts, upon application. Send along your names.

Address DAUGHADAY & BECKER, Publishers, 1t. 424 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Demorest's Diamond Sou-VENIR, a miniature bijou and gem of a book, bound in gold, containing 100 pages of Poetry, Fun, Useful Receipts, Music, and other entertaining Literary Items, all in Diamond type. Price, 3 cents; 30 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100. Mailed free on receipt of price. 838 Broadway. not fail to procure a copy.

\$3 Worth of Music for 10 Cents.

\$3 WOTIN OI MUSIC IOT IV CERTS,
BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD,
A Monthly Magazine. Each number contains twenty pages of new music and interesting reading. Terms, \$1 per annum.
An elegant writing-desk given for five subscribers. Pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc., for clubs. Specimen copies, with \$6 worth of music, full list of premiums, etc., sent on receipt of ten cents.
Address S. BRAINARD & SONS,
3t* Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

chines, etc., for clubs. Specimen copies, with \$6 worth of music, full list of premium, etc., sent on receipt of ten cents, Address S. BRAINARD & SONS, 3t* Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Normal School for Teach-ERS IN DR. DIO LEWIS'S NEW GYM-NASTICS—Established in 1867, located in West Brattleboro'. Vt., under the instruction of PROF. F. G. WELCH, of Yale College. Next session commences July 19, continuing elight weeks. Diplomas awarded at the close of the session. Terms only \$40 for the complete course. No extra charges. Send for circular to F. G. WELCH, New Haven, Conn. M. 3t.

The Old Oaken Bucket!

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET! THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET! Devoted to Choice Literature, Temperance, etc. For sale by all news dealers. Price, 15 cents. To mail subscribers, per year, \$1 50; clubs of ten and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, \$10.

Notices of the Press.

Notices of the Press.

The Old Oaken Bucket is the happy title of a new temperance magazine that has just made its appearance from Indianapolis, Ind. It is intended also to be a literary magazine, and a large proportion of the articles have no allusion whatever to the subject of temperance. This is right. The "old oaken bucket" holds more than the clear sparkling water brought from the bottom of the well.—Central Christian Advocade, St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

THE OLD OAKMR BUCKET.—This is another new publication—a neat looking monthly, devoted chiefly to the cause of temperance, and is evidently destined to become the organ of the temperance advocates of the West. It is also replete with choice miscellany.—Colman's Rural World, St. Louis

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—The first number of a new temperance magazine with this title has been issued here, which not only looks well externally, but is well filled with interesting reading matter.—
Evening Commercial, Indianapolis, Ind. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

We hav received the first number of the OLD OAKEN BUCKET, February, 1869, a temperance magazine published at Indianapolis. It is a water bucket bound well and filled with sparkling and healthy draughts.—Knightstown (Ind.) Banner. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—The March number of this temperance magazine is before us, and is full of temperance and literary articles, original and selected. The illustrated title page is a good thing, showing in the center a thirsty workman in the act of drinking from the "old oaken bucket," while smaller pictures of fighting and carousing in bar rooms serves to point a moral and adorn a tale.—Evening Mirror, Indianapolis, Ind.

Canvassers wanted in all sections of the Cahvassers wanted it an sections of the Union, either on commission or on salary, and those who wish to make money and accomplish good should engage in the work of circulating temperance and high-toned

Sample number, ten cents. Sample number, ten cents. Sample number, ten cents. Send for sample copy and particulars to agents. Address WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1134. Indianapolis, Ind.

McKenzie's 10,000 Practi-CAL RECIPES.—Farmers, school-teachers, and men and women generally who wish honorable and remunerative employment, should take the agency for McKENZIE'S TEN THOUSAND PRACTICAL KECIPES, the most valuable and popular work of the kind yet published. Indorsed as follows: follows:

[New York Tribune, May 15, 1867.]

"Contains an immense number of practical recipes, and a great deal of other valuable information respecting the useful and domestic arts, agriculture, manufactures, etc., etc

[Rural American, New York, Sept. 6, 1867.] 'It is one of the most important family

works ever issued."
Circulars sent free. Address
WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
P. O. Box 1134, Indianapolis, In Indianapolis, Ind.

Popular New Church Books.

RELIGION AND LIFE. By Rev. James leed 1 vol. 16 mo. pp. 85. Price, 75c. Reed. 1 vol. 16 mo. pp. 85. Price, 75c. CONTENTS: Introduction; How to think of God; How to think of the Scriptnes; The Way of Life; The Life Hereafter.

Notices of the Press.

Notices of the Press.

"A little work with the above title has just been published in a neat form. The author is the Rev. James Reed, the minister of the New Jerusalem Church in this city, and the son of Mr. Sampson Reed, whose treatise on the Growth of the Mind, of about the same size, was published forty years ago, and made a marked impression on thinking men. The little work first above referred to is the production of a cultivated mind of deep and earnest convictions. The style is clear and simple, and there is a spirit of fairness and candor throughout which arrests the attention, and can not fail to excite the interest of the reader."—Boston Transcript.

"The style of the author is remarkable

"The style of the author is remarkable for simplicity and clearness; and his ideas are repicte with plain sense."—Boston Advertiser.

W. B. Hayden. 1 vol. 12mo, pp. 196. Tinted paper. Cloth, gilt top. Price, \$1 25. LIGHT ON THE LAST THINGS.

Tinted paper. Cloth, gilt top. Price, \$1 25.

CONTENTS: New Truth for a New Age; Reality and Extent of the Other World; Seership; The Seers of the Old Testament; The Spiritual Body withdrawn from the Natural Body at the death of the latter; The "Sheol" of the Old Testament, and the Hades of the New, an Intermediate State; That Intermediate World needed as a place where the "Judgment" occurs; History of that World from the Scriptures; An Important Part of our Lord's Work lay in Hades; His Work on the Unclean Spirits; Redemption effected in Hades; End of the World not foretold in Scripture; The Symbolism of Prophecy; The Stability of the Physical Earth and the Material Universe argued from Scripture and Physics; The "Clouds" in which the Lord is to appear, the Symbols in the Letter of the World; The "Second Coming" a new and wonderful disclosure of Heavenly Truth; The New Jerusalem a New Church on Earth; Its Platform of Catholic Doctrine.

Notices of the Press.

Notices of the Press.

Earth; Its Platform of Catholic Doctrine.

Notices of the Press.

"The Swedenborgian Church has made a valuable contribution to modern theology—less by the doctrines it has inculcated than by the influence it has exerted. It has leavened the church universal with a more living faith in the world of spirits, and has aided to restore the doctrine of regeneration to its proper prominence. So, on the whole, we are thankful for Swedenborgian literature, and welcome such a series of sermons as William B. Hayden's "Light on the Last Things."—N. Y. Independent.

"The author takes rank among the foremost theological writers of the times. His style is clear, perspictious, and eloquent. He writes like one who has absolute and undoubting faith in the doctrines he holds, and he fortifies them by Scripture and logic. It is not for us to say whether he is right or wrong; but upon the investigation of the great problems relating to a future life, about which we are all compelled to soberly think, whether we will or no, we feel assured that the serious searcher after truth can not do a wiser thing than to read this thoughtful book."—Press, Portland.

"One point which Mr. Hayden particularly brings forward is the doctrine which

this thoughtful book."—Press, Portland.

"One point which Mr. Hayden particularly brings forward is the doctrine which teaches that the last judgment spoken of in the Bible has already taken place, and that the influx of spiritual light resulting thence is the cause of the sudden progress in art, science, philanthropy, and political and social improvement which has taken place within the last century."—N. Y. Sun.

Publishing House of the New Jerusalem Church, 20 Cooper Union, New York.

JOS. R. PUTNAM, Manager.

The Milling Journal and The Milling Journal and Corn Exchange Review. A monthly paper devoted to the interests of Millers, Millers, Mill Furnishers, Paint Manufacturers, Patentees, etc. Circulates through all the mills of the United States and Canadas. No miller, millwright, or mill furnisher should be without it. A correct review of the markets in each issue. Only One Dollar per year. Advertising rates, 25 cents per line first insertion, each subsequent insertion 20 cents. Address JOHN D. NOLAN, Editor, 95 Liberty St., New York City.

Prospectus of the American

Prospectus of the American
Artisan. Vol. VIII. New series. 1869.
The American Artisan is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of Artisans and Manufacturers, Inventors and Patentees. It is published every Wednesday, at 189 Broadway (opposite John Street). New York, by Brown, Coombs & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. The proprietors of this journal respectfully announce that it is their aim to make it more instructive and interesting than any other similar periodical in the United States or Europe.
The American Artisan contains numerous Original Engravings and descriptions of New Machinery; notices of all the Latest Discoveries; instructions in Arts and Trades: Reliable Recipes, for use in the Field, the Workshop, and the Household; Practical Rules for Mechanics and Advice to Farmers; Descriptions of Remarkable Inventions recently patented in the United States and Europe; the whole forming an Encyclopedia of General Information on Topics connected with the Industrial Arts, the Progress of Invention, etc.
Each number of the American Artisan contains sixteen pages of instructive and interesting reading matter, in which the progress of the Arts and Sciences is recorded in familiar language, divested of dry technicalities and abstruse words and phrases. In this journal is published regularly the Official List of all Patents issued weekly from the United States Patent Office. Twenty-six numbers make a half-yearly volume of handsome and convenient size.

Owing to a reduction in the expenses of printing, paper, etc., the publishers of the American Artisan are enabled to place their journal in the hands of every Mechanic, Manufacturer, and Inventor at the extremely low price of Two Dollars per annum, or One Dollar for six months, less than four cents per copy weekly, and to Clubs at the following reduced rates:

Papers delivered in the City of New York, by the Carrier, \$2 50 per annum. Canadian subscribers should remit twenty cents

subscribers should extra to pay postage.

Specimen copies sent free. Address

BROWN, COOMBS & CO.,

Publishers of the AMERICAN ARTISAN, 189 Broadway, New York.

Mechanical Movements.

Mechanical Movements.
The useful volume of "Five Hundred and Seven Mechanical Movements" has now issued from the press. It is by far the most comprehensive collection of mechanical movements ever published; and the entirely new arrangement of the illustrations and letterpress makes it more convenient for reference than any other collection. The very low price at which it is published—One Dollar—should induce its purchase by every artisan, inventor, manufacturer, and student of mechanics in the country. the country.

A liberal discount will be allowed to can-

A toeral assount will be allowed to can-cassers, and there is no doubt that its sale in all the manufacturing cities, towns, and villages in the United States and Canada can be made so large as to render it highly remunerative to any enterprising persons who will undertake to canvass for it in those places

BROWN, COOMBS & CO., Publishers, Office of the "AMERICAN ARTISAN," No. 189 Broadway, New York.

The Masonic Harmonia;

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

For the use of the MASONIC FRATERNITY.

BY HENRY STEPHEN CUTLER,

Dottor in Music, Director of the Cecilian Choir, etc.

Being the most complete and best adapted for use in Lodges.

Published under the auspices of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, city of New York.

Price, \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Descriptive Catalogues of Masonic Books, Regalia, etc., sent free on application.

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-

MASONIC PUBLISHING AND MANU-FACTURING CO., 432 Broome Street, New York.

The Painter, Gilder, and The Painter, Gilder, and Vannsher's Companion. New edition, enlarged, containing rules and regulations in everything relating to the arts of Painting, Gilding. Varnishing, Glass-Staining, Graining, Marbling, Sign-Writing, Gilding on Glass, and Coach-Painting and Varnishing; tests for the detection of adulterations in oils, colors, etc., and a statement of the diseases to which painters are peculiarly liable, with the simplest and best remedies. Revised, with an appendix containing Colors and Coloring—theoretical and practical; comprising descriptions of a great variety of additional pigments, their qualities and uses; to which are added Dryer's modes and operations of painting, etc. Price, prepaid, \$150. Address S. R. WELLS.

The Book of Common Pray-

The ISOOK Of Common Prayen.—New and standard editions, with The Additional Hymns.

We have arranged with English and American publishers for a full supply of both plain and ornamental styles; printed on the best type and paper, and in every sort of binding. Single copies of these prayer-books will be sent, prepaid, by post, at prices annexed. If by the dozen, they will be sent by Express, at a liberal discount.

count.

Thirty-two mo, with the additional hymns, Brevier type. Printed from new Stereotype Plates. The largest-type Prayer-Book size in the market:

er-Book size in the market:

Turkey morocco, plain, \$4 50; gilt clasp, \$5 50; gilt corners and clasp, \$6; tuck, \$5; antique flexible, \$4 50; antique clasp, \$5 50; full Russian calf, \$5 50.

Twenty-four mo, Small Pica type:
Roan embossed, gilt edges, \$1 25; French morocco, plain sides, gilt clasp, \$3; gilt rims and clasp, \$4: Turkey morocco, plain sides, \$3 50; gilt sides, \$4.

Eighteen mo, Small Pica type:
Roan, marbled edges, \$2; gilt edges, \$2 50; Turkey morocco, plain sides, gilt edges, \$5; gilt clasp, \$6; flexible covers, \$5 25; beveled, \$6; antique, \$5 25; gilt clasp, \$6.

Address all orders for these to

It clasp, \$6. Address all orders for these to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway.

\$3.000\$ Salary. — Address U. S. PIANO Co., New York.

The Novelty Iron Works.

Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty Street, corner of Broadway, New York. PLAIN AND ORNA-MENTAL IRON WORK in all kinds for Buildings, Iron Piers, and Bridges.

The Woodruff Barometer. Best, cheapest, prettiest and only perfectly portable Barometer ever made. Also, over three hundred styles Thermometers, made by CHAS. WILDER, Peterboro, New Hampshire. Agents wanted in every county.

Patents.—Munn & Co., Edrtors Scientific American, 37 Park Row,
New York. Twenty-three years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions, no charge. A pamphlet, 108
pages, of law and information free. Address
as above.
2t.

\$20 a Day to Male and Fe-ALE AGENTS to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. 3t.

Fire Extinguisher, Plant Syringe, Window Washer, and Garden Engine for \$5. Send stamp for circulars to N. E. P. PUMP CO., Danvers, Mass, 1t.

TO FAMILIES WHO DESIRE A FIRST-CLASS PAPER, SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE METHODIST.

TERMS, \$2 50 PER YEAR.

Independent, Fraternal, Loyal, and Progressive.

"THE METHODIST"

discusses with frankness and courage every subject of interest to the Church. It commands the best Literary Ability of the Church, at home and abroad, and represents loyally and courageously the interests of general Christianity. It is edited by the

REV. GEO. R. CROOKS, D.D.,

assisted by an able Corps of Contributors, among whom are:
REV. BISHOP SIMPSON, D.D., REV. JNO. McCLINTOCK, LL.D., REV. ABEL
STEVENS, LL.D., and many others.

Its Editorial pages are always marked by able writing. Its Correspondence, both foreign and home, is interesting and extensive.

Its Literary Department unexcelled.

The Sermon Department contains a weekly sermon from representative men of our own and other evangelical denominations. These sermons are fresh, and reported expressly for THE METHODIST.

The department for the Young Folks is especially attractive, containing a new story every week, besides our CHAT WITH THE LITTLE FOLKS.

OUR CLUB RATES-LOOK THEM OVER.

Such subscribers as desire to club, can have THE METHODIST and any one of the following periodicals for one year at the rates named below, which is much lower than the price when the papers are furnished separately:

The Methodist and Christian at Work.

THE	Memours	t and	Christian at Work	52 6)U
4.6	64	44	Sunday School Journal	2 5	50
6.6	66	6.6	American Agriculturist	3 (00
6.6	46	4.6	Rural New Yorker	4 (00
6.6	4.6	6.6	Phrenological Journal	4 (00
4.6	46	6.6	Cultivator and Country Gentleman	4 (00
66	4.6	6.6	Hours at Home	4 (00
4.6	4.6	6.6	Ladies' Repository	5 (00
4.6	66	4.6	Harper's Monthly Magazine	5 0	00
6.6	64	6.6	Harper's Weekly	5 (
6.6	66	6.6	Harper's Weekly Bazar	5 (00
6.6	64	6.6	Hearth and Home	5 (
			-16 alab - 60 t t t t		

Persons availing themselves of our club offers must remit direct to our office, and not through an agent. Remit in Draft, Check, Post-Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. Address THE METHODIST, 114 Nassau Street, New York.

W. E. SHADER'S

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP

FOR

SCHOOLS AND SELF-INSTRUCTION,

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

" To learn to write-large-hand first, small-hand last. The more of the former the better." The undersigned, having strong faith in the good sense of the public, presents this work for their consideration and favor. The main feature of it-LARGE-TEXT HAND-he regrets to say, is used but by few of the public and private schools throughout the United States; but in the scientific institutions, where writing receives attention, as well as in the public and private schools of Europe, it is recognized as the standard system.

Having made this subject, in connection with Book-keeping and Accountantship, a specialty for several years, and having thoroughly examined the publications on writing of the past century, he has had large opportunities of forming a correct opinion as regards the best method of teaching it. The result is a confirmation of his original opinion, that the only correct method of learning how to write is to commence with the practice of the large-hand. It teaches the pupil to hold the pen and place the hand on the paper correctly; it forces the necessary action; it enables him to form a just conception of the right proportions and forms of the letters, and prepares him to write a free and elegant hand, whether large or small.

The system which he now offers to his friends and the public is complete in five books, and professes to be based upon correct principles. The letters are analyzed and reduced to their simplest elements. It is progressive, thorough, and comprehensive; it commences by tracing with a pencil large-hand copies, and then retracing the same with pen and ink. When these copies are well mastered, the pupil proceeds, without tracing, to the large-hand, and finally to small-hand writing.

This work, on which he has expended much time and 'abor, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of those who take an interest in this important branch of education. WESLEY E. SHADER.

Price per copy or set, \$1 00. Sent to any part of the United States on receipt of the

Address the Publisher,

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

N. B.—The price and address given in the May number was an error,

Wanted—Agents—To Sell Wanted—Agents—TO Self Wanted—Agents—TO Self Wanted—Agents—To Self the American Knitting Machine Ever invented. Will Board, at 23 and 25 E. 4th St., New York, combining a Hygienic and Meat Diet of the first class. DRS. BROWNING & CANKNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, LARKIN. M. tf. Ask for A. A. Constantine's

PINE TAR SOAP. Patented March 12, 1867.
Beware of worthless imitations, and see that the name of the inventor and the patent is stamped on each cake. Agents wanted. Sample sent, free of postage, on receipt of 50 cents. Address A. A. CONSTANTINE, 43 Ann St., N. Y. Jan., tf.

ORACE GREELEY.—AGENTS wanted to sell "Recollections of a Busy Life," the Autobiography of HORACE GREELEY and the history of his times; an elegant volume of 024 pages, with superb steel Portrait of the Author, and other beautiful illustrations. Selling very rapidly. Price, \$3 50, extra cloth. Exclusive Territory and Liberal Discounts. Send for circular to J. B. FORD & CO., 164 Nassau Street, New York.

National S. S. Convention.

MINUTES.

MINUTES.

The public will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Crane and Trelease, Publishers, of Newark, N. J. (the publishers of the Bulletin), have taken upon themselves the work of printing the Minutes of the late NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION, held in their city. The work will contain, in addition to the Minutes, a List of the Names and Addresses of the Delegates in Attendance, and a verbatim report of the Address of Henry Ward Beecher before the Convention. Price, 35 cents. Orders should be forwarded at once to CRANE & TRELEASE, Publishers, No. 123 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

N. B.—We also publish a large Card Photograph of the Convention (14 x 17 inches), at \$2 per copy.

Text-Book of Temperance.

BY DR. F. R. LEES, F.S.A., \$1 50. This book, just published, is divided into the following parts:

- nto the following parts:

 1. Temperance as a Virtue.

 2. The Chemical History of Alcohol.

 3. The Dietetics of Temperance.

 4. The Pathology of Intemperance.

 5. The Medical Question.

 6. Temperance in relation to the Bible.

 7. Historical.

 8. The National Question and the Remedy.

- 8. The National Question and Remedy. 9. The Philosophy of Temperance.

9. The Philosophy of Temperance.
It is one of the most complete Text-Books ever published. There are questions at the bottom of the page, making it valuable and convenient as a study-book, which should be in every school and family in America. Address

J. N. STEARNS,

172 William Street, New York.

Builders, send for Catalogue of all new Architectural Books and Jour-nals. Address A. J. BICKNELL & CO., Publishers, Troy, N. Y., or Springfield, Ill.

Wanted — Agents — \$75 to \$200 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless castiron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. Wanted - Agents - \$75 to

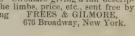
Davies & Kent, Printers, Stereotypers, and Electrotypers, No. 183 William Street (cor. of Spruce), New York. Note, Circular, Bill-Head, and Card Printing neatly and promptly executed.



National Leg

AND ARM ComPANY, 676 Broadway, New York.

Frees' Patent Artificial Leg (a new invention) and Uren's Automatic Arm (commissioned by the U. S. Government) are the
best substitutes for the Natural Limb ever
invented. Circulars giving a full description of the limbs, price, etc., sent free by
addressing FREES & GILMORE,
11. 676 Broadway, New York.



The Silver Chord.—A Collection of favorite Songs, Ballads, Duets and Quartets. With Pianoforte Accompaniment. "The Home Circle," known by all as a most admirable compilation of pieces for the pianoforte, finds a fit companion in this superior collection of Songs with piano accompaniment,—songs that have become as household words in nearly every community—with many new candidates for public favor, not so well known but which when known will be appreciated, are all here. Every one having a piano and a voice will not fail to look at this book. One look will convince them that it is just what they want, and having purchased it and given it a more thorough examination, they will be fully satisfied that "no piano is complete without it." Price, in cloth, \$3; in boards, \$2 50; full gilt, \$4. Mailed, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

Vol. XIV.—1869. The HomeSTEAD AND WESTERN FARM JOURNAL, an Official State Paper, published at
the capital of Iowa, weekly, contains full
list of names, with the P. O. address, of
officers of State and County Agricultural
and Horticultural Societies in Iowa.

Is the only leading agricultural paper
north of St. Louis and west of the Missis
sippi River, and to persons who think of
removing to the West, or to breeders of
farm stock and dealers in implements, etc.,
it will be of great value. To accommodate
those who wish to remove to the West, we
will send it the short term.

Terms: One year, \$2; Six months, \$1:
Three months, 60 cts.

As this Journal is taken by every County
in Iowa through legal enactment by the
General Assembly, and kept on file by all
the county clerks in the State, it will
readily be seen that it is unequaled as an
advertising medium west of the Missis
sippi River. Address Homestead and
Faim Journal, Des Moines, Iowa.

Beautiful Pictures. - After

a well-stocked library of the best books, we consider handsome pictures on the wall among the best evidences of good taste and mental culture. Instead of piles of expensive jewelry, as wedding presents, why not obtain a choice selection of these pictures? Here is a list of

pictures? Here is a list of
PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS,
with prices at which we can send them by
express, carefully packed:
Wood Mosses and Ferns. \$150
Bird's Nest and Lichens. 150
Group of Chickens (after Tait) 500
Group of Ducklings, 500
Group of Quails, 500 Group of Ducklings, " 500
Group of Quails " 500
Six American Landscapes(after Bricher), per set. 900
Early Autumn on Esopus Creek (after A. T. Bricher). 600
Late Autumn in White Mountains(after A. T. Bricher). 600
The Bullfinch (after Cruikshank). 300 Whittier's Barefooted Boy (after Eastman Johnson). 500
Sunlight in Winter (after J. Morviller) 12 00
Sunset (after A. Bierstadt). 10 00
Our Kitchen Bouquet (after Wm.Har-500 Our Kitchen Bouquet (after Wm.Harring). 5 00
Horses in a Storm (after R. Adams). 7 50
The Two Friends (after Giraud). 6 00
The Unconscious Sleeper (after M.
Perrault). 6 00
Fruit Piece, I. (after O. Diele). 6 00
The Boylood of Lincoln (after Eastman Johnson). 12 00
Orders may be addressed to S. R. Wells, 359 Broadway New York.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

RECEIVE THEIR TEAS BY THE CARGO

FROM THE BEST TEA DISTRICTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN,

AND SELL THEM IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS

AT CARGO PRICES.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best \$1 per lb. MIXED (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best \$1 per lb. ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 20 per lb. IMPERIAL (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb. YOUNG HYSON (Green), 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb. UNCOLORED JAPAN) 90c., \$1, \$1 10, best \$1 25 per lb. GUNPOWDER (Green), \$1 25, best \$1 50 per lb.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. Hotels, Saloons, Boardinghouse keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction. ROASTED (Unground), 30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb. GREEN (Unroasted), 25c., 30c., 33c., best 35c.

Parties sending club or other orders for less than \$30, had better send a Post-office draft or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by Express, but larger orders we will forward by express, to "collect on delivery."

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary packages for clubs of less than \$30.

Parties getting their Teas of us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory, they can be returned, at our expense, within thirty days, and have the money

N. B.-Inhabitants of villages and towns where a large number reside, by clubbing together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffee about one-third (besides the Express charges), by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

CAUTION.-As many parties in this city and elsewhere are imitating our name and manner of doing business, we hope our friends will be particular to address their letters to our principal warehouses, " Nos. 31, 33, 35, & 37 Vesey Street; Post-office Box, 5643, New York City." Attention to this will avoid mistakes.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AND BOOK AGENCY,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET, AND 914 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY,

Every description of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE selected with the greatest care, and forwarded to any part of the United States or Canadas. A large Catalogue of the newest and most desirable Music sent by mail, free of charge, upon application. Much time and annoyance can be saved by persons about purchasing Pianos, Organs, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Band Instruments, Musical Instruction Books, Sheet Music, etc., by simply writing, or calling at our agency. We cheerfully give any information in our power, gratis. A long professional experience as Musical Director of the "American Normal Musical Conservatory" in New York, has brought us in contact with the prominent musical houses, and we respectfully refer to the following gentlemen: S. R. Wells, Esq., 389 Broadway, Editor of this Journal; J. H. Ellior, Musical Editor Home Journal; A. C. Wheeler, Esq., Musical Critic of the New York World; OLE BULL, the great Violinist, (at whose beautiful home in Norway we spent the summer of 1868).

All letters should be addressed to

American Musical and Book Agency,

American Musical and Book Agency,

85 Nassau street, or Post-office Box 6816.

N. B.—A sample of the celebrated Mathushek Piuno can be seen and heavy at our office Send for circular containing full particulars. "A great soul in a small body." 3t

Edward 0. Jenkins, Steam Book and Job Printer, and Stereotyper, No. 20 North William Street, New York, announces to his friends and the public that his establishment is replete with Presses, Type, and material for the rapid production of every description of printing.

Books. — American New New Books. — American Fish Culture, Embracing all the details of Artificial Fish-Breeding and rearing of Trout. The Culture of Salmon, Shad, and other Fish. By Thaddeus Norris. Illustrated. §1 75.

FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS. By Genio C. Scott. With 170 Illustrations. §1 51. Sent by mail, post-paid, by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 329 Broadway, N. Y.

An Essay on Man. By Alexander Pope. With illustrations, and notes

by S. R. Wells, and published by the same in New York. Paper, 50 cents; muslin,

in New York. Paper, 50 cents; muslin, gilt, \$1.

The publisher presents this celebrated essay in a very attractive material dress, and adds exceedingly to its interest by his suggestive notes. He views mainly from a phremological stand-point, and shows that it does not contain so many errors as it has generally been supposed. Its beauties and noble sentiments he points out in a striking manner. The illustrations are very fine. This is decidedly the best edition of this famous poem we have ever seen.—Am. Guardian (Phila.).

Electro Vital-Dr. Jerome

Electro Vital—Dr. Jerome
Knoper's Highest Premium Electro-Medical Apparatus, warranted greater magnetic power of any called magnetic.
The patent labels of the United States, England, and France are on the machine itself, as the law requires for all genuine patented districts.

"The best yet devised in any country for the treatment of disease."—Dr. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A.
Caution.—The latest improved bears the patent labels of 1860 and 1866.

Address DR. J. KIDDER, tf. 544 Broadway, New York.

Boarding in New York,-Good board and pleasant rooms at 13 and 15 Latout Street. Turkish Baths, Electric Baths, and Swedish Movements to those desiring such.

MILLER, WOOD & CO.

Vestiges of Civilization; or, The Etiology of History, Religious, Political, and Philosophical. (Humanity is but a man who lives perpetually and learns continually.) Price, pre-paid, \$150. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Howe's Musical Monthly.-In Each No. \$6 worth of first-class Piano Music for 35 cts. No. 3 contains 3 full sets of Waltzes; 8 Galops, Polkas, etc., by Strauss, Gung'l, Faust, etc.; 10 Songs, such as "Gypey's Warning," "Tassels on her Boots," "Love's Request," etc; 32 large pages, on extra sheet music paper. Terms, \$3 per year, in advance; to clubs, 7 copies for \$18. Single Nos. sent by mail, postpaid, for 35c., or 7 for \$2. For sale by all Music and Periodical dealers.

1t. ELIAS HOWE, 103 Court St., Boston.

Read This!---The Lowest

Read This!——The Lowest Price List ever published of the genuine AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, in solid gold and coin silver cases. Gold Watches, \$79; Silver Watches, \$17 and upwards. The Company's certificate sent with each watch; also, the BENEDICTS' TIME WATCH, the grade named Ovington Benedict, in silver case, \$30; in 18 kt. gold cases, \$90; the grade named Samnel W. Benedict, in silver cases, \$45; in 18 kt. gold cases, \$105. We send Watches by Express, with right to examine before paying. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, 691 Broadway, near 4th St., N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD:

A Practical Journal, especially devoted to the interests of the

AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE.

Containing articles by experienced House-keepers, upon all matters pertaining to home life and domestic economy.

nome life and domestic economy.

This popular Monthly has recently been enlarged to twenty pages, quarto size, and no pains will be spared to make it the best Family Journal in the country.

Its departments include the Veranda, the Drawing-Room, the Dressing-Room, the Library, the Conservatory, the Nursery, the Dispensary, the Kitchen, and the Parlor, with practical hints and suggestions appropriate to each.

ONE DOLLAR PER VEAP

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPY FREE. Address, GEO. E. CROWELL, Brattleboro, Vt.

Garrait's (Alfred C.) Guide for Using Medical Batteries, showing the most approved Apparatus, Methods, and Rules for the Medical Employment of Electricity in the Treatment of Nervous Diseases, etc., etc., with numerous Illustrations. I volume, octavo. Price, \$2.

This volume is a concise practical guide to the medical and surgical uses of electrical apparatus. It is a synopsis, or rather a condensation, of such portions of Dr. Garratt's larger work on Medical Electricity as is necessary or useful as a guide in using medical batteries.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by

S. R. WELLS,

389 Broadway, New York.

Employment—Pleasant and profitable. Send stamp for particulars to S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.





WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK.

In answer to the general question as to what is the best diet for men, women, and children—when well or ill—we give the following, from the contents of Dr. Andrew Combe's excellent work, entitled

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION,

considered with relation to the principles of Dieteties, with illustrations, 310 pages, price 50 cents. Published at this office by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.:

THE APPETITES OF HUNGER AND THIRST.—Hunger and Thirst, what they are.—Generally referred to the stomach and throat, but perceived by the brain.—Proofs and illustrations.—Exciting causes of hunger.—Common theories unsatisfactory.—Hunger sympathetic of the state of the body as well as of the stomach.—Uses of appetite.—Relation between waste and appetite.—Its practical importance.—Consequences of overlooking it illustrated by analogy of the whole animal kingdom.—Disease from acting in opposition to this relation.—Effect of exercise on appetite explained.—Diseased appetite.—Thirst.—Seat of Thirst.—Circumstances in which it is most felt.—Extraordinary effects of injection of water into the veins in cholera.—Uses of thirst, and rules for gratifying it.

MASTICATION, INSALIVATION, AND DEGLUTITION.—Mastication.—The teeth.—Teeth, being adapted to the kind of food, vary at different ages and in different animals.—Teeth classed and described.—Vitality of teeth and its advantages.—Causes of disease in teeth.—Means of protection.—Insalivation and its uses.—Gratification of taste in mastication.—Deglutition.

Organs of Digestion—The Stomach—The Gastric Juice.—Surprising power of digestion.—Variety of sources of food.—All structures, however different, formed from the same blood.—General view of digestion, chymification, chylification, sanguification, nutrition.—The stomach in polypes, in quadrupeds, and in man.—Its position, size, and complexity in different animals.—Its structure; its peritoneal, muscular, and villous coats, and uses of each.—Its nerves and bloodvessels, their nature, origins, and uses.—The former the medium of communication between the brain and stomach.—Their relation to undigested food.—Animals not conscious of what goes on in the stomach.—Advantages of this arrangement.—The gastric juice the grand agent in digestion.—Its origin and nature.—Singular case of gunshot wound making a permanent opening into the stomach.—Instructive experiments made by Dr. Beaumont.—Important results.

Theory and Laws of Digestion.—Different theories of Digestion.—Concoction.—Fermentation.—Putrefaction.—Trituration.—Chymical solution.—Couditions or laws of digestion.—Influence of gastric juice.—Experiments illustrative of its solvent power.—Its mode of action on different kinds of aliment—beef, milk, eggs, soups, etc.—Influence of temperature.—Heat of about 100° essential to digestion.—Gentle and continued agitation necessary.—Action of stomach in admitting food.—Uses of its muscular motions—Gastric juice acts not only on the surface of the mass, but on every particle which it touches.—Digestibility of different kinds of food.—Table of results.—Animal food most digestible.—Farinaceous next.—Vegetables and soups least digestible.—Organs of digestion simple in proportion to concentration of nutriment.—Digestibility depends on adaptation of food to gastric juice more than on analogy of composition.—Illustrations.—No increase of temperature during digestion. Dr. Beaumont's summary of inferences.

CHYLIFICATION, AND THE ORGANS CONCERNED IN IT.—Chylification.—
Not well known.—Organs concerned in it.—The intestinal canal.—Its general structure.—Peritoneal coat.—Mesentery.—Muscular coat.—Uses of these.—Air in intestines.—Uses of.—Mucous coat.—Analogous to skin.—The seat of excretion and absorption.—Mucous glands.—Absorbent vessels.—Course of chyle toward the heart.—Nerves of mucous coat.—Action of bowels explained.—Individual structure of intestines.—The Duodenum—Jejunum—and Ileum.—Liver and pancreas concerned in chylification.—Their situation and uses.—Bile, its origin and uses.—The pancreas.—Its juice.—The jejunum described.—The Ileum—Cœeum—Colon—and Rectum.—Peristaltic motion of bowels.—Aids to it.—Digestion of vegetables begins in the stomach, but often finished in the bowels.—Illustration from the horse.—Confirmation by Dupuytren.

Times of Eating.—The selection of food only one element in sound digestion.—Other conditions essential.—Times of eating.—No stated hours for eating.—Five or six hours of interval between meals generally sufficient.—But must vary according to circumstances.—Habit has much influence.—Proper time for breakfast depends on constitution, health, and mode of life.—Interval required between breakfast and dinner—best time for dinner—circumstances in which lunch is proper—late dinners considered—their propriety dependent on mode of life.—Tea and coffee as a third meal—useful in certain circumstances.—Supper considered.—General rule as to meals.—Nature admits of variety,—illustrations—but requires the observance of principle in our rules.

On the Proper Quantity of Food.—Quantity to be proportioned to the wants of the system.—Appetite indicates these.—Cautions in trusting to appetite. General error in eating too much.—Illustrations from Beaumont, Caldwell, Head, and Abercrombic.—Mixtures of food hurtful chiefly as tempting to excess in quantity.—Examples of disease from excess in servant-girls from the country, dressmakers, etc.—Mischief from excess of feed in infancy.—Rules for preventing this.—Remarks on the consequences of excess in grown persons.—Causes of confined bowels explained.—And necessity of fulfilling the laws which God has appointed for the regulation of the animal economy inculcated.

OF THE KINDS OF FOOD.—What is the proper food of man?—Food to be adapted to constitution and circumstances.—Diet must vary with time of life.— Diet in infancy.—The mother's milk the best.—Substitutes for it.—Over-feeding a prevalent error.—Causes which vitiate the quality of the milk.—Regimen of nurses.—Weaning.—Diet after weaning.—Too carly use of animal food hurtful.—Diet of children in the higher classes too exciting—and produces scrofula.—Mild food best for children.—Incessant eating very injurious.—Proper diet from childhood to puberty.—It ought to be full and nourishing, but not stimulating.—Often insufficient in boarding-schools.—Diet best adapted for different constitutions in mature age.—Regimen powerful in modifying the constitution, mental as well as physical.—Further investigation required.

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BEFORE AND AFTER EATING.—General laws of organic activity apply to the stomach as well as to other parts.—Increased flow of blood toward the stomach during digestion.—Hence less circulating in other organs.—And consequently less aptitude for exertion in them.—Bodily rest and mental tranquillity essential to sound digestion.—Rest always attended to before feeding horses.—Hence also a natural aversion to exertion immediately after eating.—Mischief done by hurrying away to business after meals.—Severe thinking hurtful at that time.—Playful cheerfulness after dinner conducive to digestion.—The mind often the cause of indigestion.—Its mode of operation explained.—Also influences nutrition.—Illustration from Shakspeare.—Importance of attending to this condition of health enforced.

ON DRINKS.—Thirst the best guide in taking simple drinks.—Thirst increased by diminution of the circulating fluids.—The desire for liquids generally an indication of their propriety.—Much fluid hurtful at meals.—Most useful three or four hours later.—The temperature of drinks is of consequence.—Curious fall of temperature in the stomach from cold water.—Ices hurtful after dinner.—Useful in warm weather, when digestion is completed and caution used.—Cold water more dangerous than ice when the body is overheated.—Tepid drinks the safest and most refreshing after perspiration.—Kinds of drink.—Water safe for every constitution.—Wine, spirits, and other fermented liquors too stimulating for general use.—Test of their utility.

ON THE PROPER REGULATION OF THE BOWELS.—Functions of the intestines.—The action of the bowels bears a natural relation to the kind of diet.—Illustrations.—And also to the other excretions.—Practical conclusions from this.—Different causes of inactivity of bowels.—Natural aids to intestinal action.—General neglect of them.—Great importance of regularity of bowels.—Bad health from their neglect.—Especially at the age of puberty.—Natural means preferable to purgatives.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Under-jaw.—Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera.—
Stomach.—Stomachs of a ruminating animal.—Villous Coat of the Stomach.—Aperture
in the stomach of Alexis St. Martin.—Abdominal Viscera.—Horizontal section of the
Abdomen.—Lacteals and Thoracic Duct.—Thoracic Duct.—Contents of the Abdomen
after removal of the Intestines.—Mucous Coat of the Duodenum.—And much other
very instructive matter is contained in this book.

The following works relate to the same subject:

FOOD AND DIET.—A Practical Treatise, with Observations on the Dietetical Regimen, suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs, and an account of the Dietaries of some of the Principal Metropolitan and other Establishments for Paupers, Lunatics, Criminals, Children, the Sick, etc. By Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S., and L.S. Edited by Charles A. Lee, M.D., with full Table of Contents and - new Index complete. \$1 75.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA THE PROPER FOOD OF MAN.—Being an attempt to Prove by History, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, that the Original, Natural, and Best Diet of Man is derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. By John Smith. With Notes and Illustrations. By R. T. Trall, M.D. From the Second London Edition. \$1 75.

PHILOSOPHY OF SACRED HISTORY, Considered in Relation to Human Aliment and the Wines of Scripture. By Graham. \$3 50.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, Physiological and Moral Treatment on the. By Andrew Combe, M.D. With Notes and a Supplement. By J. Bell, M.D. \$150.

SOBER AND TEMPERATE LIFE.—The Discourses and Letters of Louis Cornaro, on a Sober and Temperate Life. With a Biography of the Author, who died at 150 years of age. With Notes and Appendix. Price, 50 cents.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE.—By SYLVESTER GRAHAM.
With a copious Index and Biographical Sketch of the Author. Illustrated. \$3 50.

The Physiology of Digestion, with experiments on the Gastric Juice. By Wm. Beaumont, M.D. \$1 50.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EATING.—The Human Body, Its Wants and Resources. \$2 00.

How Not to be Sick.—A sequel to the "Philosophy of Eating," applying its principles to practical subjects. Food for thinking Men.—Food for laboring Men.—Food for sedentary People.—How to enjoy Eating.—Diseases prevented and cured by Diet; as Dyspepsia, Consumption, Chlorosis, Apoplexy, Defective Teeth, Corpulence, Leanness, Sunstroke, Gout, Inflammatory Diseases, etc. Also, the Domestic Use of Medicine; the Different Systems of Practice; Poisons from dissolved Metals in Culinary Operations, in making Bread, etc. \$2-00. Sent prepaid by mail from this office. Address, S. R. WELLS, New York.

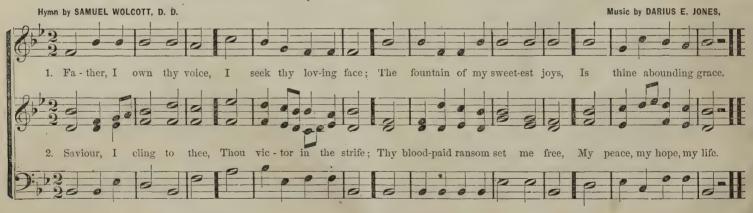


YOUR MISSION.



(Published in sheet form by S. Brainard & Sons., Cleveland, O. Copyrighted.)

FATHER, I OWN THY VOICE.



Father, behold thy child;
Guide me, and guard from ill;
In dangers thick, through deserts wild,
Be my protector still.

3.

Saviour, gird me with power
For thee the cross to bear;
Victorious in temptation's hour,
Safe from the servet snare.

4.

Ancient of days, to Thee
By love celestial drawn,
My soul thy majesty shall see,
And greet her glory's dawn.

5.

